VOL XXVII.

ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

J. M. HIGH & CO.

The great reductions made by this new tariff--natural stock reductions and odd lots from every department gotten together from our recent stock-taking-enables us to make some very LOW PRICES for January.

91 manufacturers' lengths of all kinds fine Black Dress Silks, 131/8 to 177/8 yards, enough to make a dress in any WASH GOODS. 5,000 yards French Satines, worth 20c and 25c, now tomorrow at 10c yard. of them. We shall sell at 50c on the dollar.

Big lot of Remnants of all styles of Silks at 25c and 35c on

BLACK GOODS. 10 pieces 46-inch Black French Serge, \$1 value of last year, 1895 price 65c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS. 31 imported Pattern Suits, were \$12.50 and \$15 each, now \$5.25 a suit.

Remnants and short lengths of all styles fine Dress Goods to

be closed out at less than one-half price. I lot imported Novelty Dress Goods, were \$1.50 a yard, to go

I lot all wool 40 inch Colored French Serge, were 50c and 65c,

FLANNELS. 3,000 yards all wool striped Flannels, worth 10 pieces extra quality Red Flannel, yard wide, worth 75c, to go at 45c yard.

LINENS. 72-inch double bleached Satin Table Damask, worth for, your choice at 10c each.

68-inch Cream Table Damask, worth 75c, to go at 50 a yard.

11 fine Damask table sets, colored border, 1 8x10 Table Cloth and 1 dozen large size Napkins, were \$7.50 and \$8.50 a set,

59 dozen extra large size Damask Towels, tied fringe and open work ends, worth 35c and 40c each, now 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies' Linen hand embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, at 15c each.

One lot Linen embroidered edge Handkerehiefs at 25c, worth

One lot Linen initial and colored border Handkerchiefs, worth

One lot Children's school Handkerchiefs, worth 71/2c, at 21/2c

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. 1 lot fine hand-made Linen Laces, worth from 15c to 25c, at 10c yard.

5,000 yards (job) fine Cambric, Mull and Nainsook Embroideries, worth as much as 35c a yard, Monday at 10c a yard.

UMBRELLAS. 500 fine Gloria Silk, natural stick, Umbrellas, worth \$1.75, at \$1 each.

HOSIERY. 112 dozen Ladies' Hermsdorf Black Hose, high spliced heel and double toes, worth 35c, at 25c pr. 95 dozen Boys' and Misses' IXI ribbed Hose, light, medium

and heavy weight, worth 35c, at 25c pair.

Job lot Ladies' colored Lisle thread Hose, 50c value, to go at

Ladies' Dongola Button Boots \$1. Ladies' cloth top, SHOES. One lot Ladies' bright Dongola Kid Button Boots, were \$2.25,

reduced to \$1.50. One lot Ladies' hand sewed Button Boots, opera and common

sense heel, were \$4 and \$5, now \$3 a pair.

Children's school Shoes, solid leather, only \$1 a pair.

Misses' bright Dongola spring heel Boots, were \$2, now \$1.50. Men's hand sewed Bals and Congress worth \$5, at \$3 a pair.

Gents' undyed natural GENTS' FURISHINGS. color wool Shirts, former price \$1, now 69c each.

Gents' royal Derby ribbed Shirts and Drawers, tan and natural

color, at 50c a garment, worth twice the money. Gents' all Silk Teck Scarfs, worth 40c, at 19c each

One lot Gents' puff bosom Shirts, worth \$1, at 50c each. One lot Gents' imported Web suspenders, sold at 50c, now to

LADIES'

FOR YOU?

PBELL.

et, 'Phone 2105 or

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LEDGERS,

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Iron Pipe

GOODS

oolen Mills, ds, Quarries, ew and sec

TROTYPING, to, Etc., of

ANTA, GA.

Ladies' Swiss ribbed Vests, fleeced lined former price 65c, now 39c each.

MERINO

Ladies' good heavy Merino Vests and Pants, 75c value, to go at 39c each.

Ladies' close fitting Combination Suits, INDERWEAR a good warm garment 75c each, worth \$1.50. Ladies' undyed all wool Vests, natural color, never sold under \$1.25, now 75c each.

25 pairs 12-4 California Mill Blankets, our \$13.50 grade, now BLANKETS AND COMFORTS.

35 pairs 11-4 White California Blankets, worth \$10, now \$5.50 pair.

75 pairs all wool White Blankets, worth \$4.50, now \$2.49 pair. 85 extra large size satine covered cotton filled Comforts, worth \$2, now to go at \$1.35.

3,500 yards Dress Ginghams, the 10c kind, Monday at 5c yard. 91 pieces striped and figured Outings, worth 15c and 20c, now

3,000 yards Figured Satines, worth 12 1/2c, at 7 1/2c a yard. 2,500 yards Standard Dress Calicoes, everybody sells at 7c,

DOMESTICS. 5 bales yard-wide Sea Island, worth 8c, for 5c yard.

3,000 yards 4.4 bleached Domestic, 71/2c value, 5c yard 2,000 yards Apron Checks, worth 5 1/2c, to go at 3 1/2c. 2.500 yards unbleached Canton Flannel, worth 10c and 121/2c, now 71/2c.

CROCKERY AND HOUSEFURNISHING DEP'T BASEMENT

those Nickel Alarm Clocks at 49c, worth \$1 each. The last call on them at this price. Your choice of 250 Lamps that have sold from \$3 to \$5 each

will close them out at \$1.50 each, for Monday only. 451 Japanese Bread Boats worth 15c each, for Monday's special you can take them away for 5c each.

69 dozen Oil and Vineger Cruets, the kind you usually pay 750

N. B.-Now opening our new importations in Haviland China Dinnerware. They are beauties. Your inspection in ed.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT. Cleaning up sales of fine Wraps, Cloaks, Suits and Silk Tea Gowns.

21 Ladies \$17.50 tailor Covert and Novelty Cloth Suits at \$7.50

18 Ladies' \$23.00 silk tea Gowns at \$10.00.

17 Ladies' \$22,50 fine seal, silk plush Capes at \$10. each.

37 Young Ladies' and Misses' \$18.50 fine covert, rough, cheviot and Scotch mixed cloth Jackets at \$7.50 and \$9.00 each.

47 Child's \$2.00 Reefer at 50c each.

29 Misses' \$3.75 Reefer Coats at \$1.00 each.

21 Ladies' \$20.00 fine Suits cut to \$10.00 a Suit.

11 Ladies \$5.00 Eiderdown Sacks at \$2.00 each:

MILLINERY. All our \$7 50 trimmed Hats to go at \$3.50. Our \$.00 trimmed Hats to go at \$2.50.

All French felts, assorted shapes and collors, to go at 50c each.

I lot wool felts to go at 25c each.

1 lot wool felts to go at 15c each.

I lot fancy Birds and Wings 10c each.

Baby Caps at less than cost.

CARPETS. CARPETS. thing at actual cost.

To make room for new goods we offer specia inducements in this department. Every

Moquette Carpets with border to match, large enough for single rooms, only 90c a yard.

20 pieces Body Brussells Carpet, worth \$1.15 and \$1.25 a yard to

close out at 85c a yard. Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth 85c a yard at cost, only 65c a

Ingrain Carpets now at 25c, 3oc, 4oc and 5oc a yard.

Odd lotts Lace Curtains, all styles and quality, in one, two and three pair lots. Yours at actual cost.

....UNDERWEAR SALE....

At 13c-Ladies' Corset Covers made of Lonsdale Cambric.

At 10c-Children's Muslin Drawers.

At 19e-Ladies' Chemise and Drawers with cluster tucks.

At 29c-Ladies' Gowns with Cambric ruffles.

At 29c-Ladies' Walking Skirts with deep Cambric ruffle.

At 29c-Cambric Corset Covers, beautifully trimmed with Hamburg Edging and Inserting.

At 29c-Chemise, Lace trimmed with Embroidery.

At 29c-Drawers with deep Hamburg Edging, also Hemstitched with

At 59c-Gowns trimmed with cluster tucks and Edging and Insertion of fine Hamburg.

At 59c-Skirts trimmed with fine Embroidery.

At 59c-Six styles Chemise trimmed with fine Edgings and Insertions.

At 59c-Drawers with Edging and Insertion.

At 59c-Fine Cambric Corset Covers.

\$100,000

WORTH OF MERCHANDISE!

All to be sold at far less than cost! Thousands of Dollars' Worth of fine goods, choice, first quality goods, at less price than the cheaper brands.

Fair's Stock THROWN ON THE MARKET!

This Sale Includes

Blankets, Cloaks, Underwear, Silks, Dress Goods, Notions, Linens, Crockery

and Everything!

John W. Grant. Jacob Haas, RECEIVERS FOR

FIRE! SMOKE! WATER!

Only a few days longer to wait for the

OF CHOICE

Fancy Dry Goods

And Notions To be sold without reserve. Wait for Opening Announcement.

T. N. WINSLOW, American Notion Co., 28 Whitehall Street.



THE GRAND.

Monday and Tuesday, January 14th and

MATINEE TUESDAY.

One of Atlanta's Standard Attractions—Not a No. 2 Company, but the Only One, and the One Big, Honest Spectacle That Does Not Advance Prices,

CHARLES H. YALE'S

NOVELTY-In the Ballets, Specialties, Scenery, Costumes, Marches, Premiers, Effects and Mechanism, and In every sense the greatest production yet given.
Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office. Wednesday and Thursday, January 16th and 17th—Matines Thursday.

MARIE JANSEN, Wednesday Evening and Thursday Matinee Delmonico's at Six. MISS DYNAMITE.

Under the direction of C. B. Jenesson Klow & Erlanger. Usual Prices. Seats at the Grand box of Jan 13 tf

D'GIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

ONE SOLID WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 14

Baldwin-Rogers Company Supporting the Rogers Sisters in Repertoire: MONDAY NIGHT,

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY.

utiful \$100,000 Painting.

On Exhibition 14 Whitehall Street.

CLARENCE.

Author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "Two Men of Sandy Bar,"

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PART III-CHAPTER I.
It was sunset of a hot day at Washingon. Even at that hour the broad avenues which diverged from the capitol like rays of another sun were flerce and glittering. The sterile distances between glowed more cruelly than ever, pedestrians keeping in the scant shade, hesitated on the curb stones before plunging into the Sahara-like waste of crossings. The city seemed deserted. Even that vast army of con-tractors, speculators, place hunters and lob-byists, which hung on the heels of the other army and had turned this paculc camp of the nation into a battlefield of ignoble conflict and contention-more disastrous than the one to the south-had slunk into their holes in hotel back bedrooms, in shady barrooms or in the negro duarters of deorgetow, as in the majester white-robed goddesg enthroned upon the dome of the capitol had at last descended among them and was smiting to the right and left with the flat and flash of her in-

sufferable sword. Into this stifling atmosphere of greed and corruption Clarence Brant stepped from the shadow of the war department. For the last three weeks he had haunted its antercoms and audience chambers in the vain hope of righting himself before his superiors, who were content, without form-ulating charges against him, to keep him in this disgrace of inaction and the anxiety of suspense. Unable to ascertain the details of the accusation, and conscious of his own secret, he was debarred the last resort of demanding a court martial, which he knew could only exonerate him by the sure of the guilt of his wife, whom he still hoped had safely escaped. His divis-ion commander, in active operations in the field, had no time to heip him at Washington. Elbowed aside by greedy contractors, forestalled by selfish politicians and disdaining the ordinary methods of infludisdaining the ordinary methods of influ-ence, he had no friend to turn to. In his few years of campaigning he had lost his Instinct of diplomacy without acquiring a soldier's bluntness.

soldier's bluntness.

The nearly level rays of the sun forced him at last to turn aside into one of the openings of a large building—a famous caravansary of that hotel-haunted capital—and he presently found himself in the luxand he presently found himself in the day urious barroom, fragrant with mint and cool with iceslabs piled symmetrically on its marble counters. A few groups of men were seeking coolness at small tables, with glasses before them and palm leaf fans in their hands, but a larger and noisier asin their nands, but a larger and holsel assemblage was collected before the bar, where a man, collarless and in his shirt sleeves, with his back to the counter, was pretentjously addressing them. Brant, who had moodily dropped into a chair in the corner, after ordering a cooling drink as an excuse for his temporary refuge from the stifling street, half regretted his enforced participation in their conviviality. enforced participation in their conviviality.
But a sudden lowering of the speaker's
voice into ia note of gloomy significance
seemed familiar to him. He glanced at
him quickly from the shadow of his corner.
He was not mistaken—it was Jim Hooker!
For the first time in his life Brant wished
to evode him. In the days of his own

to evade him. In the days of his own prosperity his heart had always gone out toward this old companion of his boyhood; in his present humiliation his presence jarred upon him. He would have slipped away, but to do so he would have had to pass before the counter again, and Hooker, with the self-consciousness of a story teller, had an eye on his audience. Brant, with a palm leaf fan before his face, was with a palm leaf fan before his face, was obliged to listen. "Yes, gentlemen," said Hooker, examin-

ng his glass dramatically, "when a man's been cooped up in a rebel prison, with a death line before him that he's obliged to death line before him that he's bongare drink, it seems sort of like a dream of his boyhood to be standin' here comf'ble before his liquor, alongside o' white men once more. And when he knows he's bin put to all that trouble jest to save the reputation of man, and the secrets of a few high another man, and the second and mighty ones, it's almost enough to make his liquor go agin him!" He stopped theatrically, seemed to choke emotionally theatrically, seemed to choke emotionally over his brandy smash, but with a pause dramatic determination, finally dashed it down. "No, gentlemen," he continued gloomily, "I don't say what I'm back in Washington for-I don't say what I've bin sayin' to myself when I've bin picking the weevils outer my biscuits in Libby prisonbut ef you don't see some pretty big men in the war department obliged to climb

The smile of satisfaction that went around his audience—an audience quick to seize the weakness of any performance—might have startied a vanity less oblivious than Hooker's, but it only aroused Brant's indignation and pity, and made his position still more intolerable. But Hooker, scornfully expectorating a thin stream of to-bacco juice against the spittoon, remained for an instant gloomily silent.

an instant gloomily silent.

Tell us about the fight again," said a

Hocker looked around the room with a Hocker looked around the room with a certain dark suspiciousness, and then in an affected lower voice, which his theatrical experience made perfectly audible, went on: "It ain't much to speak of, and if it wasn't for the principle of the thing I wouldn't be talkin.' A man who's seen Injin fightin' don't go much on this here West Point fightin' by rule-of-three—but that ain't here or there. Well I do hin out that ain't here or there. Well, I'd bin out a scoutin'-just to help the boys along, and I was sittin' in my wagon about daybreak, when along comes a brigadier general, and he looks into the wagon flap. I oughter tell you first, gentleman, that every minit he was expectin' an attack—but he didn't let on a hint of it to me. "How are you, Jim?" says he. 'How are you, general?" says I. 'Would you mind lendin; we you was sent and Would you mind lending me your coat and hat? says he. Tve got a little game here with our pickets, and I don't want to be recognized. 'Anything to oblige, general,' says I, jand with that I strips off my coat and bat, and he peels and puts them on. 'Nearly the same tigre. Jim.' he says, lookin' at me; suppose you just try on my things and see.' With that he hands me his coat-full uniform—with the little gold cords and laces and the epaulets with a star, and I puts it on—quite innocent like. And then he says, handin' me his sword and belt, 'Same inches round the waist, too. I reckon,' and I puts that on, too. 'You may as well keep 'em on till I come back,' says he, 'for it's mighty damp and malarious at this time around the swamp.' And with that he lites out. Well gentlemen I hadd'. that he lites out. Well, gentlemen, I hadn't sat there five minutes before bang! ban rattle! rattle! kershiz and I hear a yell. trets an orderly lebdin' a ho.se. 'Mount, general,' he says. We're attacked—the rear guard's on us!

He paused, looked around his audience and then in a lower voice said, darkly: "I ain't a fool, gentlemen, and in that minute a man's brain works at high pressure, and I saw it all! I saw the little game of the brigadier—to skunk away in my clothes and leave me to be captured in his. But I ain't a dog, neither, and I mounted that horse, gentlemen, and lit out to where the men were formin'! I didn't dare to speak lest they should know me, but I waved my sword, and by G-! they followed me! And the next minute we was in the thick of it.

BY BRET HARTE.

blasted rear guard over on us! And it saved the fight! But the next minute the Johnny Rebs made a last dash and cut me off, and there I was a prisoner-me that had saved the fight." A ripple of ironical applause went round as Hooker gloomly drained his glass and then held up his hand in scornful depreca-

"I said I was a prisoner, gentlemen," he went on bitterly, "but that ain't all. I asked to see Johnstone, told him what I for a general officer. He said: "Not you I then sent word to the division commander in-chief and told him how I had saved Grey Oaks when his brigadier ran away, and he said: 'Not you!' I've bin rebuffed from the lowest non com. to commander-in-chief and when I was at last exchanged, I was exchanged, gent)

for two mules and a broken wagon. But I'm here, gentlemen, as I was thar!"
"Why don't you see the president about it?" asked a bystander in affected com-

Mr. Hooker stared contemptuously at

to see the man that carries him and his cabinet in his breeches pocket-Senator his auditor, doubtfully. "Do you know

"Know him?" Mr. Hooker laughed a bitter sardonic laugh. "Well, gentlemen, I ain't the kind of man to go in for family influence, but," he added with a gloomy elevation, "considerin' he's an intimate re-

lation of mine by marriage, I should say Brant heard no more; the facing around of his old companion toward the bar gave him that opportunity of escaping he had been waiting for. The defection of Hooker and his peculiar inventions were too char-acteristic of him to excite surprise, and, although they no longer awakened his goodhumored tolerance, they were powerless to affect him in his greater trouble. Only one thing he learned—that Hooker knew norhing of his wife being in camp as a spy; the incident would have been too temptin to escape his dramatic embellishments. And the allusion to Senator Bocmpointer, monstrous as it seemed in Hooker's mouth, gave him a grim tempta-tion. He had heard of Boompointer's won-derful power; he believed that Susy would and could help him, Clarence, whether she did or did not help Hooker. But the next moment he dismissed the idea with flushing cheek. How low had he already sunk even to think of it.

It had been once or twice in his mind to seek the president, and, under a promise of secrecy, reveal a part of his story. He had heard many aneodotes of his goodness of heart and generous tolerance of all things, but with this was joined, so said contemporaneous history, a flippancy of speech and a brutality of directness from which Clarence's sensibility shrank. Would he see anything in his wife but a common spy on his army? Would he see anything in him but the weak victim, like many others, of a scheming woman. Stories were current in camp and in congress of the way that this grim humorist had, with an apposite anecdote or a rugged illustra-tion brushed away the most delicate senti-ment of the subtlest poetry, even as he exposed the sham of the puritanic morality or of epicurian ethics. Brant had even colicited an audience, but had retired awkwardly and with his confidence un-spoken before the dark, humorous eyes that seemed almost too tolerant of his griev-He had been to levees, and his heart had sunk equally before the vulgar crowd who seemed to regard this man as their own buffoon, or the pompousness of posi-tion, learning and dignity, which he seemed

to delight to shake and disturb. One afternoon a few days later, in sheer listlessness of purpose, he found himself again at the white house. The president was giving audience to a deputation of fanatics who, with a pathetic simplicity almost who, with a pathetic simplicity almost equal to his own pathetic tolerance, was urging upon this ruler of millions the policy of an insignificant score, and Brant listened to his patient, practical response of facts and logic, clothed in simple but sinewy English up to the inevitable climax of humorous illustration, which the young hyis. morous illustration, which the young brig-adier could now see was necessary to relieve the grimness of his refusal. For the first time Brant felt the courage to address him, and resolved to wait until the deputa-tion retired. As they left the gallery he lingered in the anteroom for the president to appear. But as he did not come, afraid of losing his chance, he returned to gallery. Alone in his privacy and shadow the man he had just left was standing by a column in motionless abstraction, looking over the distant garden. But the kindly, hu-morous face was almost tragic with an instrong, rústic features was relaxed under a burden which even the long, lank, angular figure, overgrown and unfinished as his own west, seemed to be distorted in its efforts to adjust itself, while the dark, deep-set eyes were abstracted with the vague pre eyes were abstracted with the tag science of the prophet and the Shocked at that sudden change. B



"THAT'S LIKE THE OLD KLA'UNS,"
SHE SAID, WITH A SLIGHT PRES.
SURE OF HIS ARM.

about to break upon that wearied man's unbending; he was about to add his petty burden to the shoulders of this western At-las. He drew back silently and descended

But before he had left the house, while mingling with the crowd in one of the larger rooms, he saw the president reappear beside an important, prosperous-looking figure, on whom the kindly giant was now smiling with humorous toleration. He noticed the with humorous toleration. He noticed the divided attention of the crowd, the name of the next minute we was in the thick of it.
I had my hat as full of holes as that ice
strainer; I had a dozen bullets through my
coat, the fringe of my epaulets was shot
away, but I kept the boys at their work—
and we stopped 'em! Stopped 'em, gentlemen! until we heard the bugles of the
rest of our division, that all
determined the strain of the crowd, the name of
he was nearly face to face with that famous dispenser of place and preferment—
this second husband of Susy! An indescribable feeling, half cynical, half fateful, came
of the would not have been surprised to have seen Jim Hooker join the throngand we stopped 'em! Stopped 'em, gentle-men! until we heard the bugles of the rest of our division, that all this time had been rolling that

lonely central figure that had so lately touched him! He wanted to escape it all!

But his fate brought him to the entrance at the same moment that Boompointer was leaving it, and that distinguished mae brushed hastily by him, as a gorgeous carriage, drawn by two spirited horses, and driven by a resplendent negro coachman, dashed up. It was the Boompointer carriage.

A fashionably dressed, pretty woman, who in style, bearing opulent contentment, and ingenious self-consciousness was in perfect keeping with the slight estentation of the equipage, was its only occupant. As Boompointer stepped into the vehicle her blue eyes felt an instant on Brant. A happy, childlike pink flush came into her cheeks. childlike pink flush came into her cheeks, and a violet ray of recognition and mischief darted from her eyes to his. For it was

PART III .- Chapter II. When Brant returned to his hotel there was an augmented respect in the voice of the clerk as he handed him a note with the remark that it had been left by Senator Boompointer's coachman. He had no diffi-

culty in recognizing Susy's peculiarly Brob-dignagian schoolgirl hand. "Kla'uns, I call it real mean! I believe you just hoped I wouldn't know you. If you're a bit like your old self you'll come right off here—this very night! I've got a big party on—but we can talk somewhere between the acts! Haven't I growed! Tell me! And my! what a gloomy swell the young brigadier is! The carriage will come

for you-so you have no excuse."

The effect of this simple note upon Brant was strangely out of proportion to its triviality. But then it was Susy's very triviality—so expressive of her irresponsibility-that had always affected him at such moments. Again, as at Robies, he felt it react against his own ethics. Was she not right in her delightful materialism? Was she not happier than if she had been conistenly true to Mrs, Peyton, to the convent. to the episode of her theatrical career, to Jim Hooker-even to himself? And did he conscientiously believe that Hooker or him-self had suffered for inconsistency? No: From all that he had heard she was a suitable helpmeet to the senator, in her social attractiveness, her charming ostentations, her engaging vanity that disarmed suspicion and her lack of responsibility even in beside him, and looked no

at the hour of her escape; even on the fatal slope on which he had been struck down. And now this fond aliusion must go with the rest—the girl who had served him so loy-ally was ashamed of it. A bitter smile

ally was ashamed of it. A bitter smile crossed his face.

"Well, I don't wonder! Here are all the women asking me who is that good-looking Mephistopheles, with the burning eyes, who is prowiling around my rooms as if searching for a victim. Why, you're smiling for all the world like poor Jim, when he used to do the Red Avenger."

Susy's voice, an illustration, recalled him to himself. "Furious I may well be," he said, with a gentler smile, although his eyes still glittered, "furious that I have to walt until the one woman I came to see, the one woman I have not seen for so long, while these puppets have been nightly dancing before her-can give me a few moments from them to talk of the old moments from them to talk of the old

In his reaction he was quite sincere, al-though he felt a slight sense of remorse as he saw the quick, faint color rise, as in

those old days, even through the tonight's powder on her face. "That's like the old Kla'uns," she said, with a slight pressure of his arm, "but we will not have a chance to speak until late. When they are nearly all gone you will take me to get a little refreshment, and we'll have a chat in the conservatory.

But you must drop that awfully wicked look, and make yourself generally agree-able to those women until then."

It was perhaps part of this reaction which enabled him to obey his hostess's commands with a certain recklessness that, however, seemed to be in keeping with the previous satanic reputation he had, all unconsciously, achieved. The women listened to the cynical flippancy of the good-looking soldier with an undisguised admiration which to the cynical disputation of the contraction which to the contraction of the co tion, which, in turn, excited curiosity and-envy from his own sex. He saw the whis-pered questioning, the lifted eyebrows, the scornful 'shrugging of shoulders—and knew that the story of his disgrace was in the air. But I fear this only excited him to further recklessness and triumph. Once he thought he recognized Miss Faulkner's figure at a distance, and even fancied that she had been watching him-but he only redoubled his attentions to the fair woman



"I WAS TALKING WITH MY OLD FRIE ND, GENERAL BRANT," SAID SUSY,

hold the senator responsible for her prom ises, even while enjoying the fellowship of both, and it is said that the worthy man singularly profited by it. Looking upon it merely as a phase of Washington society. Brant resolved to go.

The moon was high as the carriage harled him out of the still stifling avenues toward the Soldiers' Home as every an supurp fre-

the Soldiers' Home, a sylvan suburb frequented by cabinet ministers and the president, where the good senator had "decreed," like Kubla Kahn, "a stately pleasure dome" to entertain his friends and partisans. As they approached the house the trembling light, like fire files through the leaves, the warm silence, broken only by a military band playing a drowsy waitz on the veranda, and the heavy odors o jasmine in the air thrilled Brant with a sense of shame as he thought of his old comrades in the field. But this was presently dissipated by the uniforms that met him in the hall with the presence of some of his distinguished superiors. At the head of the stairs, with a circling back-ground of the shining crosses and ribbons of the diplomatic corps stood Susy, her bare arms and neck glittering with diamonds, her face radiant with childlike vivacity. A significant pressure of her little glove as he made his bow seemed to be his only welcome, but a moment later she she said in a half whisper. "He thinks a good deal of himself, just like Jim. But caught his arm. he makes others believe it, and that's where poor Jim slapped up." She paused before the man thus characteristically disposed of and pesented Eant. It was the man he had seen before-martial, capable, dogmatic, A glance from his shrewd eyes, accustomed to the weighing of men's weaknesses and ambitions and a few hurried phrases ap-parently satisfied him that Brant was not at the moment important or available and the two men a moment later drifted easily apart. Brant sauntéred listlessly through the crowded rooms half remorsefully con-scious that he had taken some irrevocable step, and none the less assured by the presence of two or three reporters and cor-respondents who were dogging his steps, or the glances of two or three pretty wo-men, whose curiosity had evidently been aroused by the singular abstraction of this handsome, distinguished, but sadonic looking officer. But the next moment he distinguished, but sadonic

was singularly interested.

A tall young woman had just moved into iar to him. A change in position suddenly revealed her face. It was Miss Faulkner. Previously he had only known her in the riding habit of confederate gray, which she had at first affected, or in the light morning muslin dress she had worn at Gray Oaks. It seemed to him tonight that the careless elegance of her full dress became her still more; that the pretty willfulness of her chin and shoulders was chastened and modified by the pearis around her fair throat. Suddenly their eyes met; her face paled visibly; he fancled that she almost leaned against her companion for support; then she met his glance again with a face into which the color had as suddelly rushed, but with eyes that seemed to be appealing to him even to the point of pair, and fright. Brant was not conceited. He could see that the girl's agitation was not the effect of any mere personal in-fluence in his recognition, but of something else. He turned hastily away. When he looked again she was gone. Nevertheless, he felt filled with a vague irritation, Did she think him such a fool as

to imperil her safety by openly recognizing her without her consent? Did she think he would dare to presume upon the service she had done him? Or, more outrageous though!—had she heard of his disgrace, known its cause and feared he would drag her into a disclosure to save himself? No, no! She could not think that. She had perhaps regretted what she had done in a freak of girlish chivalry; she had re-turned to her old feelings and partisanship; turned to her old reelings and partisansing; she was only startled at meeting the single witness of her folly. Well, she need not fear. He would as studiously avoid her hereafter and she should know it. Any yetyes, there was a "yet," for he could not forget—indeed, in the past three weeks it had been more often before him than he cared to think—that she was the one beginning heing who had here cared to the control of the c he cared to think—that she was the one human being who had been capable of a great act of self-sacrifice for him—her enemy, her accuser—the man who had scarcely treated her civilly. He was ashamed to remember now that this thought had occurred to him at the bedside of his wife;

to drop off; the great rooms thinned and Susy, appealing on the arm of her husband, coquetilshly reminded him of his promise. Susy, appearing on the arm of her husband, coquetilshly reminded him of his promise. "For I want to talk to you of old times, General Brast," she went on, turning expianatorily to Boompointer, "married my adopted mother in California, at Robles, a dear old place, where I spent my earliest years. So you see, we are sort of relations by marriage," she added, with delightful naivete." Hooker's once vain-glorious allusion to his relations to the man before him, flashed across Brant's mind, but it lusion to his relations to the man perore him, flashed across Brant's mind, but it left now only a smile on his lips. He felt he had already become a part of the irresponsible comedy of life around him. Why hould be resist on examine its ethics too. spensible comedy of life around him. Why should he resist or examine its ethics too closely? He offered his arm to Susy; they descended the stairs; but instead of pausing in the supper room, she simply passed through it with a significant pressure on his arm, and drawing aside a muslin curtain significant in the mannit conservatory. tain stepped into the moonlit conservatory.
Behind the curtain there was a small rustic
settee; without releasing his arm she sat
down, so that when he dropped beside her heir hands met and mutually clasped

their hands met and mutually clasped.

"Now, Kla'uns," she said with a slight comfortable shiver as she settled beside him, "it's a little like old Robles, isn't it? Tell me. And to think it's five years ago. But, Kla'uns, what's the matter? You are changed," she said, looking at his dark face in the moonlight, "or you have something

"I have."
"And it's something dreadful, I know." "And it's something dreadful, I know," she said, wrinkling her brows with a pretty terror. "Couldn't you pretend you had told it to me and let us go do just the same? Couldn't you, Kla'uns? Tell me."

"I am afraid I couldn't," he said with a

"Is it about yourself, Kla'uns? You know," she went on with cheerful rapidity, "I know everything about you-I always did, you know-and I don't care and never did care, and it don't and never did make the slightest difference to me. So don't tell it waste time, Kla'uns."

Her expression changed slightly. "O, her!" she said, after a pause. Then, half

resignedly, "Go on, Kla'uns,"
He began. He had a dozen times rehearsed
to himself his miserable story, always feeling it keenly, and even fearing that he A tall young woman had just moved into the center of the room with an indolent, yet supple gracefulness that seemed familiar to him. A change in position suddenly revealed her face. It was Miss Faulkner. Previously he had only known her in the riding habit of confederate gray, which she ed him from the time that his wife, dis watched him in his office, to the hour that he had passed her through the lines. He withheld only the incident of Miss Faulkner's complicity and sacrifice "And she got away-after having kicked

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on my left side for four years; suffering with rheumatism with constant severe pains and be-ing completely run down, but now all is changed and I enjoy good health. I experience sweet refreshing sleep, have a good appetite, and my memory is much improved. In fact I am aston-ished at the change. I can now perform my dailywork with ease. I had almost Civen Up All Hopes

of ever enjoying good health again, but by the persuasive power of a friend I was induced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which has saved my Hood's sarsa Cures GORONA

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you out of your place, Kla'uns?" said Susy, when he had ended. Clarence stiffened beside her. But he felt he had gone too far to quarrel with his con-fidante. "She went away. I honestly believe that we shall never meet again—or I

should not be telling you this!" "Kla'uns." she said lightly, taking his hand again, "don't you believe it! She won't let you go. You're one of those men that a woman when she once has hooked on to won't let go of, even when she believes she no longer loves him—or meets bigger and better men. I reckon it's because you are so different from other men—maybe—there are so many different things about you to hook on to—and you don't slip off so easily as the others. Now, if you were like old Peyton, her first husband, or like poor Jim, or even my Boompointer, you'd be all right! No, my boy, all we can do is to try to keep her from getting at you here. I reckon she won't trust herself in Washington again in

"But I cannot stay here-my career is in

"Your career is alongside o' me, honey— and Boompointer. We'll fix all that. I heard something about you being in disgrace, but the story was that you were soft on some girl down there, and neglected your bust-pess, Kla'uns. But, Lordy! to think it was only your own wife! Never mind, we'll straighten that out. We've had worse jobs than that on. Why, there was that commissary who was buying up dead horses at one end of the field and selling them to the government for mess beef at the other; and there was that general who wouldn't make an attack when it rained, and the other gen-eral-you know who I mean, Kla'uns-who wouldn't invade the state where his sister lived-but we straightened them out somehow, and they were a heap worse than you We'll get you a position in the war depart-ment here, one of the bureau offices, where you keep your rank and your uniform—you don't look bad in it, Kla'uns—on better pay. And you'll come and see me-and we'll tall over old times"

Brant felt his heart turn sick within him. But he was at her mercy now. He said, with an effort: "But I've told you that my ca-reer—nay, my life—now is in the field." "Don't you be a fool, kla'uns, and leave it there! You have done your work of fight-ling-mighty good fighting, too, and every-body knows it. You've earned a change. Let

thers take your place."

He shuddered as he remembered that his wife had made the same appeal. Was he a fool, then, and these two women—so totally unlike in everything—right in this?

"Come Kla'ins", said Susy, "roop, talk

"Come, Kla'uns," said Susy, "now tall me, of my home, my furniture—of my posi-tion—even of him! Tell me!"
"I flud you well, prosperous, and happy,"

he said with a faint smile "Is that all? How do I look?"

She turned her still youthful, mischievou face toward him in the moonlight. The witchery of her blue eyes was still there as of old, the same frank irresponsibility beamed from them; her parted lips seemed to give him back the breath of his youth.

"Susy, dear!"
It was her husband's voice. "I quite for got," it went on, as he drew the curtain aside, "that you were engaged with a friend but Miss Faulkner is waiting to say 'good night,' and I volunteered to find you."
"Tell her to wait a moment," said Susy with an impatience that was as undisguised

as it was without embarrassment or But Miss Faulkner, unconsciously follow-

But Miss Faulkner, unconsciously following Mr. Boompointer, was already upon
them. For a moment the whole four were
silent—although perfectly composed.

Senator Boompointer, unconscious of any
infelicity in his interruption, was calmly
waiting. Clarence, opposed suddenly to the
young girl, whom he believed was avoiding
his recognition, rose coldly, imperturbable.
Miss Faulkner, looking taller and more erect
in the long folds of herests alcales these in the long folds of her satin cloak, neither paled nor blushed, as she regarded Susy and Brant with a smile of well-bred apol-

I expect to leave Washington tomorro "I expect to leave Washington tomorrow, and may not be able to call again," she said, "or I would not have so particularly pressed a leave-taking upon you."
"I was talking with my old friend, General Brant" said Susy more by way of intro-Brant," said Susy, more by way of intro-

al Brant," said Susy, more by way of introduction than apology.

Brant bowed. For an instant the clear
eyes of Miss Faulknor slipped icily across
his as she made him an old-fashioned colonial courtesy, and taking Susy's arm she
left the room. Brant did not linger, but
took leave of his host almost in the same
breath. At the front door a well-appointed
carrisage of one of the legations had just
rolled into waiting. He looked back and saw
Miss Faulkner, erect and beautiful as a
bride in her gauzy draperies, descending the
stairs before the waiting servants. He feit
his heart beat strangely. He hesitated; recalled himself with an etorr-hurriedly stepped from the porch into the path as he
heard the carriage door close behind him
in the distance, and even feit the dust
from her horses; boots vice around. In the distance, and even felt the dust from her horses' hoofs rise around him as she drove past him and away. (To Be Continued.)

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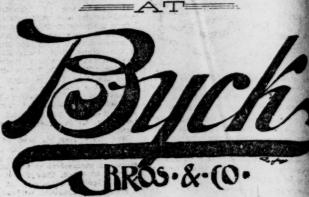
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with charming surroundings.
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wrote on September 4th: My Dear Professor Cabell: I tale

ure in uniting with Secretary Hocommending Norwood, institute. long been recognized as one of

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author annous war. In fact right in giv her military avbacked. history of the

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"Oliver Crom' and the time i those biographi at once pleasing ten in an easy, rative threads search and in contains in a w to place with cision. The storthe history of

embodied in him is complemente character, which Mr. Church, th Mr. Church, the hero-man to a historian, a to phers of Cromw come. Neither, fail to see the wealth was Cro Louis XIV evadmiration for acter of the m genius of the hwell and his ci win marked re of the vacillationly title to the could look not cut off, may in some quarte the fact that least of all me for not having the palpable at manship display been surpassed

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dent of Brown university, has issued a new history of the United States in two vol-

ames of 400 pages each. His reason for writing another history of the United States

when so many are already in print, is chiefly stated in the introduction, two cogent

points being his desire to make use of ma-

the great mass of historic detail into a

parrative of sufficient brevity to bring it

within the scope of a popular history. The

ly all sectional issues, and does so with rable success in the history of the

war. In fact the author strives to be so

her military successes that he is almost swaybacked. His stumbling block is the

history of the events leading to the war.

It is here to every northern historian, who

has ever written the history of his own country, however honest he may be in in-

ention, breaks down. They either cannot r will not understand the true situation. t is of this period that they might liarn who by reading. Because they have though

ch by reading Percy Greg, who, though in Englishman, has very nearly stated the

ct history and philosophy of the events

leading up to the war. Unfortunately, this is the only period of American history

Professor Andrews's history of early colonial and revolutionary days is entertain-ing, lucid and exact. He does not attempt

Ing, lucid and exact. He does not attempt to demonstrate that all the Battles of the revolution were fought by New England volunteers—an opinion that prevails in certian historical coteries. He chronicles one fact worth noting—the Mecklenburg declaration of independence at Charlotte in 1775. The people of North Carolina have been urging this upon the attention of historians for sometime, and it seems that

orians for sometime, and it seems that

Unfortunately, some of their best citizens, actuated more by zeal for historic accuracy than by patriotic enthusiasm, still protest that there was no such declaration; but these gentlemen can hardly withstand the hue and cry which their skepticism invariable raises and it is doughtuis to path-

variably raises, and it is doughnuts to noth-ing that the Mecklenburg declaration will get its place in history. Even if it is not

get its place in history. Even it it is not true, it is a sacred lie, as Aunt Polly remarked about one of Tom Sawyer's special efforts, and all southerners feel in honor bound, to vouch for it. At any rate, the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg

ounty would forego most of the joys of

fire engine parades, and other gala events of the 20th of May.

Professor Andrews falls into one rather

amusing error. He says that the states of

amusing error. He says that the states of North Carolina and Tennessee seeded because they were overrun by confederate troops which turned the elections into farces, and that the unionists in the secession convention of Virginia were given their choice between voting for secession, vacating, or hanging. Of course such statements would be regarded as malicious if

ments would be regarded as malicious, if

ligent reader will feel a little regret that tory that shall be accurate, should be led in some unaccountable way to make such weak exhibitions of historical judg-

read, but it will never become a textbook in this section; neither is it likely to take undisputed place as a compendium of United States history on the library shelf—

not that it is not excellent in many ways,

or that its few very natural sectional errors condemn it, but because it really does not fill up any gap. It throws no new light on the country's history, and its philosophic

treatment of men, manners and events is

not such as to make is markedly individual

part of the book is the history of the early colonies—particularly New England, the account given of the pious and pharasaic conduct of the citizens of that colony being

very exact, and quite in keeping with the

history of the country—the main object of life of the citizen of old New England, to

life of the citizen of old New England, to say nothing of later days, having been to convince himself of his own righteousness, and then denote all his spare moments to regulating his neighbors' spiritual wellbeing on the same exalted pattern as his own. Of course, Professor Andrews does not bring all this out, but those desirous of investigating the question can follow it up with profit elsewhere, and learn much about those amiable characteristics which made the immediate descendant of the Pilgrim father such a charitable and loving disciple of the creed he so humbly professed.

ple of the creed he so humbly professed . (Published by Charles Scribner's Son; two volumes-\$4.) For sale by J. F. Lester.

"Oliver Cromwell," a history of his life

and the time in which he lived, is one of those biographies of a great man which is at once pleasing and intructive. It is writ-ten in an easy, flowing style, and the nar-rative threads the mass of historical re-

search and information which the book contains in a way which fits ea h part in-

contains in a way which fits ea h part into place with excellent judgment and precision. The story of the Great Protector is the history of England during his time. His public acts, his influence on his followers, and the inspiration of the Puritan movement as embodied in him is fully brought out. This is complemented by his private life and character, which is the key to the former. Mr. Church, the author, does not permit

Church, the author, does not permi

the hero-man to over shadow his work as a historian, a tendency which few blographers of Cromwell have been able to overcome. Neither, on the other hand, does he fall to see that, after all, the commonwell have the commonwell by the commonwell by

wealth was Cromwell more truly than was Louis XIV ever the state. His evident admiration for the stern, enthusiastic character of the man is tempered by the calmer genius of the historian. As a life of Cromwell and his time, it deserves, and it will win marked recognition. His pen portrait of the vacillating. Charles Stuart whose

of the vacellating Charles Stuart, whose only title to the name of martyr is, that he could look noble and that his head was cut off, may exoite unfavorable comment in some quarters, but that does not alter the fact that it is a good one. A king, least of all men, cannot justly be blamed for not having ability to mold events; but the palpable and exercises exercise is states—

the palpable and egregious errors in states-manship displayed by Charles I have never been surpassed in history, except by his

Mr. Church's life of Cromwell is calm and conservative, but in no sense lukewarm. That it has been written after mature

d diligent study no one can doubt, even we did not have his word for it in his

introduction. It is the work of a historian, and not of a hero worshiper, though there is abundant evidence that Cromwell is a heroic character in the author's eyes. The book has been written in the leisure moments of a present of the control of

neroic character in the author book has been written in the leisure moments of a man in active life in the railroad world. Those who read it will appreciate what a vast amount of work must have been done to collect and weave into a har-

ct of their descendants in the late

ment and insight.

who evidently wishes to write a his-

fessor Andrews's history is pleasing to

sing, although the intel-

The most entertaining

life rather than miss the balloon ascens

eir efforts are being at last rewarded.

thor announces his desire to treat fair-

material. The excellence of the work, both iterary and historical, is the more remark able when it is considered under what cir umstances it was composed.

("Oliver Cromwell," by Samuel Hurden Church. N. P. Putnam's Son's, publishers For sale by J. F. Lester.

The appearance of "Geoffrey Hamlyn" completes the new edition of the novels of Henry Kingsley in five volumes.

There are very few people who will agree with one or two prominent English critics in the opinion that Henry Kingsley, as a

movelist, surpasses his famous brother, Charles. "Ravenshoe," is a stirring story; as is also "Geoffrey Hamlyn," but neither displays the same ability as "Hypatia" or "Westward, Ho!" and public opinion, which has left these two latter romances alive, while it has all but forgotten the former two, has, as is generally the case, been right.

But there was no need of comparison in announcing a new edition of the novels of Henry Kingsley. They are good enough stories in themselves to warrant reprinting, though, at times, they do get a little tedious. "Geoffrey Hamlyn" is a story of a group of characters, without any leading here or hereine. It opens up in England, where the various characters are thrown together. Then we are carried to Austratogether. Then we are carried to Austra-lia, where in time most of the characters come together in the most of the characters come together in the most improbable way. There they get into a new and broader life. The thickly settled Devonshire community is exchanged for the primeval wilderness. The bush becomes the almost boundless scene of life. The story is doubtless an accurate description of the Australian settlements in the early days, and there is enough incident and adventure to fill one volume, but hardly enough for two. The stories are conventional English romances of the old school, and are interesting when one has plenty of time.

(The novels of Henry Kingsley. "Geoffrey Hamlyn," two volumes—\$2. Charles
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"The Bird's Calendar," by H. E. Parkhurst, is one of those delightful idyls of wood and field that none but an ornithologist could write. It is the record of a bird lover's rambles afield from January to December, and in that time almost all the familiar birds of eastern American pass before us

No one but a true lover of birds can ever ogist. Compared to it the zeal of a botan-ist, or a naturalist is narrow and circum-scribed. The lover of birds is nature's true high priest. It is given to him alone to commune with the spirits of nature in her inmost solitudes. The ornithologist must le bor and wait at times—but great is his re-ward, if the bird he is looking for comes

birds, yet there are few people who do. Since the English sparrow has depopulated our cities of all other birds. now and then a sturdy jay, city boys know very little about birds, and city girls know less. The boy's enthusiasm for bird nest-ing teaches him something, but he had bet-ter remain in ignorance all his days. As for people in general, nine out of ten could not tell the difference between an orchard oriole and a Baltimore oriole. As for sparrows, they are all sparrows to them.

"A primrose by the river's brim A yellow primrose was to him: And it was nothing more."

So far as hawks and owls are concerned there is but one law among men-kill and slay-and the average farmer, with a preju-dice inherited through ten generations, lies in wait morning and noon and night to assassinate his best friends. Of all the hawks and owls in this section there are nawks and owis in this section there are not more than two or three kinds that are the farmer's foes. The numerous other kinds are his constant friends, and do more to save his crops than any other one agency, if he will let them alone. Yet state legislatures, with an exhibition of ignorance that would excite surprise coming from other quarters, continue to put bounties on other quarters, continue to put bounties on

the heads of "hawks and owls. But this is getting away from Mr. Park-hurst. His charming little book is made up of observations in Central park, New York, during the year 1833. The book is beautifully illustrated with twenty-three fullpage illustrations, and all his observations come to us straight from nature's great

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the union is either agitating or testing the Australian ballot system, a thorough and brief review of that system and its various modifications and improvements will be of interest not only to the legislator but to the citizen. Such a work, by Mr. John but to the citizen. Such a work, by Mr. John H. Wigmore, of the Boston bar, has proven so thorough and satisfactory that it is already in its second edition. The title explains the scope of the work. It is "The Australian Ballot System," as embodied in the legislation of various countries, with a historical introduction and an appendix of decisions since 1856 in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada and Australia. The book is a brief but comprehensive review of the whole question, embodied in 200 pages, and it furnishes an invaluable aid to all who are studying the question. (Published by the Boston Book Company.



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Bishop Turner Has Something to Say Through the Press

WHICH IS TO THEIR GREAT BENEFIT

dvantages of Making a Fine Exhibit a the Cotton State and International Exposition-A Fine Offer.

Atlanta, Ga., January 9 .- To the Colore People of the United States: I am prompt ed, by what I conceive to be a high sense of duty, to address you with some remarks through the medium of the public press, and which I regard as inseparably con ed with our present and future desting and with our present and future destiny and welfare as a race. Nor do I apologize or beg pardon for what may appear to some as an arbitrary presumption in-con-sideration of the services I have endeavor-ed to render our race variety since 1853, when I entered upon my twentieth year, and was licensed to preach by Dr. Boyd at Abbeville, S. C. From that time to the present I have been before the public as a preacher, school teacher, lecturer, editor, politician, stump speaker, member of the constitutional convention, member of the legislature, contributor to newspapers. monthly and quarterly magazines, white and colored, and have filled positions of honor and trust by appointments received from four pressorats of the United States, well as one from the chief executive of a foreign nation, and have traveled and spoken from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the farthest bounds of inhabited Canada to the borders of Mexico, and before tens of thousands of all colors, and two oth er continents and the isles of the sea be-sides. Nor does this tell half the story of my feeble, yet honest and conscientious, my feeble, yet honest and conscientious, labors. And in every instance I challenge mortal to say that I was not true to my race, though many might differ as to the wisdom of my policy and position. Therefore, whatever my short comings and failures may have been, I do not think the man lives who will attempt to brand me as a "white man's nigger," because of the rection, and house the remains and sition I am about to take in the remainder of this letter. About four hundred newspapers (with a few dailies) weekly, monthly and quarterly are published by our people in this country, and some eighty-odd exchange with The

Voice of Missions, a monthly periodical of which I am chief editor and publisher. And I find a large number of them denouncing the Cotton States and International expo-sition, which is to be held in the city of Atlanta this year, and are advising the clored people to have nothing to do with hands off, and virtually treat the invitation that has been tendered our race by the managers and directors of the same the managers and directors of the same with silent contempt; upon the ground that they will have to come here in what is generally denominated "Jim Crow cars," and the color line will be set up, and our race will be discriminated against in this and that, and other respects. And some of the newspaper centributors have even one so far as to denounce any colored man who would encourage it and have declared im "despisable," and the learned Professor him "despisable," and the learned Profess W. S. Scarborough, LL. D., a member of the National Philological Society, composed of whites to the exception of himself, and whose Greek school books are used by white and colored students alike in many of the first institutions of learning in the land, has so far forgotten the honors he has been the recipient of as to indulge in the following language:

"Stay away from the concern, until we

can have at least decent cars to ride in and until we are in a measure respected as

But it is useless to call names, and pick out this and that special remark which has been made or written by some editor or contributor, and in some instances the severe, uncharitable and unreasonable animadversions and billingsgate which are be-ing indulged in and hurled at those who favor and think it wise and timely for the colored people to accept the proffer made by the managers of the exposition. I beg to say, however, that so far as the Jim Crow cars are concerned, no man in

Jim Crow cars are concerned, no man in the country can have more contempt for them than myself or more disrespect for any legislature that would enact laws far voring such an institution, nor for the Unit-ed States supreme court, whose revolting decision would authorize any such legislation. Especially after returning from foreign countries, where I am treated as a lord, and two-thirds of the time am called a lord, and then having to be discriminated against on the public highway when I come home, as a natural consequence, is nauseating. I believe we ought to have first Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Mary-land, Missouri and other southern states, as well as in all the northern states. But we have not got them, and if we take the advice of some of these wiscacres, who would have us do nothing and spurn the would have us do nothing and spurn the hand that proffers us an opportunity to vindicate our honor, and set before the world our intelligence and skill, we never will get them. Merit wins, worth tells; en-deavor, stir and activity achieve better results and not a surly, snarlish, moros nertness, as some of our self-constituted eaders would recommend.

sults and not a surity, snarlish, morose inertness, as some of our self-constituteo leaders would recommend.

If we are in a bad condition, in the name of high heaven let us accept of any opportunity offered for our betterment and make the most of it, not the least of it. If we are down let us try to get up, not lie there and wallow in the mud. I do not begieve that Georgia has any jimerow car law. If so, it is not enforced on all the railroads coming into Atlanta. I have been in the state for thirty years, and I have never heard of any such law being enacted. I know most of the railroads have made some kind of rules to that effect and that the late Bishop Campbell, of Philadelphia; Dr. Sterritt, of Charleston, and some others have been interfered with because they did not observe these rules, but it was not the result of legislation, but the action of a mob, of which this country is full. Mobocracy is the rule now north and south and not the exception. I do know this, however, that the only invitations that have ever been offered to the black man to join in with any great exposition and display the evidences of his industry, skill, art, inventive and mechanical genius and show the world what he can do in any and every particular has been offered by the south. The north has offered nothing on that line, nor has the nation as such given the colored man the recognition of an animal. Director General Burke at the New Orleans exposition in 1882, set apart buildings and invited the colored people from one end of the country to the other to come and show their skill, and many did so and it redounded to their honor, and, in common with states and foreign nationalities, he gave the colored people from one end of the country to the other to come and show their skill, and many did so and it redounded to their honor, and, in common with states and foreign nationalities, he gave the colored people from one end of the country to the other to come and show their skill, and many did so and it redounded to their honor, and it

given her.

At the national exposition in Chicago year before last the only recognition that was given to the negro was to take care of the toilet rooms, notwithstanding the managers and directors were besieged for months to set apart a place for colored exhibits and to appoint one colored managers and one colored and the collect the exposure of the care of the ca

used every argument at my command and scores of others did the same, but no recognition was given the negro whatever, while \$30,000,000 was expended, much of which consisted of taxes paid by the col-ored race.

seores of others did the same, but no recognition was given the negro whatever, while \$30,000,000 was expended, much of which consisted of taxes paid by the colored race.

The magnificent painting by Professor H. O. Tanner, which was upon exhibition there, was painted in Paris, France, and sent to this country as a part of the French exhibits, and the American negro is entitled to no credit for the acceptance of that plece of fine art nor the premium that was given it.

True, I saw two mulatto clerks employed there, one from Savannah, Ga., but they were passing for white, and when their colored wives would come to bring them their lunches they had to pass off as servant girls for the purpose of creating no suspicion in regard to their racial status.

I grant that the negroes did not go to Chicago in jimcrowed, and jimcrowed or saw their race jimcrowed, and jimcrowed by the nation, to, and not a section of the nation. If I had to choose between the railroad degradation and the exposition allows me an opportunity to show to the world that I can be clean, mannerly, cultured and refined and deserve better treatment, and it is the surest way to get it.

It appears that everything proposed for the betterment of our race has to be fought by a class of men in our own ranks—men who never project a scheme or suggest a policy that proposes to do anything that will commend respect for the negro. I believe that two or three millions of us ought to go to Africa and build up a civilized nation and show the world that we can be statesmen, generals, bankers, merchants, philosophers, inventors and everything that anybody cless is. I further believe that if a half-million of us would ask congress for an appropriation to assist us to return to the land of our ancestry so that we might increase the commerce of this nation and begin the civilization of Africa, as God intended for us to do, we would get it, but because I have dared to write and speak my sentiments, I am denounced by this do-nothing party in unmeasured terms. The same

we cannot be looked upon other the a miserable set of vagabonds if we continue this lethergic course. I wish it to be distinctly understood, moreover, that I am not personally interested in the exposition. I am not one of the colored coundissioners. I am in no manner, shape or form connected with the exposition. I could not have served had I been asked, as I leave for Africa next month to be gone until the latter part of June or July. Nor have I been a factor in anything that has been accomplished, to the exception of a number of speeches I voluntarily delivered in the interest of the exposition, and a little lobbying among some senators and representatives in Washington in favor of the appropriation, which has already been made. So if any one should presume that I am a paid agent of the exposition, they are sadly mistaken.

some senators and representatives in washington in favor of the appropriation, which has already been made. So if any one should presume that I am a paid agent of the exposition, they are sadly mistaken. I am simply uttering my convictions from what I regard to be a sense of duty, and because I love my race and wish their welfare next to wishing a home in heaven when I am done with life.

We are bere in this country, and we are out of social touch with the whites. We do not know what they think and say about us, and they do not know what we think and say about them. Fer all our intercourse is either of ebusiness or conventional character. Each one would be surprised if he could hear the other talk when we meet in our social circles; but we are here, and we are here evidently in the providence of God, and as the whites are not sitting down doing nothing because we are in their midst with all of our faults, we should not sit down and do nothing because they are in our midst with their faults, and the man or set of men who recommend such a course are entitled to no consideration, regardless of their book learning or high sounding titles. And I call upon our people, especially you who are here in the south, to accept of this providential opportunity and not let the magnificent building which is in process of erection at the exposition grounds be appropriated to other purposes through our neglect, or the non-sensical advice which is being given by a set of negative drones.

There is a wide-spread impression throughout the 'and that the negro is too intellectually impotent to do anything where taste, skill, art and mechanical genjus are involved. Yet in the days of slaver, when we had no education except the little that we stole, we were carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, painters, brick masons, rock masens, plasterers, bridge builders, ship carpenters, carriage and buggy makers, boot and shoemakers, clock and watch repairers, station engineers, and indeed we did nearly all the fine work, especially when we had no edu

the objectionable features away from our civilization?

As one, if they will go to work on that line, I will pledge them my aid to the extent of my limited ability. Nor do I believe that while the exposition is in progress there will be any special color line on the railroads, which is being so frightfully magnified with the exception of three at all events. For I remember at the state fair, which was held in this city some years ago, which President Cleveland visited, that some colored gentlemen came here from Illinois and asked me personally where they could find a jimcrow car, as they had been consigned to none, for they rode where they pleased. Furthermore, the decision of the national interstate railroad commission entities every person, white and colored, to the tame class of cars they start from home in a car satisfactory to yourself, there is no law, rule or legislation, that can bar you from it until you reach Atlanta. Hence the death of that scare crow.

that can bar you from it until you reach Atlanta. Hence the death of that scare crow.

As a race we should know no north or south. For we are inconsequential ciphers in either section, but I notice that the chief objectors, the bitterest opposers and the most ilippant talkers and writers against our people participating in the exposition, are found chiefly among the so-called prominent men of the north. Now, as long as they are making the jimcrow car, the test of our racial fidelity to efforts and endeavors to the betterment of our condition. I would like to ask these gentlemen where did the jimcrow car come from, so far as it bears the stamp of legality, but from northern men? Prior to October 15, 1883, there was not a legislature in the nation that thought of enacting such a bill. Nor was there a governor in the land who would have signed such a bill had any legislature been misanthropic enough to have enacted it. But on that doleful day the supreme court of the United States forgot that a just God ruled this universe, and declared that the negro race had no civil rights under the general government, and that the several states could make any kind of law they chose, so far as the civil status of the negro is concerned. The supreme court practically declared that the negro was not a citizen of the United States, and that the several states could decree what-

ever they pleased, so far as it related or bore upon or affected the civil rights of the negro, and under that revolting de-cision Georgia, Maryland, New York, Illi-nois, Texas or any other state can enact a law that negroes shall ride in cars in front of the locomotive instead of behind it, and we cannot help ourselves. Now, I ask who were the men upon the supreme court bench of the nation who decided and decreed were the men upon the supreme court bench of the nation who decided and decreed such an unlawful verdict? Were they southern men? Let us see if they were. Morrison R. Waite, chief justice, born in Connecticut, and appointed from Ohio. Samuel F. Miller, associate justice, bern in Kentucky, but moved to the state of Iowa in 1850-forty-five years ago. Stephen J. Field, associate justice, born in Connecticut, but appointed from California.

from that state. Stanley Matthews, associate justice, born

Boston, Mass., and appointed justice, born state.

Samuel Blatchford, associate justice, born in New York, and appointed from that in New York, and appointed from that state.

These are the eight supreme judges who practically resurrected the decision of Chief Justice Taney, and declared that black men had no civil rights that white men were bound to respect, and you will notice that every one of them were northern born, northern raised and northern trained with the exception of Justice Miller, and he had been out of Kentucky so long that I presume he had no recollection that he was ever born anywhere.

The next (a southern man) and the only righteous judge out of the nine, who alone dissented from the decision, and made an argument against it, that will go into history and immortalize his name, as well as

The next (a southern man) and the only righteous judge out of the nine, who alone dissented from the decision, and made an argument against it, that will go into history and immortalize his name, as well as furnish the advocates of even-handed justice with arguments for generations to come, was John M. Harlan, born in Kentucky, reared, educated and appointed from out their own Augean stable they will find themselves so busy they will have no time to fight the Atlanta exposition. The status of the negro, at best, in this entire nation is anomalous and so indefinable that it is regarded as a problem. He is proscribed from one end of the land to the other, more or less, while different sections have their different modes of proscription. The south has one form, and the north another, and, in a measure, the east has still another form from the west. But the colored race is made to feel that he is a menial from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and, without wasting time to sectionalize our degredation or to dwell upon this or that phase of it, the best thing we can do is to adjust ourselves to some remedial endeavors, and the sooner, the better. Those of my way of thinking, believe that African emigration is the remedy and I believe that it is the thought and purpose of God, and as such, we should take whatever we can get, and make the most of it till providence opens up a highway from here to the land of our ancestry. If congress will pass the bill of Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, now before it, appropriating \$5,000,000 for negro emigration, and the several states, as well as the United States, will turn over to me their penitentiary convicts alone and let me use the money I will carry them to Africa and found a country that will astonish

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REIGN OF THE KUKLUX IN NORTH GEORGI

whitcapping as it comes from the men now in the Fulton county jail, charged

with killing Henry Worley. There are now twelve men in the fail. The story they tell is a highly interesting one. One of the main features of it is the

against Mr. E. O. Stafford. INTERVIEWED IN PRISON.

Two Moonshiners Write an Interesting Letter for Publication,

Occupying a narrow cell in the Fulton county jail, at the head of the stairway leading up from the main corridor Sansa has enjoyed the luxury of a prisoner's life at the jail since the verdict of the jury went against him a few weeks ago in the Roper trial.

His fellow prisoners are old man Bud Morrison and Wash Red, who were both convicted at the same time. The other two members of the gang, Will Morrison and Payne Duncan, are now in the Ohio penitentiary.

two Morrisons and Wash Red are detained from going into winter quarter.



INTERVIEWED IN PRISON. One of the Men Who Was Present at the Hanging Tells About It.

on account of certain information which they possess bearing upon the Worley

Sanse Morrison was seated on his bunk holding a document in his hand, at the time the visitor entered his cell.

He shoved the document aside and partially arose from his seat to offer the visitor his hand in the brusque though friendly style of the mountaineer.

"I am glad to see you, pard," said he "Have a seat over there and make yourself at home, if you can do that in jail.' In the dim, uncertain light of the afternoon, as it struggled through the grated window of the cell, it was difficult to obtain a clear view of the prisoner or his surroundings.

In his personal appearance, Sanse Morrison is rather good-looking. He has a slight mustache on his upper lip that partially conceals the good humor that is wont to single out that feature for its best expression, but his eyes atone for this deficiency by giving to the other features of his rugged face a bright and cheerful illumination. He was dressed in the typical style of the moonshiner, and his clothes fitted him in such a way as to resent the imputation of elegance or fashion, and to stoutly Insist upon their durability. He had no hat on his head, in deference to his cell, no doubt, and his hair was rather closely shingled, as if the jail barber had recently paid him a visit. His shirt was made of the rough texture worn by the moun

Four bunks constituted the sleeping accommodation of the cell. These were ar ranged after the manner of a sleeping car, overlooking a few minor details. The window of the cell faced the open door and admitted a shaft of light between the

"This is not like being at home on the mountains," said Sanse Morrison, with a dreamy, distant look in his eyes that reflected the light of the old fields in which he grew up. "I'd like to be home today instead of in this jail, but I'm in for it now, and there's no use gricving.' "Did you know Henry Worley?" asked

the visitor. ."I did."

"Did he ever belong to the kuklux?" "Yes; he was a member at one time, and then played faise to his friends by going back on them." "Were you in the party that tried to

"Yes. I told Colonel James that I was a the hanging, but I had nothing to do with

the killing. I was not in that crowd." "Why did the members of the kuklux want to kill him?"
"It was because he played them false,

I suppose. This was one reason and the other was because he was mean to his wife and children and treated them shame-"The moonshiners have no use for a man

who mistreats his wife, have they?" "No sir, they have him like a rattlesnake. Worley was not a true man. He betrayed the men who had been his friends and wer about over the country exposing them to ers of the law. I was not at his kill-

ing but I think he deserved it."

The moonshiner was reluctant to go into the details of the conspiracy. He refused to give any names or to make any statement in regard to the hanging further than to y he was in the crowd.
"We all met together on Sugar creek,"

said he, "at a place agreed upon and start ed for Worley's house in our disguises. We nd him at home and dragged him out and strapped him to a mule. On reaching the tree we strung him up and left him there. That is all I know or care to say

Just at this point old man Bud Morrison came to the door of the cell and whispered a word in Sanse Morrison's ear. It was briefly to the effect that he must

or proper thing to do. Old man Bud Morrison is a unique character. He is six feet tall and bends over in quite a decided stoop. The buttons on the back of his coat strike him just under the shoulder blades and his sensitive pantaloons seem to shrink instinctively from his shoe tops and to seek the higher latitudes of his upper limbs. He is much older than either Sanse or Wash Red and his tone of voice suggests a much more settled maturity, although his fellowship with younger spirits scarcely acquits him of a bold and restless

After this brief interview with the elde Morrison Sanse returned to his cot.
"I hope you will not say anything about
this in the papers," said he. "I'm afraid

it might make the boys mad. Perhaps I ought not to have said anything at all. There was a brief silence for the space of two or three seconds, after which the moon-

and proceeded to giance over it."
"Here is something that Wash Red wants you to publish. It was written by him, al-

you to pushish. It was written by him, although both of us signed it together."

Wash Red, on hearing his name called, entered the cell. A peculiarity about Red that betrayed him on the night Roper was thrown into the pit, is a stammer in his speech. It is a difficult matter for him to talk and his impediment seems to impart least to every myele in his hold whoper. sensational charges which they bring itself to every muscle in his body whenever the flow of his conversation is thus inter-rupted. In his general make-up he is de-scribed by the same characteristics as those that mark Sanse Morrison, although his face is not quite so prepossessing.
"I want you to read the paper out loud and let me see if it sounds all right," said Red. "I may want to make a few correc-

tions,' The contents of the document were read and the necessary alterations were made, after which it was declared to be satisfac-

It was the purpose of the document to mplicate Dr. Stafford in the kuklux organization and to answer the card of that gentleman which appeared in The Constitution

few days ago.
"I tell you old Stafford is a deep rascal, and he is mixed up in this thing as much as any of us," said Red. "He is a bad character and ought to be exposed. He has a member of the kuklux organization ears and it is useless for him to de-

In order to make the contents of the etter plain it may be well to review a sortion of Dr. Stafford's card. In his card Dr. Stafford makes a comparison between the old kuklux organization in which he was a leader and the present gang. He says he first one was organized to protect the irtue of southern women from the ravages f the negro race just after the war, while the second one was based upon illicit traffic and was largely composed of members of the people's party. He aims a missile at the head of Judge Edmondson in the following

paragraph: e the purest patriotism and sound tatesmanship of the north and south were oncentrated on the smoking battlefields ighting and contending manfully for what ngiting and contending maintain for wait each believed in his heart to be right, in order to escape the fields of carnage there was an unusual scramble for the civil offices at home from congressman down to 'the judgeship of the inferior county court.' Referring to the recent kuklux organization has estimated.

"When, where and for what purpose were they organized?

They were organized here about eight or ten years ago by the illicit whiksy dealers, and we suppose something like it sprang up at different periods and under different names perhaps almost everywhere. Where the illicit traffic was wont to be engaged in. out with different modes of procedure of the part of those engaged in it to cheat defraud, and swindle the governmenthe tax on whisky seemed to be purpose at first. But now it is used for al nanner of evil conduct, making the night hideous by the firing of pistols and thei unearthly yells and beating informers un-mercifully and falling upon suspected in-formers, beating them almost to death, often making mistakes and beating persons who knew nothing about their business unt it has culminated in repeated murders rapes, arson and all manner of crime known to the calendar of the courts, under their isguise sparing neither age nor sex in their brutal beatings. It is a school of drunk coness and perfury in which the young boys of the country are being rapidly ruined It goes for nothing to say that the law is wrong; it is the law of the land and should be obeyed. We believe that the law is unwise and should be repealed, but that it should be enforced the more rigidly until it is repealed. Don't prate to me any longer about a man having the right to manage his products as he pleases. I was born state's rights democrat and rocked in a cradle made of the same timber and have always been a great stickler over state's

rights, but I have had a good deal of i knocked out of me right here in Murray county in the last few years.

"A man has no right to so use his products as to injure all of his neighbors around him and to the hurt of the entire commu nity in which he lives. Does state rights, in dividual rights, human rights or any othe

rights give a man any such wide range of privilege as that? But I digress. "How does the comparison of the sixtles and nineties look, I would like to hear one of these fellows explain the meaning of the mystic letters M. P. J. C. and apply it to the conduct of his order

These letters adorned the lodge of every the member of the order in the sixites. "The air is full now of bush-whacking burning, etc., because some of the law-abid ing citizens were called by the courts to At-lanta and did not swear them out. The truth of the matter is, they brought this trouble on themselves and then gave each other away. The bushwhacking had bet-ter be let alone. The courts have uncovered the matter sufficient so that the leaders are known and they will be held responsible for the conduct of those whom they have deceived and led into their crimes.

"This is nothing more than any sensible man might have known would have come sooner or later. Yours truly,
"E. O. STAFFORD."
This vigorous letter from Dr. Stafford

is a patriotic and well-written document and its sentiment is strikingly in contrast with the spirit and temper of the following etter written by the moonshiners in jail. It is written on coarse paper in a rather clear and legible handwriting and the pages before they were separated by the printer were stitched together with a piece of

Here is the full text of the letter: "Fullon County Jail, January 10.—Editor Constitution: Will you kindly allow us the privilege of a few line of your most valuable paper to answer the card written by Mr. E. O. Stafford, of Murray county.

We wish to denounce Mr. Stafford as a traitor and an underhanded liar of the worst type. What will the public opinion be of a man when his true character is rought to light. Mr. Stafford, who ha been a leader of a band of kluklux for the past seven or eight years and now that the United States government officials are hunt-ing them down like dogs, taking men away from their homes, leaving their famil fatherless, penniless and in a state of star vation, he becomes a traitor to his band for the small fee to which he is entitled by the government for information. He has other reasons besides these for acting traitor to his band—to save himself from being brought to justice and punished like-wise as his followers. We wish the public to know his true character and hidden se-crets, as we know them to be facts. He reorganized this band himself in the Yellow creek swamp about seven years ago, under the same "by-laws" and the same oath the same "by-laws" and the same oath as the kluklux klan of the sixties and has since been our most efficient leader. There is now in his possession the names of the members enrolled at that time and those who have enlisted up to the present date, in a book kept for that purpose, if he has not destroyed it. Stafford stated to the members at the time of the reorganization of the klan that the south and the section known as Murray county could not be known as Murray county could progressive in the future without the existence of this band. At a meeting recent-ly, when the government officials began inveding Murray county and contrived to break up illicit distilling, who was it that made a speech to the effect and even sw that he would shoulder his gun and lead a band of men, and also declared that he would help kill all marshals of the United States government and the informers of illicit distillers? It was our most efficient leader, E. O. Stafford. In late years he has frequently mare threat contents. has frequently mare threats against the late

Henry Worley. It is understood that Wor- , freely into their lungs, have illustrated a ley and himself were bitter enemies. At the announcement of Worley's death he was very cheerful, indeed, over it. We know this man's character to be of the worst, and if sifted down to fine sand, the public of Morray country or any country in the courage and a daring that touches the publie heart with the chivelrous point of romance and awakens in their behalf no slight degree of admiration. of Murray county, or any county in the state of Georgia, cannot find a more dis-This section of the state nas furnished to

their business too well to let us influence

them with any such rottenness. We do not

deny, and never have denied, the fact that Colonel James and Colonel Rucker are up-right and honest men; we have no earthly reason to believe them dishonest and un-

qualified gentlemen. We have not tried to

influence them in any manner. The only man who is trying to influence the govern-

man who is trying to influence the government to any extent is Stafford, and what with? Politics. He states in his card that we all belong to the populist party. That is an unfounded lie. We all belong to the democratic party and, as far as politics is

concerned in this case, we are the strong-est democrats in Murray county, What can the public opinion be of such a traitor, liar and a professed-to-be citizen of this county.

A man that fives the life of a traitor is

worse than a dog, let alone a man who is now living a life of adultery. Such a

man should be punished severely and the results of the Worley case are not too

good to apply to this scoundrel. What have

the very men on whom he has now informed and who are locked up in prison, with their families suffering from the cold breezes of winter? We have built you up

comes to where he is unknown, like a wild

immediate action on this man, and we also

part of it, since he came to Murray county. We can procure ajdavits signed by the best

citizens of the county to prove his true

"J. M. MORRISON."

character and his citizenship. Hoping that

The jailer's office was in good trim and

onfinement.

the man in the moon.

United States officials will bring this sco drel to justice and administer it as fully on him as they have on his followers here-tofore. This is his true life, or the greatest

nake a wish of the New Year of 1895 that

the current history of the day the familiar honorable citizen residing among them. What dd Stafford do the night that Gus character of the "whitecapper." He has taken the place of the original kuklux, who Pierce was looking for a still that was run-ning in the mounain near his place?—He jumped on his horse and rode at top speed and informed the men of their coming and infested the country just after the war, and in the general make-up of his disguise, as well as in the midnight character of his that night Pierce was fired upon by a posse of men at the back of Stafford's house before daybreak. We can procure expeditions, ne bears a striking resemblance to that weird impersonation of comedy whose mission, however, was one of affidavits to substantiate this, and will be sworn to by United States Deputy Marshal death and tracedy. Gus Pierce, and we dare E. O. Stafford to deny them. He stated in his card that Colonel James and Colonel Rucker Knew

In the coves and recesses of the mountains that guard this remote section of the country the blockade distiller has carried on for a number of years his illicit occupation and the revenue officer has met with but little success in routing him from his stronghold.

Especially is the field inviting in Murray county. This guarded domain, unjarred by theschreech of the locomotive, is a natural garrison, fortified by the mountains that tower on every hand and belt the region in a vast circle of granite peaks. It was formerly a favorite lurking place of Georgia's prehistoric ratives, but it ceased to be the habitation of the red man to become the paradise of the moonshiner.

Before the war it was the privilege of the

mountaineer to convert his crop of corn into whisky, if he chose to do so, without the gun of the revenue officer pointed at him through the bushes; and the process of distillation went on as smoothly as the Etowah rippling only in the music of con-

tent and harmony.

But the adoption of the Internal revenue law brought about a new order of things. The process of making whisky, however, continued in violation of the new law and the distiller merely transferred his para-phernaia to the recesses of the rountains and began to ply his condemned occupation by the light of the moon and the stars that peered at him from the top of the peaks, instead of the bold and garnish light of in the world financially. What did you have when you came to Murray county? Nothing; harrily a place to lay your head. You came penniless as a rabbit that comes from his hidden place in the bushes. A fugitive of justice from Tennessee, he comes to where he to the county in the property of the county of the co the open day.

animal seeks the uninhabitated regions, and so that he may not be disturbed by the officials of justice, and to where he thinks while his wife and children were sleeping, this past record is unknown. We hope that the good citizens of Murray county will take To the moonshiner who thus left his cot in any manner that pleased him. Tradition was more binding than law. His father made whisky on the same plantation and if it was right in his father's time, how could it ever be wrong? . This was the crude philosophy of the moonshiner and no one will deny that he reasoned well in the light of his surroundings; especially in view of the fact that his crop of corn forthe year represented his industry and his apparatus for distilling was purchased with his meager, though honestly acquired, earn-

this card may reach E. O. Stafford in safety, and not only to him exclusively, but to the government officials also, we are yours very truty.

"J. W. RED. This explains the situation. During the last few years the officers of the govern-ment, in the exercise of the law, have hunted down the meonshiner and dragged him into the federal court. In order to ob-tain the fees held out by the government a "We wish to extend our most esteemed thanks to Hon. C. N. King, of Murray, for the kindness he has shown us while in class of informers has arisen and the "be-This letter was folded and given to The trayal" of the moonshiners by these men. Constitution's representative for publica-tion. After a few words in regard to the jail life of the prisoners the interview as the giving of this information is called. has led to the existence of the kuklux klans
—the organization that has recently caused
so much fear and trembling in that portion of the state.

Along the stairway leading down to the lower floor a number of prisoners were col-lected. They made the air melodious with a number of gospel hymns and seemed to be in rather jubilant spirits. It struck the cor-respondent's ear with a ridiculous sense of The purpose of this organization is to deal severe and speedy justice—in the moon-shiner's definition of that word—to all who give information—to revenue officers. Their first method of punishing the tale-bearer incongruity to hear these gospel hymns in the mouth of these jailbirds, who cared as little for their redemption as they did for naked skin. If the offense is repeated the penalty is death and this penalty is exe-In the jailer's office sat a quiet, well-dressed man, who was permitted to come into the office for the purpose of being interviewed. His name is John Henry Goble In the jailer's office sat a quiet, welland his home is in Gordon county. He is persed and no one is wiser than he was indicted as one of the conspirators accused of the hanging of Worley.

The world with the was been committed and a hapless victim hur-

cused of the hanging of Worley.

"I was not present at the hanging," said ried into eternity.

Goble, "nor at the killing, and why I have Many citizens have been spirited away been arrested is a puzzle to me. I am kind-on these wild mountains and no one has ly treated here but I had rather be at ever been able to tell what became of them. It is supposed that many poor victims have lost their lives by being hurled into the copper shafts on the sides of the



THE KILLING OF HENRY WORLEY.

How He Was Murdered by the Kuklux, W hile at work in His Corn Field.

thing was neally arranged and the jailer | Cohuttas. These shafts were dug a number olf was polite and courteous in extending to his visitors the privileges of the

THE HOME OF THE KUKLUX. The Scenes Where the Murray County

Band Members Reside. Between the border line of Tennessee and upper banks of the Etowah river, comprising the countles of Murray, Gordon, Gilmer and Whitfield, lies a region of bold, rugged and picturesque country that far exceeds in natural beauty the famous valley of the Shennandoah and well merits the unique

oppellation of Georgia's Switzerland. This romantic portion of the state is owned and occupied by a sturdy race of people whose lives are in rugged harmony with their surroundings. They are typical mountaineers-brave, hardy, generous, patriotic and uncompromising. They put before the stranger the best of their mountain cheer and feel offended if he fails to exhibit a hearty appetite. For their hillside homes and fertile lands they evince a fondness that borders closely upon enthusiasm, while they illustrate at the same time, th mountaineer's inherent love of liberty.

About the free and open life of the me taineer there seems to hover the spirit of s bold and reckless independence that delights in ruffling the calm and placid cour tenance of justice and that wantonly defies all law in its ruthless love of adventure. No amount of peril has been known to daunt the ringleaders of this section in the prosecution of their fierce enterpris nowever imminent the danger threatened or certain the likelihood of death. The bet er class of the inhabitants have, of course, resisted this atmospheric influence, bu even the lawless element, in breathing it

of years ago and extend all the way from Tennessee into Murray county. The story of Roper's wonderful escape from one of these copper shafts, after lying at the bot tom of the pit for nearly six days, with his skull broken and his flesh riddled with gun-shots, reads like a romance of a Spanish tale of adventure and throws considerable light on the myterious situation.

The killing of Henry Worley is perhaps

the foulest murder ever committed by the kuklux band. At first an unsuccessful ef-fort was made to hang him to a tree. He made good his escape, however, from the noose that secured his neck only to be rid-dled with bullets a few days later in his own corn field. The force of one of the bullets was such that it carried a part of his lip a distance of six feet and lodged it on one of the cornstalks that was standing in the field. A revolting feature of the and mother in the frightful transaction. A number of parties have been arrested on the story is the one that implicated his wif and mother in the rightful transaction. A number of parties have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in this foul conspiracy and are confined for the present in Fulton county jail.

The mysterious disappearance of Jim

Chastain has never been accounted for and the indications point to his tragic death at the hands of the whitecappers for giving the first information in regard to the kuklux gang. In this same way the whitecappers have no doubt removed a host of informers from the witness stand, closing their mouths effectually by spreading over their faces the mysterious palor of death. At lesst the story goes that more than one citizen of that district has left his home at

midnight never to return.

The killing of Hosea Jones and Marsha Relater has also been traced to the bloody hands of the kuklux. The Blankenship flogging and the beating of old man Thurman and his daughter have been fastened upon individuals identified with this gang. Barns have been destroyed and private dwellings burned by the kuklux until the citizens of that rest of the country has risen up in protest against the existence of such a nefarious organization. It is charged, however, that numerous influential citizens are connected with it and that every man is bound by an iron-clad oath to stand unflinchingly by the organization; to prevent true bills from being returned by the grand jury against the moonshiner; and to see that every moonshiner is acquitted in the event of his trial.

Such, in brief, are the underlying principles of the whitecap organization. The government is pledged to the extermination of the order if it takes every dollar in the treasury and the district attorney has the treasury and the district attor been admonished to leave no stone ed and to use every fiber of his brain bringing about a vigorous and successf prosecution of the band.

JUDGE EDMONDSON INDICTED.

He Is Charged with Being Implicated in the Murder of Henry Worley. The indictment of Judge John L. Edndson as one of the parties implicated in the murder of Henry Worley and also as being an influential member of the kuklux gang, adds a new feature of interest

to one of the most sensational and thrilling stories on record. Judge Edmondson is now quite an old man and is one of the most substantial citizens of Murray county. His father was one of the pioneers of that section of the ccuntry and the judge has lived among the people of Murray county since the period of his early childhood. The snows that have fallen upon his forehead beteken that he

has only a few more years in which to measure his acres and then he will sleep in the soi! of the low bottom land that lis-tens to the murmurs of Holley creek. On this picturesque little stream Judge Edmondson has a large plantation extending for several miles along the creek. He is the undisputed sovereign of three thousand consequences of the pickets bettern lead in sand acres of the richest bottom land in county-and that is equivalent to Murray county—and that is equivalent to saying as good as any bottom hand in Geor gia. Before the war he was quite an extensive slave owner and was one of the very few who continued to hold his vast possessions after the edict of emancipality of the county wars. Judge ion. In spite of his advanced years, Judge Edmondson is a bluff old gentleman endowed with a good share of worldly wisdom and surrounded by all of those external ministrations that are calculated to make a man contented and happy.

The bulk of the judge's family, including his ratio and children reside at. Spring

his wife and children, reside at Spring but the judge prefers the secluded com-panionship of Holley creek and the quiet, undisturbed autocracy of his little plantaundisturbed autocracy of his facte panta-tion to the gayer and more glaring social life of the county. He has always been a strong political factor in that part of the world and has never falled to name the winning ticket in the county election. In his picturesque and cozy retreat he dis-penses hospitality with a lavish hand and his genial, frank, open countenance quickly disarms the stranger of anything like dis-

trust or suspicion.

Judge Edmondson received his title by virtue of an office which he held during the war. He preferred to don the ermine of the inferior court rather than take a part in the war which failed to receive his sanction. He considered it a causeless effusion of blood and one that could have been averted to the considered in the could have been averted.

by the exercise of proper statesmanship.

This is the only office that Judge Edmondson ever held, as stated in a recent interview with one of The Constitution's correspondents. He has always been an active political worker, however, and no one has had the hardihood to aspire to office without his friendly support or good without his friendly support or good

will in the campaign.

It has long been rumored in the county that Judge Edmondson sustained intimate relations to the whitecap organization and relations to the white-ap organization and rural gossip has even gone to the extent of saying that he was an active leader of the gang. Declarations of this kind have been imputed to Dr. E. O. Stafford, but they may not be true, and are simply credause of the breach of hostility existing between the doctor and Judge Ed-mondson in the county. Both of them be-long to oid and respected families and each has a strong and influential following among his friends and social connections in

The faction that supports Dr. Stafford and shares to a considerable extent his dis-like for Judge Edmondson, holds to the belief that Judge Edmondson is at the head of the kuklux organization. On the other hand, the friends of Judge Edmondson go far ring leader of the band; and thus charges are met by counter charges. It is true that Dr. Stafford was a leader in the kuklux movement organized just after the war and this may give rise to the rumors that are now circulating in regard to the atti-tude of that gentleman. Dr. Stafford prides himself on his connection with the former organization, but deplores the ex-

istence of the present klan. The charges against Judge Edmondson, without assuming their truth, are perhaps more rational. He is the avowed friend of the moonshiner and believes the internal revenue law to be & flagrant and iniquitous oppression. He has always been hard on the officers for dragging the moonshiner away from his wife and children and has frequently been known to explode with pro-fane invectives against the law that even tolerated such brutal inhumanity and made the moonshiner a hermit and a cave dweller in his own land in order to escape the shot-gun of the officer whose booty was human fiesh and who seemed to take a finedish de-light in pursuing his brother man.

The expression of these views has served to link the judge in sympathy with the whitecap organization. He accuses Dr. Stafford of circulating the false reports in regard to his connection with the order and says that Dr. Stafford is no better, hav-ing led the old kuklux organization just after the war. He accuses Dr. Stafford of being a member of the people's party, having become a recent renegade from the democratic camp. He also charges Dr. Stafford with using his induence in trying to have men arrested and will perhaps be able to recognize the fine Italian hand of Dr. Stafford in the recent action of the grand jury. This will only serve to widen the breach between them and the ire of Judge Edmondson will be aroused to such a degree that nothing short of complete satisfaction will be able to appears it. sfaction will be able to appease it. Judge Edmondson came to Atlanta las Thursday morning and executed a bond for his appearance in the sum of \$5,000, after which he returned to his home in Murray county. He heard of the probable action

of the grand jury and telegraphed that he preferred to come of his own free will instead of being subjected to the humiliation of being arrested.

The names of the other men indicted under the recent true hill near indicted under the recent true hill near the recent true hill n The names of the bills are ex-Marshal der the recent true bills are ex-Marshal Tom Wright, W. A. Hannah, George Terry and Merrill Wood. It was Deputy Marshal Wright who arrested Jim Chastain, the man who gave the first information in regard to the kuklux and was afterwards spirited away. Hannah is the only one of the new-ly indicted men who has been arrested. He

is now in Fulton county jail. HOW THE ROPE FAILED,

Making Is Necessary to Level the

Shotgun on Henry Worley. The implication of Judge Edmondson ex-Marshal Wright in the death of Henry

ex-marshal wright in the death of Henry Wofley is not by any means the only novel feature of this thrilling tragedy.

It was one of the foulest murders ever committed in north Georgia and the circumstances leading up to it, including the first ineffectual attempt to hang him, the alleged participation of his wife and mother in the foul conspiracy, and his subsequent

murder by a detachment of the Rukhuz gang in his own field, give it a revolting aspect from beginning to end and classify it as the crowning exploit of this dark and blood-thirsty brotherhood.

In the Fulton county jail are quite a num-ter of prisoners implicated in the hanging of Worley.

of Worley.

Among these are J. M. Morrison and J.

W. Red, who were recently convicted of
making the assault on Roper and of throwing him into the copper shaft on the Conuta mountains.

Between these prisoners at the fail and

Between these prisoners at the jan at the meager information received from the district attorney's office, the following complete story of the transaction is given:

Henry Worley lived just across the line in Gilmer county. He belonged to the whitecap organisation at one time and was one of the most daring and reckless members of the gang.

one of the most daring and reckless members of the gang.
Such was his active participation in the dash and deviltry of his associates, that he was jointly indicted by the grand jury of Gilmer county with two other men, James A. McIntyre and John Wilson. He left the state, however, before the time set for their trial and remained for several weeks in the heavy undergrowth of Texas. Haunted by the grim specters of his past life and driven no doubt by the fear of being captured by the officers, he resolved to return to Judge Gober's jurisdiction and make a clean breast of the transaction. nake a clean breast of the transaction. "I am tired of being hunted over the ountry for what this kuklux gang is do-



HOW THE ROPE FAILED. Unsuccessful Effort of the Reg-

Gober's court and tell on every last dnember of this crowd."

He kept faith with himself and in the ccurse of a few weeks showed up in Gilmer county. He reported several blockade distilleries and in pursuance of this information was summoned to appear as a witness before Commissioner Hamilton at Dalton, Ga. While at Dalton he made a number of threat explanation with the commissioner of the commissioner number of threats against the whitecappers ard declared that he had fully made up his mind to report every still that came within his observation. He further stated that as soon as the case was called in the Gilmer superior court he was going to turn state's

evidence and tell all he knew about the organization. This was in March, 1844.

The attitude of Worley with reference to his late associates was soon noised about over the district and the brows of the klan grew dark as they listened to the narrative of treason. For several days he was shad-owed by the members of the gang who were wathering information concerning his movements about the county. Even his neighbors cast a menacing frown at him and his mother refused to acknowledge him as her son, saying that in her veins there was not a drop of blood that did not resent the mention of his name, since he had been guilty of such an act of perfidy and treason to his comrades. His wife, too, expressed nerself in no doubtful terms concerning her husband's conduct and his own brother, who refused to say anything, gave him a deprecating look and then turned away.

on the 7th of April, shortly after these events, a band of whitecappers met at the residence of one of their members in Mur-ray county for the purpose of putting Worley to sleep, in the grim and ghastly sense of that word. He was getting to be entirely too dangerous and the safety of the organization, as well as the punishment of his own perfidy, called for immediate death. The men all disguised themselves in order to escape recognition and started for Wor-ley's house. They learned that he was not at home, but was likely at a certain point on the Coosawattee river. They failed, however, to find him the second time and they dispersed with the understanding that as soon as he was located they would come together and demand his life as the forfeiture of his treason. About a week after this it was ascertained that Worley was at home and for the second time the world. ome and for the second time the weird. fantastic cavalcade started in search of its

This time the enterprise was more successful. Worley was aroused from his sleep to find himself in the grasp of strong men. He was a physical match for any one of them, but he had no power to resist their combined strength. He realized the situation and knew that the meaning of this strange nocturnal visit was in all itkelihood the doom from which all human flesh instinctively recoils. Worker had stinctively recoils. Worley had securely barred the doors of his house the evening barred the doors of his house the evening before and had given inscructions to his wife to admit no caller after dark. It is probable, therefore, that his wife had a part to play in the tragic game and may have unbarred the door for the entrance of the whitecappers, although no evidence has been disclosed bearing upon this suppo-sition.

Having secured their prisoner, they tied his hands behind him and strapped him to a mule that was waiting in front of the house to receive his burden. A mysterious horseman mounted the animal in front of the prisoner and at the proper signal, the procession started. There were perhaps as many as thirty-six mounted more the prisoner and at the proper signal, the procession started. There were perhaps as many as thirty-six mounted men in the cavalcade. On their way to the scene of torture they passed in front of the house of Worley's mother. In order to reach their destination it was necessary to pass through a gate belonging to the property of Vest Worley and not far from the house in which Worley's mother lived. At the sound of their approach this Spartan moth-In which Worley's mother lived. At the sound of their approach this Spartan mother, regardless of the fact that it was past midnight, emerged from the house with a lighted torch in her hand and proceeded to remove the obstruction.

"Do you want to see Henry?" asked one of the men, speaking through his disguise. "It will be the last chance you will ever have on earth."

In the light of the blazing faggot the woman waved her hand and frowned with a book of haughty imprecation. "I don't want to see him," she replied. "I never want to lay eyes on a traitor. Take him

want to lay eyes on a traitor. Take him

Still holding the torch in her hand, she made her way back to the house and the weird procession resumed its fantastic

weird procession resumed its fantastic journey.

It was a clear April night and the stillness of the woods on either side of the road was undisturbed by any sound except the clatter of the horses' hoofs and the low, subdued murmur of conversation. The stars gleamed brightly overhead and seemed to be too full of their own beautiful suggestions to take notice of the foul conspiracy that was being enacted along the highway. The prisoner was taken to a district known as "Bloodtown"— a name that was ominously in keeping with the intentions of the gang. Having arrived at the exact

thing was hushed in the solemn at the night and it seemed in the that velled the gloomy recesses woods as if the hour of death had A grave-like silence bro A grave-ake silence brooded amorpines and if the actors in this trage of had been less resolute or brave they have quit the scene, leaving their views. enjoy his liberty. But they were of this stamp; though engaged in nal proceeding they had the co-stand their ground and even to devil if he should appear upon the

devil if he should appear demand an explanation.

The part of the rope that secured we to the animal on which he had read to the animal on the man the man was taken from the man the secured was taken from the secured prisoner was permitted the prisoner was permitted to sit up. His hands, however, were tied belind and a portion of the rope was cottle curely around his body. The other of the rope was thrown over the concurely around his body. The other of the rope was thrown over a high rule in his band, after being drawn over a limb until it ceased to lag, it was seen festened. All that remained now make the from under her prisoner. The letter of the desired result imposts. given and the desired res given and the desired result immediately and the desired result immediately all the deep pall that shrouded the wood.

But Worley was not doomed to mediately immediately was not doomed to mediately immediately all the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in mid-air suspended between a second result in the death in th

death in minear suspensed external
limb and his native heath.

As if by the interposition of a minhis hands became unloosened as sohe left the animal's back on his swing. Wrapping his legs about th of the tree he ran his hand into his pa and drew out his knife, which the his had failed to take from him. With strument he severed the rope and the ground. He was slightly stands the fall, but this was a much happier than the preceding events of the ro

The next morning he appeared in neighborhood and if a ghost had risen he the grave of one of the old ploneers, the could hardly have reater sensation than Worley's flesh as

"Good morning," garded as a member the party who had tried to hang him. "Good morning," said the man "How did you sleep last night?" inc.

Worley with a grim smile.

No reply was made, but the man a tinued to stare at Worley as if he had a denly become a monument in the net hood of Worley's ghost.

hood of Worley's ghost.

Whatever may be said to Worley's credit, he was a brave man and there in not a cowardly drop of blood in him be ever tainted it may have been by complete. He made up his mind to stay at the complete of the complet and to face any danger that might in If he was going to be killed he wanted die on his own possessions and in the rows which he had plowed with his a

The moonshiners continued to the their victim and they vowed that next they would do their work more successful. subsequent meeting was held at w it was decided that a smaller men should carry out the next plot-time they decided not to carry him Gilmer county, but to kill him the they might happen to find him. reached Worley's place at a late to the night of their next visit and dedwait on the side of the mountain and following day. The next morning is learned by a reconnoitering parish Worley was at work in his compet, was decided that three of their number known to Worley, should cross our the field and ascertain whether of carried a pistol concealed on his per They did not want to lose a single many difficulty that might ensue. The any difficulty that might ensue. field.

"Hello," shouted the men, app

Worley.
"Hello," repiled the ex-moonshine ing up from his work and observing three men armed with guns. "Have you seen any wild turken morning?" asked one of the men with a rdly cunning. "We are on a little have petition and expect to kill something fore we go back." This last remains ried with it a deadly meaning and a remains of the control of the remains of the control of the remains of th ried with it a deadly meaning and a fears of Worley were instinctively are He replied that he had seen no will be keys that morning and expressed the lot that better luck might attend them b short interview with one of Wo bors, they returned to their camp. few minutes the neighbor passed over

few minutes the neighbor passed over Worley's field, and after a short coame tion, returned to his own furrows. It supposed the object of his visit was hif Worley had a pistol. A signal was and they immediately returned to the re-enforced. This time they leveled guns on Worley and asked him to the up his hands.

"D-n you," said he, "if you will only me a chance I'll whip the last one of I'll you kill me you will kill the bravets in this county."

They fired their guns and hastly treated. This time their fatal work consummated. The builets penetrate neck, head and body of their victim.

chin was shattered and

was carried by the for tance of six feet and le that was growing in following day Worley little country graveyard, and in this tragic drama, so far as The first issue will be ting, and this will be foll der trial. Judge Newman his usual grace and dis prepared to act as a fear government, but with a ligation as a judge to justly between the two joined. Colonel James as ants, Colonel Rucker a have made a careful studgrowing out of the vario bill of indictment and will-prosecution in behalf of

said District Attorney JoeI'have convicted the last m
gang. Colonel Rucker and
up our minds to do it if we
night and day."
The ablest lawyers in north
been retained to represent
on the trial before Judge Ne
include Colonel W. C. Glenn.
R. Jones, who have figure
distinction in the precedin
trials and who are today to
of any lawyer in the land.
Hammond, who is always
heroic cases, will likely be
the fray. It will be a brill
one of the most thrilling fo one of the most thri
that has ever taken
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have been subpoened
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trial of these alleged This is not simply the d not the prisoners at the but whether or not the continue to exist as an or-ing the peace and has citizens and outself.

But the Cold Tha Home !

SOME SPORTING ST Charley Hill's Exp Frank Holland ooln-Hunting

boys did go Pri like bass drums of had coutned chick birds before bagged the map and found cation and delight the world for hunt had laid awake at their hopeful dream

fine sport.

But what does amount to in this world of ours, wher the tune of 2:40 on bosom of a cold an breasts itself with a would take mineral. would take a micros Georgia under such ing of the fact the counties of the stat where teetotal proh in naught save the

Shoved His Mands and Came Along Wave Came. ers build on the Prohibition, bird h lon't mix very well But, let that pass Sericusly speaking

a more fruit as section of the sout mony of sport sien Atlanta this 'ar; been due to to 'ugl Of course, Od istn ing in the city es of They are too busy take the long trips game-abounding proculd go right out of the town and fit now. They have terments and out it in the southern sign mountain regions

any considerable keys, ducks and takes to kill. Thus, being force Atlanta's sport

There were many

ed this season lanta men out Georgia. All of the town-men who be found somewhe with their dogs and In this connec that there are at the city of Atar any of the southedid material here organized gun clu no more interest lanta Gun Club What has become reorganize or els the organization?

Who Followed His-

They are question ought to look into Among the best mentioned Benjam mentioned Benjam gier, W. P. Hill, Carter, Olin Fuller ville, Joe Orme, J Nearly all of th old Atlanta Gun have excellent rec

the trap. One of the huh among the local Savannah river to South Carolina, n e distinguished. The party was I

Charley Hopkins, others. They will Christmas and inbut, like the other by the cold west the fields, however. and did good wor ble strings of the It is said that

rned to their camp.
e neighbor passed over
and after a short conve

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THEY WENT HUNTING

But the Cold Wave Blew Them Back Home in a Hurry.

SOME SPORTING STORIES OF THE SEASON

Charley Hill's Experience at Long Cane. Frank Holland and Ben Hill in Lin-coln-Hunting Under Difficulties.



oys did go forth with hearts bass drums of expectancy; how they had coutned chickens before hatchedbirds before bagged! How they had studied the map and found, to their hearts' gatification and delight the very best spot in all the world for hunting purposes; how they had laid awake at night fairly feasting on fine sport, But what does a huntsman's hopes

amount to in this weary old up-and-down world of ours, when the wind strikes up to the tune of 2:40 on a plank road, and the bosom of a cold and discontented sky unbreasts itself with a raging snowstorm? would take a microscope and a search warrant to find a bird in the whole state of Georgia under such conditions, saying nothcounties of the state are in "dry" counties, where teetotal prohibition finds consolation in naught save the big log fires the farm-



CHARLEY HILL Shoved His Hands in His Breeches Pockets and Came Along Home When the Cold Wave Came.

ers build on the buge wrought iron "fire dogs" in the great white-washed chimneys. Prohibition, bird hunting and cold waves But, let that pass!

Seriously speaking, there has never been a more fruitless hunting season in this section of the south, according to the testimony of sportsmen who have gone out from Atlanta this year; and it all seems to have been determined by the second seems of the second second seems of the second seems of the second seems of the second seems of the second second seems of the second secon been due to the ugly weather of Christmas. Of course. Christmas is the time for hunt. ing in the circles of Atlanta's sport lovers. They are too busy at any other time to take the long trips necessary to reach the game-abounding precincts. Years ago they could go right out of the corporate limits of the town and find birds galore. Not so now. They have to pack up their accou-trements and outfits for a week's trip down in the southern slopes, or else far into the mountain regions of north Georgia to find any considerable sprinkling of birds, turkeys, ducks and game worth the shell it

Thus, being forced to make "a trip of it." and being compelled to engage the Christ-mas holidays for the sport the season of pendent upon good weather.

There were many hunting parties organiz ed this season and may trips made by At-lanta men out into the hunting grounds of lanta men out into the hunting grounds of Georgia. All of the leading sportsmen of the town-men who love hunting-were to be found somewhere or other in the state with their dogs and guns. In this connection it may be right to say

that there are about as many fine shots in the city of Atlanta as are to be found in any of the southern cities. There is splen-did material here for an excellent and wellorganized gun club, and it is strange that no more interest is taken in the old Atlanta Gun Club that was in such good

what has become of the club? Where have the members gone? Why don't they reorganize or else infuse more interest in the organization? These questions direct



FRANK HOLLAND.
Who Followed His Dog "Scamp," in Brave
Defiance of the Cold Wave.

themselves to those of Atlanta who have genuine and abiding interest in hunting.
They are questions that the sportsme ought to look into and act upon.

Among the best shots in the city may be mentioned Benjamin H. Hill, Clarence An-

gler, W. P. Hill, Frank Holland, Colquitt Carter, Olin Fuller, Tom Erwin, Fulton Col-ville, Joe Orme, Jack Spalding, Alex Smith, Charley Hopkins, etc.

Nearly all of these were members of the old Atlanta Gun Club, and many of them have excellent records on the field and at

One of the hunting trips this season among the local hunters was out over the Savannah river around Calhoun falls in South Carolina, near the old homestead of the distinguished Laber C. Calhoun falls

the distinguished John C. Calhoun.

The party was headed by Alex Smith and Charley Hopkins, of this city, and several others. They went away the day after ristmas and intended to be away a week t, like the others, were hurled homewar by the cold weather. While they were in the fields, however, they had excellent luck and did good work, bringing home creditable strings of the feathery tribe.

It is said that game is plentiful in that the time.

section of South Carolina, owing to the protective laws of that region and the lack of hunting there. It is said to be a general law in the state of South Carolina that no resident of another state is allowed to hunt there without some sort of red tape formalities. In this way there is but little hunting done in certain sections of the state. done in certain sections of the state.

If the weather had held good it is said by the Atlanta party that went to South Caro-lina they could have brought home game by



ED HILL. Who Wore a Worried Look the Cold Fri-day of the Holiday.

the carload lot-this, of course, being or of these hyperboles that is allowed enthusiastic hunters.

Colquitt Carter and Olin Fuller, the well known clerks of the United States court here—both of them crack shots—went up in the county of Murray among the mountains for their holiday hunt. The boys tell it on them that these cathuslastic sportsmen had more than their share of the cold wave, the wind being about 3 or 4 degrees more frosty up in the mountains than down in the low-

Mr. Carter was reared in that alime and could stand the weather better than could Mr. Fuller, and the boys tell it on the gen ial gentleman last named that he had the croup and neuralgia combined, and that Mr. Carter had to go out hunting to kill him a bird now and then as proper food for inval

If they brought back any birds with the they kept them pretty well concealed from the eyes of their friends, and yet they are as good as the best, when it

A good story is told on Charley Hill, th known and gifted solicitor general of this circuit. He went to the town of Long Cane for his Christmas hunt, Long Cane is right in the center of a great game coun-try. Mr. Hill, or "Colonel" Hill, as he was called down there, knew he had the best of the boys in selecting his country, for he had been given a straight tip to the effect that birds were so plentiful down in that goodly section that the school boys made sport killing them with rocks on the wing, so tame and so kind-hearted were the gentle

Charley Hill was the man for such sport as this, and 'tis said, he quietly winked the other eye in congratulation of himself when he caught on to the curve.

With a ten-bore gun-yes, a ten-bore-he went forth to "slorate" the birds of Long Cane, and to shell the woods with scattering shot. With a broad-mouthed ten-bore ing shot. With a broad-mouthed ten-bore gun his idea was to just kill out a covey the first shot and take along half a doze ttle colored boys to pick the birds up

Very well! The morning after Mr. Hill arrived in Long Cane the cold wave struck that precinct and found the solicitor general jus starting out for his sport. They say by the time the distinguished Georgian had crossed the creek on the footlog near the town and was clucking "Hie 'way" to his faithful dog, the wind from the north suddenly swept down and froze the raindrops on th

Mr. Hill shuddered So did his dog

Another gust of chilling wind like blast from an icicle. That was all that was necessary, Mr



THEY CATCH THEM IN NETS IN LIN COLN.

ound train with an expression on his face that showed plainly that even the milk of human kindness, so plentiful in his big, generous heart, had frozen into a soliu block of ice. He was in the Atlanta court-room next morning, bright and early with Shakespearean quotations running through his mend, such as:

"For this relief much thanks-'Tis bitter cold!"

Frank Holland and Ben Hill had a trip to the land of anecdotes, of fables and of songs—the land of Lincoln.

As a usual thing Lincoln county is the land of sunshine and all things bright—the Mecca of mocking birds in summer time, the home of warmout hospitality in minter. the home of warmest hospitality in winter-

the ordinary winter.

But Christmas brought an extraordinary slice of winter, and Lincoln was not what she is cracked up to be by the poets. As for hunting there was but little chance.

Be it said to the credit of these sportsmen,

however, they stood the cold wave bravely and really bagged a fair lot of birds—a fair lot in Lincoln meaning two or three hun-dred on a good fair day.

The first night these men struck Lincoln

there was a church festival in the courthouse, given by the young folks of the town of Lincoln. They played a game of raffle called "fishing for luck," and strange to say every fisherman was guaranteed that he would catch something. There was a screen in one corner, called the fish pond. You paid 10 cents for a chance at the pole and when you dropped your hook over the screen there was a fellow behind the concern who would put some article of raffle on the hook for you. It was an easy thing -a soft snap, as Frank Holland called it

afterwards.

Mr. Holland tried his luck at the fishing pole, paid his 10 cents, threw his hook over pole, paid in a feetile, threw his nook over the screen, and much to his surprise pulled it up to find a real live partridge fluttering at the end of the string. This was great sport and he tried it several times over. The birds had been caught in a net by some of the village boys, and were donated as at ticle of raffle to the church festival. Mr Holland caught the whole crew and caged them until the bad weather set in, when he then turned loose one at a time for him and Ben Hill to shoot at. In this way he had sport right in the front yard in all the bad weather. It was funny to see him and Ben

Hill going to the fire after each shot to warm and then coming back for another pop at the next bird turned loose. When the weather thawed a little they went out and tried the fields with wondrous good luck, considering the weather. By the way they are two of the best shots in Atlanta, and perhaps have no superior in the state, unless it be the ever-glorious Ed Hill, of Washington, who was with them part of the time. REMSEN CRAWFORD.

A COINCIDENCE EROBERT ADAMSON.

HANCE AND CIRCUMSTANCE

above the petty feeling of scalous, he was. He turned and hurried up to his wife's There was a brief lapse in the common

place dinner table conversation and Richard Grantland glanced over at his wife. "By the way, Fannie," he said in a voice that was intentionally careless,"I met an ol friend of yours today that I hardly think you've forgotten-Morris Howard. He's here for a few days, he told me. You remember him?" He looked at her search

There was a momentary flash of surprise on Mrs. Grantland's face and she started perceptibly. But she quickly controlled herself and replied in a voice as unconerned as that of her husband:
"Very well. It has been ten years since I

saw him-not since we were married. Was he alone?" She poured out a cup of tea with a hand that was quite steady.
"I don't think there is a Mrs. Howard,

if you mean that," he replied. "I don't think he's quite forgotten you yet. He's greeted me quite cordially, as if he had "What did he say?" "Oh, he'll come. Ten years is a good long

while and a man forgets many things in that time. I told him you would be glad to see him." Mrs. Grantland hesitated a moment and said: "I am always glad to see an old

friend from home and Morris Howard was a very good friend of mine. How long will "Oh, only a day or two, I judge. He seems quite a busy fellow. He's doing write-ups for some eastern magazine, and

is paid quite a good salary, I hear. Seems have made quite a reputation. "He was always talented," said Mrs. Grantland. Grantland said nothing for a minute. "He may drop in tonight," he said after a

pause. Grantland was a man of keen ob servation. He watched his wife furtively for any traces of the sentiment that he had always suspected that she felt for Howard. She had received the announcement of his visit with a forced composure that only a quick eye could have detected to be assumed. There were slight surface indications of feeling which her husband's watchful eye did not fail to note. He went into the sitting room to read when the meal was over, but his mind was journeying back and forth between the present and ten years before. He had always be lieved that his wife cared more for Howard than for him, but he had won her by that stubborn persistence that, in business, had made him a rich man, and which was his strongest individual characteristic. Hers was one of those natures that surrender to moral influences stronger than they. There-fore, she could not resist the persistent force of his woolng. He argued that she

would soon forget Howard, but in the years that followed this old rival, though absent and but rarely sopken of, was, he felt in-stinctively, a present influence in their lives, and, now, after the lapse of ten years, Morris Howard was more than ever a delicate subject between them. While he was going over all of this in his mind, his wife came in. She was most becomingly arrayed in a lovely gown, which she had just put on, and her face was blooming with a fresh youthfulness that made her look almost as young as on the day he led her to the altan. Sine was radiantly beautiful with that mature and softened beauty that is a mingling of the grace and dig matronhood with the freshness and matronhood with the freshness and grace of youth. Her figure, naturally trim and grace-ful, had lost none of its symmetry, and her perfect gown revealed its matchless outline. At sight of her an almost overwhelm Ing sense of pride and love welled up in Grantland's heart, but with a sudden thought he crushed it back. He was jeal-ous of the power that had called the youth back to her face and the sudden flash of truth hardened and embittered him. I glanced up at her in an unapproving fas

o which he made no reply. He pretended o resume his reading. "Are you going out?" he asked after a minute. She looked surprised. "Certainly not," she said. "Are you expecting visitors?" he asked. "No one in particular," she replied as carelessly as she could, adding, after a moment, as if with sudden thought, "oh, yes, I believe you said Mr. Howard was con

"You forgot it very quickly," said Grant-land dryly. The conversation was not a comfortable one, and both were glad of the interruption that came at this moment in the shape of the announcement that Mr. Howard was at the door. Grantland's mannoward was at the door. Ordinatian small ner changed instantly. With a desperate effort at careless good humor, he tried to destroy the awkward effect of what had just passed between him and his wife. He wished not only to appear on excellent erms with his wife, but to be so, as nearly as possible. Instinctively, he felt that it would be much safer. He greeted Howard with effusive cordiality. Mrs. Grantland quietly, but warmly, shook the hand of the tall, handsome man, who seemed to have grown but little older since she had seen him hast. Howard was a slight man, with straight features, stamped with intel-His face was half hidden by a

short, dark beard. His easy, composed manner was in strik-ing contrast to that of Grantland, who was obviously ill at ease. In the smooth way natural thing in the world for him to be sitting there in 'he house of an old sweet-

heart and of his old rival. heart and of his old rival.

"You have scarcely changed," he said finally, turning to Mrs. Grantland. "You are the same. Ten years is not so long afare the same. Ten years is not so long af-ter all." "You have not altered, either," she told him. "It might have been yestershe told him. "It might have been yester-day that we last saw each other, for all the change I see in you." So they got to talking of the old times, animatedly. They warmed to the subject and before they knew it were talking of the old days with the enthusiasm of children. At first Grantland tried to join in the conversation, but he proved such a poor factor in it that he dropped out and fell to listening, with rather proved such a poor factor in it that he dropped out and fell to listening, with rather poor grace. In the midst of it he was called to the telephone. He was wanted down town at a very important business meeting. He said emphatically and positively that he could not go. "But you must come it is imperative," was the answer. He hung up the telephone ill naturedly and returned to the sitting room. "Howard, my dear fellow," he said in the very blandest way, of these rooms and the sitting room. "I hope you will excuse me, but I've got to run out for an hour. Don't think of going. You can talk over old times with Fannie. Promise me you won't go." Howard promised. Grantland went. The conversation about old times was resumed.

It was two hours later when Grantland It was two nours later when Grantland returned. He had been kept longer than he had expected and was irritated in consequence. He was prepared however, to appear before his wife and Howard in the sweetest of temper. He walked into the sitting room wearing his best smile. He begun a-speech explaining the delay in his return, but suddenly stopped short. No one was there. He stared at the va-

cant chair in astonishment and disappoint-ment. He didn't like Howard; in fact, he heartly wished that his old rival would go heartily wished that his old rival would go off to the antipodes and never come bothering around him again, but as this would not happen and as Howard had the bad taste not to keep entirely out of his orbit, he was particularly anxious to lavish hospitality on him, that not only Howard but Mrs. Grantland, might see how far

room to ask why Howard had gone so early. The room was empty.

Then a terrible light broke upon Grantland's mind. He ran down the stairway and into the sitting room. No; she was not there. He ran to the darkened parlor.

"Panyle" he called in steer There was

"Fannie!" he called in alarm. There was no answer. He fled back into the hallway. The echo of his steps was the only sound in the house. "Fannie!" he called again, in

keener fear-"Fannie!"
He crossed into the library. A dim light was burning, filling the room with a fantas-tic gloom. No one was there. Now thor-oughly seized with the horror of the situation he dashed out of the room and ran up to his own, thinking she might be there, and calling as he went. The room was as he had left. He dashed into the adjoining ones, one after another, with the same result. There was no sign of her anywhere,

Gone!

He walked into the hallyay and stood for a moment under the light, torn by maddening thoughts. All that he had ever heard about a moment under the light, torn by maddening thoughts. All that he had ever heard such situations came to him now. Represented the process of the strenge myster divorce disgrace, suicide venge, murder, divorce, disgrace, suicide-such dark thoughts raced through his mind. quickly.

His voice was quivering nervously a mo

ment later when he asked that hi phone be connected with that of the detec "Hello! Hello!" he shouted. "Is that the detective bureau? Send a good man up to my house immediately. This is Grantland

He sat down and tried to reason calmly He sat down and tried to reason calmiy over what had happened. There was a seething tumult in his brain. He could not think except in a disconnected, inco-herent way. The fact that a terrible mis-fortune had befallen his home loomed big in his mind. But its crushing force did not shut out a burning sense of humiliation and defeat. To be carelessly deserted after ten years and in such a way was to him the

ruelest blow of all.

It seemed an eternally long time before detective arrived. Two came, cool, com posed fellows, who took up this domestic tragedy in a deliberate and calculating fashion. They listened to Grantland's story with keen attention. He told them that his wife had run away with an old lover and the circumstances surrounding it.

"Have you searched the house thorough-ly?" asked one of the detectives when he was through.
"Thoroughly; nothing seems disturbed

They must have hurried away."
"We'd better go through. There might be a clue, Wilkins," said the detective to his fellow officer in a tone that implied that no one could do such things as well as a detective.

The men went through the rooms, Grant-

and following and watching them anxious-ly. They found not the slightest clue. They returned to the halway. "It is possible they went out the back way," said one of the officers. It was very likely, and, led by the detective, the thre men walked back through the hallway. The door was ajar just a bit. Habart and Wilkins steppeu out upon the rear porch and moved along cautiously. The former lighted a match, held it above his head and stood waiting for his eyes to grow accustomed to the light. He waited but a moment. At first he could distinguish nothing, but gradually objects that looked black and shapeless took form before him. The outlines of the porch, the yard and the surroundings slowly became distinct. In some way the detective's eye became fixed upor two dim objects stretched on the open space before him and by fearful intensity of gaze he tried to make them out. There was a space of a half minute, the light flickered out and denser darkness fell. Throwing out his hands in front of him theatrically, the

Some one fetched a light. There they were side by side, Howard and Mrs. Grant land, both of them dead. Howard's right hand grasped a pistol. Two balls were missing out of it. A bullet had pierced Mrs. Grantland's brain. One had crashed through Howard's heart. Amazingly soon the house was full of cu-

rious people. A score of eager reporters were scouring feverishly about. As many night wanderers, attracted by the sensation and the noise, had Detectives and police officers. In a side room Grantland, as calmly as he could, was telling the newspaper men about it. "At first I thought they had run away together," he said. "I much prefer it as it is. You may say that I think Howard is largely to blame for it. Fannie always

loved him, but so long as he remained away there was no harm."

And the newspaper men put down every tions that happen not more than once in a few years-such lovers are so Meantime the noise and the crowd in

Crouching and trembling in a dusty, unused room upstairs was a hard-looking man, ill-dressed, graceless and sinister looking. He was quaking in every fiber and his right hand held the handle of a revolver in a convulsive clutch. His face was set in a expression of terror. The noise of the tumult below clearly reached him and at each near sound he leaped to his feet as if to face some one. He nad crouched there for two long hours, a space that seemed to him immeasurable. He had heard Grantland come in and had heard his resounding cries for "Fannie!" Then he felt sure he would be found. He had waited in dread ex-pectancy. No one had come his way. Now he cautiously arose, and, tip-toeing

Now he cautiously arose, and, tip-toeing to the narrow stairway, ne looked down. He could plainly see the crowd. The backs of most of the people were turned toward him, but they were scurrying everywhither discussing the awful details. A great hope sprang up in his heart. He might easily escape. Acting quickly he rapidly descended the stairs. In a moment he stood in the hallway unobserved. There were many there like him. They had come in from the street. He listened for a minute to what they were saying about the tragfrom the street. He listened for a minute to what they were saying about the tragedy and all fear left him. He walked up, pushed his way through the crowd, and gazed for a moment on the two dead people. Walking back he stopped at the door and examined its bruised facings. Perhaps he had made a bungling job of it—an unnecessarily noisy one. But he had been quite sure of himself. Had he not seen the master of the house go out? master of the house go out?

He turned quickly to see if any one was observing him. No one was noticing. He gripped the handle of the pistol inside his pocket and slunk out into the night, where he belonged.

Letter from Bernhard Stavenhagen to William Knabe & Co.

William Knabe & Co.

(Translated from the German.)

New York, Jan. 5, 1895.

Dear Sirs: It affords me special pleasure to express to you my great satisfaction with your instruments. The same fully justify the distinguished renown which they enjoy, and I can only concur in the verdict of Messrs. von Bulow and D'Albert in emphasizing that the Knabe Pianos, before ail in regard to mellow and singing (gesangvollen) tone combined with power, respond to the highest demands. These qualities united with a perfect mechanism place "The Knabe Piano" at the head of the best American instruments and I again beg to express my satisfaction that I have the use of the same for my entire American tour.

With highest estrem,

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

from Man's.

THE EVOLUTION OF BOTH SKETCHED

The Different Relations Which the Saxe Hold to Public and Domestic Afiairs Is Natural.

The above heading is used simply as The above heading is used simply as a text to discuss woman's status in the social organism, regardless of any implication it contains. Historically—that is, in all past times and among all races of men—man's status has differed from that of woman. In the development of the race, man passed from the cruel, vengeful savage to the gal-lant cavalier and the Christian gentleman. the eidolon of the second and to the wife of the third; but a difference in the status of the sexes was always maintained. In sexual differences were not obliterated, they were actually increased, for men and women of civilized nations are more unlike

than those of savage tribes.

Perhaps no finer adjustment between the sexes could be found than that which ex-isted in the southern states previous to the recent war. Man's sphere was government and business; woman's, the home and the family. Man owned the property (rarely held by the wife in her own name) and was expected to domicile, feed, clothe, educate—in short to support the family. To woman was assigned the duty of housekeep-ing, rearing children, educating them in the primaries, training them in the proprieties and graces of life and developing their moral and religious natures. Man and we man-like binary stars-revolved around common center of gravity, mutually influ encing but in no sense destructively dis-turbing each other. The home was this

common center.

But with altered conditions consequent on the war, and with the influx of new elements, some tendency to change the adjustments between the sexes has arisen. Unfortunately, since the war there has been some decadence in the home. Both men and women seem less disposed to marry and es-tablish homes. Matrimonial partnerships are at a discount, and woman seeks to be self-supporting. With self-support comes a self-supporting. With self-support comes a spirit of independence, and with independence comes the asserting and contending for something called "rights." At present there is a modified repetition of the cry of the French revolution—liberty! equality! Equality with man seems to be the goal of the so-called progressive modern woman. She not only competes with man in politics and business, but even apes his style of clothing. May I venture to suggest that she might choose a higher ideal and let her aspirations seek a loftier plane?

Is this movement towards obliteration of sexual difference in the right direction? Is it in accordance with nature? Is it wise?

"For woman is not undeveloped man. But diverse; could we make her as the

Let us view the matter from some other standpoints. If the periphery of a circle is divided into any two parts, they supplement each other—that is, one added to the other completes the whole. In a similar sense a man and woman are supplementary to each other—both are necessary to the full conception of human kind, of the spetive of the species; a combination of the two is requisite. Man by himself is incomplete; weman by herself is incomplete also, and what is lacking in the one is found in the other. That there are differences in the sexes all admit. Speaking of the average man and woman, man is larger than wo-man; his shoulders are broad and his hips narrow; her shoulders are narrow and hips broad. Man is formed for strength, woman for beauty and grace. The contrast of their spiritual natures is not less marked. Man is logical, woman is emotional; man's intel-lect is judicial, woman's is imaginative; man is skeptical, woman is trustful and believing. While each has all the faculties possesed by the other, some of these are more dominant in one sex, others more dominant in the opposite sex. The reasoning faculty is more begomene in man, the imagination in woman; man is judicially mind-

ed, woman is impulsive.

Are these acknowledged differences natural or artificial—that is, are they the resultant, the outcome of called human or artificial agencies, such as the selfishness or tyranny of man? Let us see if these differences are in accord with the general laws and principles that per-

wade nature.

Whatever view be taken of the origin of man, whether by direct creation or by evo-lution, the fact remains that he is very closely related to animals, and, indeed, to the whole organic world. His body is composed of exactly the same chemical ele-ments and the same tissues as those of the higher animals, and is constructed upon the same plan or pattern as that of the horse, dog or monkey. We may go farther and say that there is not a bone, muscle, blood vessel, nerve or other organ in the body of man, the counterpart of which is not found in that of the higher ages. Animals also share with man much of his spiritual nature. Like him they love, hate, resent, grieve, rejoice, remember and rea-son. A human child under fifteen months of age, except in its potentialities, is no wise superior to the monkey or ape. Are we not justified then in assuming that the same laws of development or progress which characterize the organic world generally, control the development of man, who is the last and the crown of the whole. Let us, therefore, glance at the law of sexual development in the vegetable and animal

The lowest forms of plants and animals have no sexual differences. They propagate by the individual dividing into two or more parts and each part becoming a new individual, or by forming buds which become detached and develop into new individuals. In higher but comparatively low forms sexual structures appear, but at first all are present in the same individual (hermaphrodite)—the individual is neither male nor formed but the first male nor fi is neither male nor female, but a plant or an animal combining male and female in one. Ascending the scale still higher, completed sexuality appears, and we find perfect male and Temale plants, perfect male and female animals. But progress is not limited to sexual structures—all other parts of the organism keep equal pace with them in the race of development; so that higher development is marked by greater and greater differences in all organs. Differentiation and progress are in this sense synonymous. This proposition holds good not only of plants and animals taken collectively, but of individual plants and animals from inciplency to maturity. When first distinguishable as entities, each consists of a little microscopic sphere, technically called a cell. From this simple little body develops one with the compli-cated structure of root, stem, leaf, flower and fruit-or of bones, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, etc. Progress is always from the homogeneous to the heterogen-eous, from the simple to the complex. of Messrs. von Bulow and D'Albert hastzing that the Knabe Pianos, sill in regard to mellow and singing collen) tone combined with power, to the highest demands. These united with a perfect mechanism "The Knabe Piano" at the the best American instruments, rain beg to express my satisfaction have the use of the same for my American tour. highest esteem, Yours truly,

BERNHARD STAVENHAGEN.

from the homogeneous to the heterogental to the complex to the complex of the heterogental to the complex of the heterogental to the complex of the heterogental to the complex of the law holds in the inorganic as well as it liable to cast ballots dictated more by feeling than by judgment. The more extended the heterogental that the holds in the inorganic as well as it liable to cast ballots dictated more by feeling than by judgment. The more extended to extended the mountains and plains, continents and oceans. From simple tribal conditions, the human race has advanced to most complicated governmental, industrial and social organications.

The law holds in the inorganic as well as it liable to cast ballots dictated more by feeling than by judgment. The more extended to most continents and oceans. From simple tribal conditions, the human race has advanced to most complicated woman hold to public affairs is the natural and, therefore, legitimale outcome of the differences in their mental and spiritual in natures. To say that the ballot, when

SPECIALISM IN MEDICINE.

In All Ages Woman's Status Has Differed | This Is the Age of Specialism—Gradually Men Are Finding Out That Concentration Brings Proficiency.

That There Is Some One Thing That E ach Man Can Do Better Than He Can Do Anything Else and Better Than Anybody Else Can Do That Same Thing.

Medicine is of itself a specialty, but even that has been divided into separate branches, as doctors have discovered that each possessed some mayked aptitude for one or another branch. The man who continually studies one thing-whose mind is not diverted in a dozen channels, becomes remarkably skillful in that one line; so skillful, in fact, that he never fails to cure a curable case.

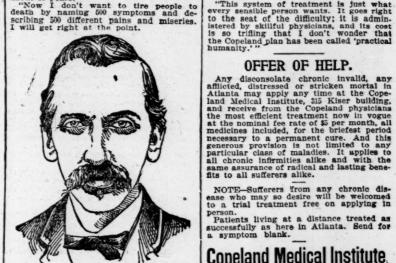
skillful, in fact, that he never fails to cure a curable case.

This system of specialism is in daily practice at the Copeland Medical Institute, located at 315 Kiser building. Each physician of the staff is especially apt in the treatment of certain classes of disease—has made that particular branch of medical science his life study. All there is to know about it he knows. One who tries to cover the whole medical field has no time for special research and study in any one branch. He cannot possibly know about it as a specialist knows.

Mr. George Schmid, 20 Adams Street, Accurately Describes Troubles and His Cure.

"I have been troubled with catarrh for about 20 years.

"Now I don't want to tire people to death by naming 500 symptoms and describing 500 different pains and miseries. I will get right at the point.



male animals are everywhere to be seen. Witness the bull and cow, buck and doe,

differences? It is a broad physiological

principle, that change of structure carries

play the tyrant? Note that the cond

in the above claim is in full accord with the position taken—that the differences be-tween man and woman are in perfect har-

agriculturist. She gathers and stores the berries, nuts and roots used for food; lays

up the winter's store of food; prepares skins and bark cloth; spins thread and

makes nets; prepares and preserves the products of the chase; cares for and rears children. Is there not as much in these varied operations to stimulate thought, ingenuity and foresight as there is in the startle corrections of savage warfare and

simple operations of savage warfare and the activities of the chase?

simple operations of the chase?

It may be observed also that the occupations allotted to man and woman in the savage state are not entirely arbitrary, not simply the outcome of tyranny on the part of man. The division of labor was based upon differences between the sexes. Woman is physically unfit for war or the chase. Amazons and Dianas are monstrocities. Man, therefore, naturally became the warrior and the hunter and woman the home worker.

In primitive and savage tribes women have little share in public affairs because these relate almost wholly to war and woman is unfitted to be a warrior. The different relations of man and woman to public

man is unitted to be a warrior. The different relations of man and woman to public affairs arose naturally, therefore, out of the differences in their physical organizations and not from tyranny or injustice on the part of man. As the warlike yielded to a

and not from tyranny or injustice on the part of man. As the warlike yielded to a more peaceful status and the rights of person and property became more important consideration, requiring more thorough adjustments through law, man retained control of public affairs, partly because he had previously exercised it, but chiefly because of his less emotional nature and his cooler and more logical intellect. Justice between its citizens is the foundation stone of good government. This fundamental truth should dominate in the formulation and execution of all laws. Benevolence, charity, sympathy and love, beautiful, admirable and desirable as they are in the life of individuals, have no place in government, which is strictly impersonal.

But so deeply ingrained are these beautiful qualities in woman she cannot escape their influence, and they dominate her in everything she does. She is too sympathetic and impulsive to be a lawyer, a judge or a juror. She could not be a cold-hearted sheriff or jailer. For similar reasons she is light to cast hellots the contractions of the similar reasons she is light to cast hellots the contractions of the similar reasons she is light to cast hellots the cast hellots there is a second to the cold-hearted sheriff or jailer. For similar reasons she is light to cast hellots the cast hellots there is not the cast of t

cough, to be half the time panting for air from asthma, and the other half gagging or vomiting from catarrh of the stomach. It's a long time to be passing sleepless nights and worn, tired out mornings and to be so often half dead with headache and half deaf from the infernal buzzing and roaring in the ears.

"This is the shape I was in when I went to Drs. Copeland & Howald. I didn't look for a cure. I felt that I had suffered too long and was too old to expect anything

for a cure. I felt that I had suffered too long, and was too old to expect anything of that kind. You can imagine my surprise, therefore, when all this trouble began to disappear, as it really did under their wonderful treatment.

gan to disappear, as the their wonderful treatment.

"Now I sleep well at night; I arise in the morning refreshed. I have a splendid appetite and I feel strong and energetic. The throat and bronchial troubles have ceased to bother me, and I am delighted with my condition.

Ondition.

"This system of treatment is just what
very sensible person wants. It goes right
the seat of the difficulty; it is admin-

OFFER OF HELP.

Any disconsolate chronic invalid, any afflicted, distressed or stricken mortal in Atlanta may apply any time at the Copeland Medical Institute, 315 Kiser building, and receive from the Copeland physicians the most efficient treatment now in vogue at the nominal fee rate of 45 per month, all medicines included, for the briefest period necessary to a permanent cure. And this

Copeland Medical Institute

NOTE—Sufferers from any chronic dis-ease who may so desire will be welcomed to a trial treatment free on applying in

Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets. W. H. Copeland, M. D. F. E. Howald, M. D.

"In the first place 20 years is a long time for a man to be going down the hill, slow or fast, from any kind of chronic disease. It is a long time to have the nose and head always stopping up with catarrh. It is a long time to be hawking, of like nature which might be cited, we | placed in the hands of men only, is often harmony with the general course of nature? They most assuredly are; and, if not created, they certainly could have de-veloped by natural processes, so far as physical organization s concerned, for similar differences between male and fe-

placed in the hands of men only, is often very injudiciously used does not break the force of the argument. We are speaking of men as a class and of women as a class. Excaptional cases are to be found in both. Arbitrary lines must be drawn; they are unavoidable. Why should intelligent, educated youths twenty years old be denied the ballot, when old, but ignorant vagabonds are allowed to vote. Let us not forget that everything human is imperfect, governmental affairs included.

We may reach after perfection, but we never attain it. It is easier to change than to improve, to tear down than to build up. Especially is it necessary to guard against the hurtful delusion now so prevalent, that all change is progress.

grinciple, that change of structure carries with it change of function. The greater bony and muscular development of the bull is followed, not only by greater strength, but by greater ferocity and will power. The more delicate 'organization of the cow, is correlated with her more timid and gentle character. This is not an exceptional case; the same correlation of structure and function pervades nature. It is, therefore, in perfect harmony with natural law for physical differences between man and woman to be accompanied by spiritual and intellectual differences.

But it is claimed by the progressive woman that, by virtue of his greater physical strength, man has tyrannized over also therefore in perfect harmony with nature's laws. Among primitive tribes differences in the avocations of man and woman is also therefore in perfect harmony with nature's laws.

Among primitive tribes differences in the avocations of man and woman grew out of the progressive woman that, by virtue of his greater physical structure, and divergence in the spiritual natures of man and woman is also therefore in perfect harmony with naturely laws.

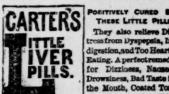
But it is claimed by the progressive woman that, by virtue of his greater physical strength, man has tyrannized over woman, held her in subjection, repressed her intellectual faculties and robbed her of something termed "rights."

Now, mark the concession in this claim. It concedes that man was either created with greater physical strength and will-power, or else, at a very early period in the history of the race, acquired them by natural development. For, if men and women were created equal in these respects, or were endowed with equal potentialities of development, how did man get the advantage over woman which enabled him to play the tyrant? Note that the concession to gradient of the same three developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed maturally as an outgrowth of their differences also; and as society and government developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed maturally as an outgrowth of their developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed maturally as an outgrowth of their developed naturally as an outgrowth of their developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed maturally as an outgrowth of their developed maturally as an outgrowth of their developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed naturally as an outgrowth of their developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed maturally as an outgrowth of their developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed more and more, the respective relations of each to the state developed matu water hydra may be cut in two and each part will develop into a perfect animal. It may be turned inside cut, and still continue to live and thrive, the former lining of its stomach now becoming skin and the former skin becoming the lining of its stomach. But in higher animals, with greater differentiation, where each part decs a special work and all work together for the common good, each part becomes dependent on every other part and mutitation quickly brings death to the whole. Likewise in the social organism, the more complete the division of labor, the greater the interdependence of the various trades and occupations. And so also is it with man and woman; the greater the differences between them, the greater the differences between them, the greater the differences between them, the greater the possibilities of matual help and comfort. Woman admires and loves the soldier, not for his epaulets and buttons, but because he is bold, brave, fearless and strong, the very antithesis of herself. Man loves the modest, gentle, loving woman, because he needs the soothing influence of her sympathy, the softening influence of her sympathy, the softening influence of her matual in the proprieties and moralities of life. He also leans upon his opposite.

W. L. JONES, tween man and woman are in perfect harmony with the laws of nature.

Admitting then that primitive man had the power to tyrannize over woman and that, to some extent, he exercised it, let us see if the occupations assigned to woman are less conducive to intellectual and spiritual growth, than those pursued by man. In primitive tribes men are engaged almost exclusively in gar and in the chase. All domestic labor and the procuring of vegetable food devolves on woman. If the soil is cultivated, woman does the work, and is, therefore, historically, the first agriculturist. She gathers and stores the berries, nuts and roots used for food; lays

upon his opposite. W. L. JONES, 222 West Peachtree SICK HEADACHE



tress from Dyspepsia, I digestion, and Too Hear Drowsiness, Bad Taste i the Mouth, Coated Tor-gue, Pain in the Side

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Cotion. Are free from all crude and irr matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. Ask for CARTER'S and see you got C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

\$4 and \$5 for \$2 and \$2.50 pair. We are closing out some odd lines in Ladies' Fine Shoes. Call and examine. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TAKE NOTICE!

We have reduced the price of Fleisch-menn's Compound Yeast to two cents per haif-onuce cake. From this date every re-tand grocer in Atlanta will sell you at the reduced price.

FLEISCHMANN & CO.,

LADIES IN TROUBLE will be taken into the elegant home of a dector of long experience and cared for before and during conditions found for infants it desired.

TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY.

MISS JOSEPHINE R. MAG OFFIN, El Paso, Texas.

tables, found a fit setting in the rooms with their dainty white and gold furnish-

On Friday evening Mansfield had a very

brilliant audience, and there was a fair showing of pretty faces and handsome toilets in the boxes. Miss Baxter, of Nash-

toilets in the boxes. Miss Baxter, of Nash-ville, wore a smart theater gown of silver green silk, trimmed with yellow lace and a bit of cerise velvet here and there to give brightness to the soft and becoming toilet. Miss Josephine Inman wore a black skirt and silk bodice in one of the new and becoming shades of red. Miss Laulie Ham-mond Eav made a bright and nicturesque

mond Ray made a bright and picturesque

mond Ray made a bright and picturesque figure in one of the boxes in a carnation china crepe gown. Miss Pauline Carter looked like a big pink rose in a silk evening gown with a deep frill of lace about the shoulders. Miss Margarit Newman, in the same box, was lovely and picturesque in a dressy tollet and a big Gainesborough hat, with a bit of crimson lying close to her dock tresses beneath the

lying close to her dark tresses beneath the brim. Mrs. Joseph Thompson wore a love-ly crepe and chiffon tollet in one of the tan shades, so becoming to her. There was

the crepe and chillon tollet in one of the tan shades, so becoming to her. There was a touch of violet about the bodice. Mrs. Bailey Thomas was fresh and attractive in a sort of apple blossom gown of green and pink.

The first entertainment of his week will be the Trilby evening at Ars. Ottley's on tomorrow evening. This will be one of the

who served at the different refreshment | Campbell, Mrs. Harvey Johnson and Mrs.

R. L. Palmer.

The afternoon tea given yesterday by

Miss Belle Newman and Miss Margaret Newman was one of the most charming af-fairs imaginable. The interior of the New-

man home is spacious and artistic and beautifully arranged for entertaining, and the flowers were placed in charming fash-ion on the mantels and tables.

Refreshments were served on tete-a-tetes

in the drawing rooms and the center table

was arranged with pink roses and white hyacinths. Slender vases containing white hyacinths and narcissus made aesthetic adornments for the buffets and mantels.

Tall palms were gracefully arranged in the hallway. The tea table in the library was

presided over by two pretty young maidens—Miss Lucy White and Miss Ethel Cook.
Miss Belle Newman was lovely in white
slik, with a knot of violets in the laces of

Miss Margaret Newman was most becom-

ingly sowned in diaphanous pink, with a cluster of pink hyacinths on the bodice.

The guests included all of the young ladies in Atlanta society. The names of those

who assisted in receiving, with a descrip-

Hiss Mary Barnett, charming toilet of

tion of their costumes, is as follows: Miss Sallie Carter was radiantly pretty n blue silk and chiffon. Miss Pauline Carter, white silk and

game delicious refreshments wers served. The prizes were won as follows: First prize, a silver purse, containing a silver watch, Miss Belle Newman; second prize, silver head rest, Miss Lillie Orme; third prize, silver shoe buttoner, Miss Cabaniss. Those present wers:

present were:
Miss Ida Howell, Miss Julia Lowry
Clarke, Miss Joan Clarke, Miss Annie May
Hall, Miss Elizabeth Wattles, Miss Delia

Murphy, Miss Newnan, Miss Margaret Newnan, Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Addie Maude, Miss Minnie Cabaniss, Miss Minnie

Maude, Miss Minnie Cabaniss, Miss Minnie Fontaine, Miss Annie Wallace, Miss Bur-den, Miss Elizabeth Fowler, Miss Ray, Miss Markham, Miss Julia Wilkins, Miss Nellie Block, Miss Lillie Orme, Miss Har-

wood, Miss Frances Harwood, Miss Saida Williams, Miss Gail Harwood, Mrs. Orme

WOMAN UP TO DATE

Her Admirers.

A GATHERING OF CONGENIAL SPIRITS

At Which There Is Discussion of Cora Potter and Her Play.

STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE ASTORS Leaders of the Four Hundred Actually

Walk in the Moonlight-News and Gossiy of Society. Will She?

I know a charming dark-eyed girl As bright and pretty as a pearl, And O I love her so! And when I think how sweet she is, I'm certes very sure of this, My heart is all aglow! I'll have to go and see her soon,

Indeed, before another moon
I'll ask this little lady—
Abthough she'll think it very strange—
If she will not consent to change Her name from ---. And if she will compliant be

And if she will compliant be
And give the gladsome "Yes" to me,
I shall be wild with joy;
I'll try to make her days all bright,
Her life illumined with delight
And bliss without alloy.

SUPPER AT TWELVE.

"What's that!" interjected the Sympathetic Woman, as she dished out the welsh rarebit, "It isn't fair to talk when I'm too "I was just saying," said the Risque

Young Woman, "that I thought Mrs. Potter's matinee performance of 'In Society' was the broadest, most indecent thing ever saw. You all know what that must mean from me." "Yes," laughed the Philosopher, "we all

know. "Broad," said the Reformed Roue. "Why no decent woman ought to have witnessed

it;" and he gave a disapproving glance towards his young wife. "As for its being a matinee performance, that was dreadful. No young girl should have been in "Don't you think there were some justice

in its general trend?" asked the Advanced

"Justice-yes, a certain sort of justice." said the Philosopher. "By the infidelity which Francillon meted out in return for that of her husband she gave him as the mes went, 'an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth,' but all the advancement in modern civilization can't do away with that time-honored and beautiful belief that a woman, first of all, must be and remain pure for her own sake."

"And when such rooted beliefs are torn up it puts a bad taste in the mouth of the ," said the Dramatic Editor.

"Yes, but bad medicine must frequently be used to cure corruption," suggested the Advanced Woman, helping herself to a "Does it cure corruption to add one evil

"No; but something must be done."

"Boycott the naughty men," said the Risque Young Woman. "That's the way it was managed in the 'Heavenly twins." "You could hardly expect Mrs. Potter to go through a play on that line," said the Advanced Woman. "No, 'hardly," replied the pretty Young

Wife, receiving thereby an approving glance from her husband.

"But the play is tough even for Cora," said the Risque Young Woman. "She didn't look tough or act tough

though," suggested the Enthusiast. "No; but there were lines in it broad enough to make her blush through the grease paint. Why there were times-"

"Yes, there were times," said the Dramatic Editor, taking up the sentence,"when a body just didn't know what they were all going to say. It was almost as bad as it would be to read 'Tom Jones' out loud to a select school of young ladies. Now, 'The Crust of Society' was a far more vicious play. Its motif was utterly bad It taught no lesson except that the reward of sinning was purple and fine linen, jewels, a coach and four, and a home in sunny Italy; and yet with all its badness it did contain the shocking sentences as this drama that is not really vicious, showing as it does the thirst of a jealous, in sulted woman for the worst revenge which she can mete out to her lord, yet proving at the end that she was not guilty of that extremest sin."

"But the ways she had to take to prove that she had sinned and the methods and questions used by her husband and her friends to disprove it-these were the things that sent cold chills down your back and made you ashamed to look at any of the men near by."

"Yes; they were bad," said the Dramatic Editor, "And then, too, Mrs. Potter is always inadequate. That makes matters

"But she is a beauty," again said the Enthusiast.

"A beauty, true," said the Risque Young Woman, "but so strange, so gruesome. She makes one think of absinthe and lotos flowers and all sorts of gruesome stuffs out of Swinburne's poems and French novels. "Yes, but she isn't coarse. She stood the

test of that play. A woman that could do that without once within herself suggesting coarseness is a wonder of aris tocratic refinement. You mustn't confound the woman with the role that is allotted her, even if she choose it herself. Whatever may be said of Mrs. Potter's acting, which, by the way, has improved a lot, she is the most beautiful woman on the stage today. Her eyebrows, so perfectly arched her eyes, so long-lashed and langorous; her clear profile; her dainty nose, with its thin quivering nostrils; her teeth, so small and even; the contour of her face, the glory of her marvelous hair-all these go to make up the sum of her exquisite face."

"But her figure is bad," said the Risque Girl, glancing down assuredly at her own dimpled shoulders.

"Thin, odd, uneven in places, but not bac from a picturesque standpoint; and then she is very graceful." "But she wore some rather old, rusty-

looking costumes," said the Pretty Young Wife. 'Yes, I'm sorry for her" said the Sympa-

thetic Woman.
"Sorry for her!" and the Reformed Roue gave a black scowl. "How can you say that of a woman who has forsaken husband

"Oh, I'm sorry for lots of people who have done dreadful things," said the Sym-

Gossip That Will Interest Her and pathetic Woman. "I'm sorry for her in the chroniclings of the Astors. What interest first place because I don't think they've is it, pray, to any individual in this country, made much of a success this season, and I whether Mr. and Mrs. Jack Astor look indon't suppose she has been able to get many new gowns. And then she hasn't reached the heights in her art to which she aspired."

"She ought to suffer," said the Reformed Roue.

"Yes, indeed," said the Young Wife. "If all people suffered who should," replied the Sympathetic Woman, "the world wouldn't be as gay a looking place as it is. Now, I don't mean to be wicked or immoral in saying that I am sorry for a woman who has gotten herself scandalized and failed in her highest aspirations. She was a silly, misguided person, to my mind, to leave a good husband, wealth and position, and last and most important of all, her children. If it wasn't for the children, you know, I'd be real sorry for her. But to come down to the honest merits of her case, suppose she had turned out to be the great actress that she imagined herself-would the world have blamed her so much then for her domestic desertion? I tell you it isn't sin that this great old mundane sphere of ours sneers at-it's failure. That is the most unforgivable crime in any would-be artist."

"Well, you are wasting your sympathies," interrupted the Philosopher. "I don't believe people who do wrong suffer much. The commission of any kind of sin takes away from the horror that that particular evil had before it was committed. It's

Pope's old lines on vice." "How immaculate you must have been all your life, not to know any better than that," said the Sympathetic Woman. "Oh, it may be different with women '

admitted the Philosopher. "Well, if all this was published," said the Risque Young Woman, "and the public learned thereby what a really broad play Mrs. Potter had she might, perhaps, be the

"No," said the Dramatic Editor, "the public is tired of the society actress with a scandal attachment. It takes more than social position or a scandal to draw big ouses these days. A woman must have real talent. The sensational women are going out of fashion."

The Reign of Paijama. The feminine paijama is the latest garment that goes to prove the persistent determination to invade all the realms in which man-great, big, self-sufficient, independent man-was supposed to reign. The invasion, however, is not very likely to result in a general adoption by the onetime gentle sex of these loose masculine garments as sleeping toilets and neglige. Even with frills of lace and bows of rib bon about the wrists and throat it will be rather impossible to forget that one has, instead of the free-flowing folds from throat to ankle, a something on which entrousers each leg and, if not very perfeetly made, is sure to pull and pinch uncomfortably, more or less. As for using i as a neglige, that would never do; for don't all the Duchess's novels give us love scenes wherein a dim hailway, a flow ing silk neglige and a pair of slippered stockingless feet play conspicuous and important parts? Therefore, if it is a cumtom sure enough for young women to be caught in negliges in dim rooms by adoring lovers, it will be very much better to retain the old fashions, for the most blindly infatuated swain would be rather startled and dismfited at the aparition of his lady love clothed in this unusual garment. The stockingless, blue-slippered feet would be at a sad disadvantage, for instance, without skirts to partially conceal them. The owner, it is true, might sit upon them, but this would be entirely too effeminate

on one of the slippers, light a cigarette and assume a haughty, devil-may-care attitude. But in such an atmosphere of masculine hauteur and raiment how could the heroine sprain her ankle or cry; and if she ac complished either, would it be proper for her Leander to fold her to his arms and call her his little helpless flower, his sprite, his bird? How would he look, eve to himself, carrying up the dark, mysterious stairway this young creature clad in garments like his own? No frou-frouing of petticoats, no trailing diaphanous drape les, nothing to clutch up and carry like a soft bundle of blossoms, but, instead, slippery, evasive, uncertain quantity-a hy-

for a young lady in a naitama. The proper

caper, perhaps, would be to strike a match

Clearly the Duchess or the lovers like those she describes are not adaptable to the paijamas.

Give Them a Rest.

brid variety of the genus woman.

From time to time there has appeared in several of the New York papers that I will not be uncivil enough to name articles of such caddish stupidity concerning the doings of young Mr. and Mrs. Jack Astor, as to disgust even a society writer, accustomed to giving descriptions of the gowns, entertainments, births, deaths, marriages and mansions of the wealthy. These articles, be it said, do not deal with social functions or descriptions of the accessories of wealth and therefore there is no excuse for them. One reporter, for instance, happens to stumble upon Mr. and Mrs. Jack Astor taking a moonlight walk on a side street, and the result is blazoned in the next morning's paper in a sort of moral izing, puerile fashion to the effect that a wealthy young married couple can be real lovers and walk on a side street holding hands in the moonlight like any ordinary Darby and Joan. This brilliant informant goes on to say, however, that the side street s one of those crossing upper Fifth avenue, and further excuses the plebeian habit of using one's legs instead of a coach and four on the ground that Mrs. Astor, being a Philadelphia girl, is very fond of exer-

The eulogy on the sentiment and humility of those two ordinary young mortals who happen to have a million or so of dollars, ends by throwing bouquets at the moneyed pair for being happy and loverlike though rich and enrolled at the head of the four hundred.

What abject, what arrant rot and nor sense! Why shouldn't Mr. and Mrs. Astor hold hands in the moonlight without molested by some spying reporter? Why shouldn't they use their legs to get their entire system into a healthy condition after a heavy dinner and why should they, in the simple and natural physical process, be spied upon and made much of? I recall also that some snatches of their conversation was caught and recorded as being like the simple, confidential chat between ordinary usband and wife; but in the name of all that is inoffensive and democratic, why shouldn't it have been?

The whole thing is too tiresome and absurd, but while Gotham's great papers may laugh at the narrowness, the flattery and credit of bucolic journals, I believe

Mr. de Bordes still retains his interest in the school here and has associated himself with Mr. J. Lustrat, of Rome, who is one of the premiere instructors of Shorter college at Rome. The school in Atlanta will be ably conducted by Mr. L. Coche, who is undoubtedly one of the most clever instructors ever employed in the Berlitz school. It goes without saying that under his management the school will meet with the most prosperous season ever attained by a like ing that I have never seen any-thing in a city pa-per throughout the country that equal-ed these imbedie prosperous season ever attained by a like institution.

The parlor musicale, given at Mrs. Hugh

Inman's Thursday for the purpose of cappeting the First Presbyterian church, was a very delightful affair. The musical programme was select, and rendered by fine artists. The house was in itself a delight to all those present, and the pretty girls,

spicuous on their way to church or walk on the side street in the moonlight; Why, the information isn't even sufficiently exciting to engage the attention of those struggling to enter New York's four hundred. A description of Mrs. Astor's entertainments, her jewels, her gowns, the mansion she lives in and the servants she employs with their various duties-these are items that everybody likes to read, for, being a woman of good birth and vast wealth, one knows that her gowns, her jewels and household arrangements are perfect and it is charming to read of lovely things even when unable to possess them. Then, too, it is pleasant to know that she has pretty looks to grace her position, and has pretty looks to grace her position, and a generous, charitable nature that makes wealth a real blessing in her hands. These are all facts of interest. But why carry the Astor craze into the driveling lines followed in the society columns of the English papers? We have no sense of gratitu toward the millionaire who condescends to eat buckwheats and syrup for breakfast, nor does it throw us into spasms of awestricken delight to learn that the million airess nourishes her infant in the natural airess nourenes net fashion of mother Eve.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

NEWS AND GOSSIP

DURING THE WEEK

The week in society has been a gay one. Every evening has registered a number of charming affairs in the social list and the afternoons have been given over to in-numerable smart feminine functions, such as card parties, luncheons and box parties. Miss Annie Laurie Hill's card party Tuesday evening was a most charming affair given over chiefly to younger members of

On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. John On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. John Grant entertained a select and congenial company in honor of Miss Baxter, of Nash-ville, Miss Josephine Inman's guest.

Thursday and Friday evenings Mans-field came to fill the theater with an enchanted audience, and on Friday ar-ternoon any number of box parties were given for "Beau Brummel."

The delicate effectiveness and becoming-ness of chiffon has been fully proven by its steady use in fashionable gowns for the last five years. The fact that it is a very perishable material has in no wise de-creased its popularity, and its uses with every season seem to become more compre-hensive and far reaching. At first it was regarded as fitting only for ball gowns of the lightest description. It was the de-butante especially who enjoyed the opaque and diaphanous grace of its folds and frills Now every woman uses it somewhere or somehow, and it adorns not only evening attire, but finds a pretty place upon bodices, sleeves and collars of theater, calling, afternoon and dinner tollets. The prettiest bodices of the season for all occasions not requiring regular full dress are chiefly com-posed of this charming fabric. Among these one worn at a recent wedding espe-cially pleased my fancy. It was of pink rimped chiffon over pink silk and was trimmed with lines of jet insertion. The sleeves were of the chiffon with bands of jet up to the elbow. Another pretty chiffon waist shows that material in black over American beauty satin and the front and back have a pointed yoke affect outlined by jet insertion. jet insertion.

At the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Adams, in Cedartown, last Monday, an informal reception was given in honor of Miss Irene Tumlin, one of the most popular and charming young ladies of La-Grange, Ga. Miss Tumiin is a young lady of charming personality, and is possessed of rare intellectual and social qualities. The house was brilliantly lighted, and the hall, parlors and dining room were beautifully and artistically decorated with ever green and rare cut flowers. At 11 o'clock delightful/refreshments were served.

Miss Daisy Whitehead, who has been visiting Mrs. J. C. Massengale, has returned to her home at Social Circle.

Columbus, writes a correspondent from that city, is distinctly a social city, and this season the various social functions have been even more enjoyable than usual.



Prominent among the entertainments given most interesting and delightful parlor en- white mousselin de sole and pale green tertainments ever given. The admission will be only 50 cents and the public is cordially invited to attend. The programme is

be of a kind never excelled here.

A feature of the occasion will be the pretty cups, illustrated with characters from "Triby," and presented to the library committee by Mr. William Lycett. The programme for the affair is as foilows:

PART I.

Introduction—Mr. Richardson.
"Impressions of "Triby,"—Miss Stocker.
"Nussbaum," Schumann—Mrs. Sheridan.
"Character of "Triby,"—Mrs. Ohl.
Violin solo—Miss Morgan.
"Quartier Latin"—Mr. Barnett.
Song—Miss Knight.

FART II.
Impromptu, Chopin—Signor Randegger.
"Apetheosis of "Triby,"—Mr. Craig.
Poem—Mr. Stanton.

"Apatheosis of Tritoy," -Mr. Craig.
Poem-Mr. Stanton.
"Mia sposa sara la mia bandiera," Rotoli-Mr. Owens. "Little Billee's First Drunk," Judge Cal-

of the colonial committee on Massachusetts for the exposition.

The card party given Friday afternoon by Miss Harrie, Van Cleve Snook, in honor of Miss Carrie Davis, of Kentucky, was an entertainment distinctive for its grace and individual charm. The pretty drawing rooms were artistically decorated with roses and carnations and at the end of the

satin trimmed with chiffon, caught with clusters of lilles of the valley.

Miss Emlly Harrison, pink mousselin de soie trimmed with narrow pink ribbon.

Miss Iza Glenn, a lovely Dressel China silk in pink and green stripes, the bodice trimmed with chiffon. trimmed with chiffon.

Miss Laura Knowles, lovely yellow silk Addie Maude wore an airy and

of black lace with jet sprangles. Mr. Charles Harman entertained Miss Virginia Arnold at a beautiful luncheon at the club Tuesday. American Beauty roses were lavishly used in the decoration of the

Mrs. E. E. Humewell and daughter left

bless his generation with a richer literature and whose example will make for earnest living everywhere. Mrs. Hemphill win inliving everywhere. Mrs. Hemphill was in-troduce Dr. and Mrs. Payne informally to the ladies of her committee and other prom-inent Atlantians who wish to welcome Mrs. Elizabeth Cope Mills, of Griffin, is guest of Miss Genie West. Mrs. E. D. Palfrey, of New York, who has been spending a week very pleasantly at the Hotel Aragon, left yesterday morning

one of Georgia's most noted and aristocrat

Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, chairman of

Mrs. Joseph Gatins, Sr., who has been desperately ill for the past ten days, with pneumonia, is much better. Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill has returned

winter at Battery Park hotel.

to Norwood Institute, Washington, D. C., after a most pleasant vacation spent in At-lanta. Miss Hemphill carried back with lanta. Miss Hemphill carried back with her Miss Avis Battis, the chairming niece of Mr. Green B. Adair, who will continue her studies with Miss Hemphill.

Miss Estelle Moate, who has been visiting Misses Irene and Minnie Henderson, of this city, for some time past, has returned home, much to the sorrow of her numerous

Mrs. R. A. Henderson is visiting in Hamp-ton, Ga. She will return home in about a

One of the most delightful of the box par tles of the Mansfield engagement was that liven by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harris Friday evening in honor of Miss Josephine inman and her guest, Miss Baxter, of Nashville. Three boxes were filled by the party and afterwards a dainty supper was served at the club. Mr. and Mrs. Harris had as their guests Miss Inman, Miss Baxter, Mrs. Wells, Miss Newman, Miss Arnold, Dr. C. Dorsey. * D. Roy, Mr. T. B. Paine, Mr. Robert F. Maddox, Mr. R. C. Hayden and Mr. Walter

Mrs Clarence Knowles has as her guest Mrs. Harry Daniel, one of the most charming and attractive women of Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Pow-

On Wednesday Miss Emma Muse, of this city, was married to Mr. R. H. Warren, of Albany. The marriage was performed at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Thomas, sister of the bride, on Canitol avenue.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grant gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gratt, Mr. and Mrs. St. Julian Ravenel, W. Gratt, Mr. and Mrs. St. Julian Ravenel, Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. William Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Brandon, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, Mr. Peter Grant.

Miss Fannie Abbott is spending some time with friends in Washington and New York.

The friends of Mrs. David A. Smiley, forrely Miss Georgia Padgett, will regret to hear of her death, which occurred at her home in Liberty county, on the 7th instant, after a brief attack of pneumonia. She leaves a devoted husband and many fond relatives and friends. Mrs. Hugh Angler, chairman of the music

committee of the woman's deparement of the exposition, calls a full meeting of the committee for Wednesday, January 16th, at o'clock, at her residence, No. 36 Capitol

On Wednesday evening of this week at half past 3 o'clock, the marriage of Miss Amelia Brenner to Mr. E. C. Dunn, of Chattanooga, will occur at the First Presbyte-rian church. The wedding will attract the many friends of the contracting parties,



SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR GAY MASQUERADING IN THIS SEASON OF FANCY BALLS.

Pierrette and the Carrot.

up to the present time was the celebration by Dr. and Mrs. William Thomas Gautier their crystal wedding. The fifteenth anniversary of their marriage was the occasion of a delightful reception to their friends from 4 to 11 o'clock p. m. Than Dr. and Mrs. Gautier there are no more popular couple in this community, and during the hours when they received their friends their spacious home was filled to its full capacity. The four elegant pariors were brautifully decorated with smilax, holly and crystallized flowers, while the dining rooms were equally beautiful with Japanese effects. The menu was all that could be desired, and exquisitely served, the dainty china and other table ornaments being decorated with chrysanthemums. Dr. and Mrs. Gautier were assisted in receiving by Dr. and Mrs. Gautier, Sr., and by Rev. and Mrs. Dowdell, parents of Mrs. Gautier-with other Columbus friends. The pres-ents were numerous and handsome, notable among which were some pieces of cut-glass, sent by absent relatives, and which had been in the family more than on

hundred years. Miss Fairlie Myers will leave shortly for a visit to her friend, Miss Hallonguist, of Montgomery, Ala. Her visit by her friends there is always looked to with

much pleasure.

Mr. de Bordes, of the Berlitz School of larguages, has gone to Macon to open a school there, and he carries with him the good will of his many pupils in Atlanta.

a choice one. The papers will be short, spicy and appropriate, and the music will be of a kind never excelled here.

"Little Billee's First Drunk," Judge Calhoun.
"Tribyness of Triby"—Mrs. Geppert.
"Ben Boit"—Miss Knight, Miss Morgan, Signor Randegger.
On account of the illness of Mrs. Sage.
Mrs. T. P. Ivy has been appointed chairman

for Jacksonville and St. Augustine yester-day to spend the winter.

Miss Dedio Troutman is again among her friends in the city. Miss Troutman is a young lady of rare beauty and belongs to

satin.
Miss Baxter, of Nashville, lovely white

trimmed with chiffon.

Miss Virginia Arnold, black toilet with bodice brocaded in gold.

Miss Josephine Inman, handsome white moire with black satin dots and bertha of round point.

graceful tollet of pink stuff with a bit of black velvet on the shoulders. Mrs. Wells, charming and becoming gown

table and the menu served was elaborate and delicious. Those present were Miss Virginia Arnold, Mrs. Meador, Mrs. Receman, Mr. Charles Harman, Mr. James McKeldin and Mr. Hugh McKeldin.

both of whom are well known here. The ushers will be Dr. P. Hinnan, Mr. D. C. Sims, Mr. W. M. York and Mr. G. W. Stephens. The attendants will be Miss Lena Brenner with Mr. A. L. Kontz, Miss Julia Brenenr with Mr. N. M. Leach, Miss Gussie Brenner, maid of honor, with Hon. George W. Ochs, mayor of Chattanooga, who will be best man. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will leave for New Orleans and after February 1st will be at the control of the control of the control of the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will leave for New Orleans and after February 1st will be at the control of the control of the control of the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will leave for New Orleans and after February 1st will be at the control of the co leans and after February 1st will be at home to their friends in Chattanooga. Miss Brenner is a refined and highly cultured young lady who has been prominently conrected with Atlanta's public schools and is very popular. Mr. Dunn was formerly with the Western Union here, and is now one of Chattanooga's prominent business men.

Miss Hattie Well, of Savannah, Ga., a very handsome and accomplished young lady, is visiting Mrs. Joe Hirsch, 186 South Forsyth street.

Mr. Frank H. Scott, president of The Century Magazine, of New York, together with his brother and sister, Mr. Hugh C. Scott, and Mrs. Julius R. Watts, of this city, are now at Ashland, Neb., for the purpose of attending the golden wedding of their parents. their parents,

Mr. and Mrs. Roby Robinson are happy over the coming to brighten their nome of a little Miss Isabel Loyola Robinson, and their friends are extending heartlest congratulations.

The marriage of Mr. C. J. Sullivan and

noon at 4:30 o'clock at the Church of Immaculate Conception. No cards.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stein, of Pulliam street THEY ALI points in Florida. Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, chairman of the committee on the professional work of women, will have as her guest during the ensuing week Chancellor and Mrs. William Hunt Payne, of the University of Nashville, Tenn. Chancellor Payne is at the very head of the educational world, a man whose varied culture makes him of all nationalities. As the translator of Compayre Miss Elizabeth Wattles, of Alexa, Va., who has been on a visit to Corinne Stocker since the holidays, rete ed home Friday. Miss Wattles is a ro lady of unusual beauty and a char manner and disposition that made he ular with every one she met. In the tionalities. As the translator of Compayre and Rosseau he is renowned abroad and has moreover added to the literature of Ameritime she was in Atlanta she became a social favorite, and was a frequent at many notable social functions. ca several works from his own thoughtful pen. A New Englander by birth and education, he has yet reached unreservedly several affairs were given in her cation, he has yet reached unreserved, into the hearts of the people of Nashville and through the students of at least one of the university schools is known and loved in nearly every city, village and country corner of the south. He is a great man in the true sense of that noble word, a finished, scholarly gentleman, whose labor will

She was handsomely entertained during the entire length of her stay, and her parture occasioned general regret. She visit Atlanta again in the fall. A very delightful affair was the tion Friday night at the home of Mr.
Mrs. George S. Obear, in West End,
was given by the young men in West P. and was tendered to their young he friends. All of the rooms of the lo floor of the handsome residence we thrown open and crash was placed on the carpets for the dancing, which cotinued to a late hour. The supper reserved upstairs, and the tables were mandaintly arranged. The young ladies were all extremely pretty, but the belle of the occasion was Miss Aileen Zachry. She handsome brunette, exceedingly stylic a handsome brunette, exceedingly stylic and graceful. Among the other your ladies present were the following name:

and graceful. Among the other your ladies present were the following name:

Misses Mary Thompson, Aileen Zachy Annie Howard, Fannie Cubbage, Reis Newsome, Della Veal, Mary Howell, Rei Dargan, Manette Leigh. Maybeile Shopshire, Elizabeth Lewis, Bessie Morris, MacCall, Elizabeth Merritt, Annie Rogen, Sadie Williams, Lula Zachry, Ella Pott Maybeile Lewis, Jennie Helmer, Elizabeth Merritt, Annie Rogen, Sadie Williams, Lula Zachry, Ella Pott Maybeile Lewis, Jennie Helmer, Elizabeth Merritt, Annie Rogen, Sadie Williams, Lula Zachry, Ella Pott Maybeile Lewis, Jennie Helmer, Elizabeth Merritt, Annie Rogen, Sadie Wilson, Lora Venable, Lucie Smith, Natalie Heath, Alice Stephen Julia Wilson, Lena Kendrick, Edna Pott Mison, Lena Kendric

Among others, the following name young men were present:

Messrs. Walter T. Forbes, Lucien Ham, Robert Howard, George S. Obear, Jr., Du Cary, Eugene Thomas, C. M. Pendlett, John Mathews, Earnest Waltt, Guy Stephens, E. W. Kendrick, Claude Smith, M. W. McRae, John Webster, Wynn Anthony Loyd Collins, Percy Putnam, Will Cunnir ham, Verdie Dunlap, Isidore Bowden, J. L. Richmond, Grigsby Thomas, Andrew What Mr. S. There is but on add Mr. S. M. In Inman & Co. "To the south nurse they are doing Louis Platt, Malone Calloway and Part Dorsey."

Mrs. India P. Hooks will leave Tuesda for Cuthbert, Ga., to attend the marria of Miss Alva Mattox to Mr. Floyd M. Donald, which will occur on the 102 She will be the guest of Mrs. Ed McDonal Miss Roberts's Literature class will met Tuesday afternoons at half past 2 o'closs at No. 7 Baltimore place.

Sparta, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—on January 9th at the residence of Mr. B. I. Clarke, in this county, his daughter, Mis Effie Clarke, was married to Mr. Charle R. Jenkins, who, for many years, was deuty sheriff of Hancock county. The commony was performed by Judge James H. Rogers, and the happy couple removed at once to their home in Sparta, where the have received the warm congratulations of a large circle of friends.

We offer a prize of \$50 in cash for the best We offer a prize of \$50 in cash for the bestidea for a souvenir for the coming expetion. We wish something new in our line and inexpensive, like the souvenir space or bangle idea. Every man, woman archild in Atlanta and the surrounding contry should have a try at this. The desion to be made by six prominent ladies four city. The design must not bear a nambut a separate slip accompanying it, was full name and address. They will all unumbered and entered on the record both and the judges will not know the name at the contestants until the award is rendered. The design must be in by the 15th March, when the decision will be maland the name of the successful contestant will be published both in The Constitution and The Journal. Maier & Berkele, jewsers, 31 Whitehall street.

The Meldrum & Stevens Company, Philadelphia, will hive a grand display crepe paper-neverties during the week the Columbia bookstore, Instructions in the art will be given. Do not miss it.

Mr. Charles W. Crankshaw left yesterly for New York on business and will be a sent a week or ten days.

Manager Clarence B. Knott, manager Mr. Henry M. Flagler's palatial hotels the Ponce de Leon, Alcazar and Cordonand the perfect system of Turkish and Russian, also the beautiful Casino, will its magnificent ballroom, immense swiming pool, plunge baths and its annex, the spacious tennis courts, ten-pin alleys and the space of the space billiard rooms and other delightful resorts of amusement and rest parts of the hotsleplant, is making unusual efforts to med the demands to be made upon him for a commodations in the Ponce de Leon on an analysis. after the opening on the 18th instant.

In addition to the usual number registering at the Ponce de Leon, will be an extension of over one hundred prominent Checago people, enjoying the comforts of the hotels during the middle of the month. The Altenus excursion of several hundred Washingtonians, D. C., and a like partichaperoned by Harrington, from Columbus Ohio.

A feather in Manager Knott's cap is that A feather in Manager Knott's cap is that his forethought, with the energy of deneral Passenger Agent Joseph Rhehardson, & the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and leddan River railway, has secured the Rajmond-Whitcomb excursions from the heretofore California routes. These excursions will add about two thousand additional guests to the Ponce de Loon, Ordova and Aleazar this, season.

Manager Knott gave another of the series of delightful hops at the Cordova of Wednesday night. A number of cottager joined the hotel's guests in the pleasure of the dance made mere inspiring by Professor Earnest Slenker's excellent orchestra.

It is noticeable by the guests that th

American traveling from a that beatel is to satisfy them that it throughout. The ventilation is co every respect.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair ·DR:

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

Cotton Men of A Must

THEY APPROVE

Urging a Gen Reductio MR. INMAN TEL

Interviews with mers' Con Cotton dealer

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f Tartar Powder. Free or any other adulterant.

E STANDARD

THEY ALL FAVOR IT

cotton Men of Atlanta Say the Acreage Must Be Reduced.

THEY APPROVE THE FARMERS' ACTION

Urging a General and Wide Spread Reduction in the South.

MR. INMAN TELLS OF ITS FEASIBILITY

nterviews with Leading Cotton Men About the Action Taken at the Farmers' Convention at Jackson.

Cotton dealers and business men of Atta unanimously approve the action of he farmers' convention recently held in lackson, Miss., urging the farmers of the outh to cut the cotton acreage this year at least 25 per cent.

At the jackson meeting it was decided with wondrous unanimity that the farm-ers must do something to prevent their uination in the growing of cotton, and it was determined to secure some concerted on in the matter of reducing the acreage and the production.

The resolution passed by the meeting called upon the farmers of the entire cotton belt of the country to reduce their reage the coming year at leasth 25 per nt and 50 per cent if it be found neces-

Prominent cotton men of Atlanta were rviewed by The Constitution yesterday ng this line, and an expression of opinobtained with respect to the wisdom the feasibility of the course taken by farmers' convention and the propos made to the cotton growers of the

What Mr. S. M. Inman Thinks. here is but one side to the question, Mr. S. M. Inman, of the firm of E. M. & Co. "To be prosperous, the farmers the south must raise less cotton than The crop is entirely too e. The price has gone down, and down cannot reasonably be hoped to rise any derable degree until there is less cotised for the future

The one solution of the whole business a decrease in the crop. This must come ht speedily for the safety of the cotton es of the south. It is as plain a tter as two and two make four. ome say we must raise cotton more aply. They say we cannot afford to

own the crop lest the foreign growwith their alleged increases of produc from year to year would flood the marver our heads and thus continue to the same condition of affairs-a floodof what he might have made by raising cotton. In other words, their argu at is that it makes no particular difto us if we do cut down our cotcrop so long as there are foreign proers who, with overwhelming yields, uld still force the production beyond

"In my opinion this argument is worths, and the statistics well known to the otton world bear me out in the contradicion of such chaims. What are the facts n the case concerning the relative ineases of foreign and American cotton as he seasons come and go?

"The figures easily show that foreign coton growers are powerless to overcrowd e cotton markets of the world. Take the gures as they are for periods of five years a time and compare the same with the tures of the American crops for similar priods including the past twenty years. "Here, in America, during the five years

tom 1867 to 1872 the average annual crop as 3,187,000 bales, and for the next five ears after that, 4,771,000 bales. "For these same two periods of five years e foreign crop, on an average, was, the st five years 2,337,000; the second five ars 2,022,000, a positive decrease. For the five years inclusive, 1879-84, the

rage American crop per pear was 6,721,-bales, and for the five years following, age annual foreign crop was 2,071,000, and the following five years, 2,269,000, a

Put the figures in parallel columns and increase of the American crops for pe eds of five years show up how over elmingly the cotton crop of America has reased in comparison with foreign crops

2,595,000 1-94 (four years) 9,484,000

reight of all bales 400 pounds, hese figures show that in the five year lods for some twenty-five years past ne foreign crops, as a whole, have increas the foreign crops, as a whole, have increas-ed about 10 per cent, while the American cotton crop has increased 200 per cent, and if we include the crop now being marketed, 200 per cent. We Americans have only our-selves to blame for the low price of coton, and if we persist in planting and rais ing more cotton than the world needs, selling it below cost, thus working for nothing and boarding ourselves, we ought to

rel with nobody but ourselves.
es, there is nothing to be done but to at down the crop, and the only way to this is to cut down the acreage of the othic ristates. The farmers did right in heir convention in Mississippi in urging reduction of acreage. If they do reduce cotton acreage they will have more to raise their food products and will the same time be enabled to get bottom es for the cotton they do raise at the of the year. If they do not greatly return acreage, the hope for the south is t the low prices will force cotton man cturers to come south, and in this way indirectly be the cause of a development of the industrial south. But in this latter event, as you see, the farmer would not at once the direct man benefited. n order to secure his own individual and mmediate remedy for the ills that exist he must be after all look to the proposition to ce the acreage and thus raise the price

tton, living at home all the while with ne-raised supplies and food products." "The Jackson meeting was on the right ne," said Colonel Rucker, of the firm of

Maddox & Rucker, yesterday.

"The only thing to be questioned about work well. As for myself, I haven't all the faith in the world in accomplishing any considerable decrease in the cotton acreage by organization. I tell you what's the fact, the people must take the matter home. the fact, the people must take the matter home with them. An organization cannot do it, it must be done by each individual, and let there be no exception. Each farmer must say to himself, I will not plant as much cotton this year as I did last. Then he must say to himself, I will not plant as

"Yes," said Mr. W. L. Ppel, standing near, "unless there could be some sort of organization by counties I don't see that the work of cutting down the cotton acrease could ever be successful in the hands of an organization If there were such a thing as the former than the successful in the successful in the hands n that might take the matter up

going into politics now. If there were such an organization the farmers could take this matter up by counties in every state and soon have the cotton acreage regulated to the right basis."

Captain J. D. Turner's Views. Captain J. D. Turner, the well-known cotton man, is heartily in favor of the plan of the Jackson meeting to cut down the acreage of the cotton crop this year acreage of the cotton crop this year throughout the south. "The meeting of the farmers was called "The meeting of the farmers was called

The meeting of the farmers was called for a good purpose and the men who were there have hit upon a wise and safe plan. I am sure that the cotton acreage of this country ought to be very much reduced, though I wouldn't like to say to what extent it is best for the reduction to be made

just at present, for I don't know.

"But it is clear to every one that the crop ought to be cut down considerably and it ought to be done this year, too. There has been too much delay in this matter already. The time has come for the farmers of the south to change policies in this

THE RUMOR DEFIED.

Atlanta's exclusive circles were thrown ing by the publication in The Looking Glass of the rumor that Mr. Charles A. Abbott, the prominent young attorney and wellknown society man, had been secretly married more than a year ago to a beautiful and popular young widow of this city.

The prominence of the parties concerned naturally gave the matter great interest, and it was the talk of the town during the entire day. The lady mentioned is one of the most elegant and refined ladies of the city and is widely known in Atlanta. She is a prime favorite in the best circles of Atlanta society and the report that she had been secretly married created amazement among her many acquaintances and is one of the city's best known and most popular young men and the rumor that he had been married for a year and had kept it from his friends was one that few could take seriously.

Mr. Abbott is the junior member of the law firm of B. F. & C. A. Abbott. His father, Mr. B. F. Abbott, was married only last week and is now on a bridal tour in Florida. No one could ascribe the slightest reason why he, if married, should wish to keep the charming fact a secret from his friends. He has been somewhat indisposed for a week past and has been at his room at the Kimball house most of the time. He was very much surprised to see the report in print. The first publication of it

a few days ago and from that publication The Looking Glass got the interesting ru-The following cards of denial were to The Constitution last night:

was in The Americus Times-Recorder of

"Editor Constitution-Will you kindly publish this, my positive denial of the rumor referred to by today's Looking Glass, as having appeared in The Americus Times Recorder to the effect that I was secretly married about a year ago. I was not then and am not now married. Respectfully, "CHARLES A. ABBOTT.

"January 12, 1895."

"Editor Constitution—Referring to the above rumor, on behalf of my sister, I emphatically deny the truth of any statement that she has been married, secretly or otherwise, since the death of her husband. Such rumors do her a cruel injustice. Respectful-"January 12, 1895. mers do her a cruel injustice. Respectfu ly, JAMES C. FREEMAN. "January 12, 1895."

IN THE LUCAL FIELD.

A most delightful entertainment will be given next Tuesday evening, the 15th, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall by the Sweedish quartet. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing this fa-mous musical attraction pronounce it one of the finest in the world. The voice of each member has a charm that is peculiarly its own. Wherever this quartet sings i calls out the most favorable criticism, and the people of Atlanta will no doubt crowd the hall on the evening of the 15th. Seats are already being sold.

-Dr. Henry M. Payne, the distinguished chancellor of the University of Nashville, will be in Atlanta this week and on Wednes day night a dinner will be given in his honor by the alumni of the Peabody Nor-mal institute. There will be a meeting of the alumni of the institute at the Girl's High school building tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting will be presided over by Miss Davis, the president, and is for the purpose of making arrangements wedgesday, night. Dr for the dinner Wednesday nigh Payne is one of the most distinguished edu-cators in the southern states.

-Mr. J. Easley Smith, formerly weather observer at Atlanta, but who is now con-nected with another branch of the govern-ment, was in Atlanta last week. He was a visitor at the weather bureau, where he greeted old friends.

-Observer Hunt has begun to issue river builetins, giving the condition of the several rivers in Georgia and Alabama. In case of danger he sends flood warnings to such points as are menaced by the overflowing streams. -Mr. Herbert Mathews will leave for

New York this week to organize his summer opera company. -In the suit of W. E. Pritchard against the receivers of the Georgia Pacific rail-road a verdict was rendered in Judge Newman's court yesterday for \$2,000. The dendant was represented by Mr. Burton nith and the verdict is considered as quite

victory. -Judge Newsome makes the following correction: "In your last Sunday's issue your reporter, in speaking of Hon. Robert N. Eley, who is an inmate of the Fulton county asylum, said that Major Ely had no relations. I want to say this is a missake. I am the uncle of Major Ely and take. I am the uncle of Major Ely and I personally know that his sister, his cous-Ins, his nephews and other kinspeople would like to take him to their homes and care for him, but he would not go with them. I beg to say that all of Major Ely's next of kin have done exerything in their power to add to his comfort since he became of unsound mind. We all love him and we do not want the impression to be made that we have deserted him in his unfortunate condition."

—The inventive genius of one of Atlan-ta's leading dentists is sending goods man-ufactured here almost all over the world. Dr. W. G. Browne has invented a portable chair for dentists, that folds and packs in small space and yet when opened meets all requirements. The Browne & Owings Dental Company, of which he is president, has received orders recently from Germany. Spain, Australia and South America, as well as all over the United States, showing that it must be the best of its kind in the world. Atlanta gets there. We congratu lae Dr. Browne on the success of his inven

cloca, in the bliarry of the state capitol. The regular monthly meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution Will be held on Tuesday, the 15th, at a Will be held on Tuesday, the 15th, at a

WATCHING THEIR MOVEMENTS.

Two Yachts Believed to Be on a Filibustering Expedition. Washington, January 12.—The treasury department is informed that the yachts Lagonda and Amandis, which left New York early in January, are believed to be on a filibustering expedition. Assistant Secretary Wike has instructed treasury offi-cers at Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fia., condition that might take the matter up and other points south, to look out for strong and powerful once to do good to the farmers that we all see the pity of its

ADVOCATES IT IN HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

The Governor of New Mexico Also Advocates a state Exhibit-Other Exposition News.

The outlook for state exhibits at the Atlanta exposition grows more encouraging every day.

Good news reached exposition headquarters yesterday morning of the important action of Governor Elias Carr, of North Carolina, and Governor Thornton, of Nev Mexico, in advocating state buildings and exhibits from their states at our exposi-tion. This was done in strong messages to their respective legislatures, and the matter goes before the legislatures in a way that practically assures its favorable consideration.

In North Carolina the outlook is particularly favorable. A number of the most prominent men in the state have spoken for an exhibit. Hon Marion Butler, who is just now one of the leading men of the state, has announced that he will urge the making of an appropriation for the exhibit This with the support given it by Gover .. or Carr's message, and the strong endorsement of the board of agriculture of the states makes it next to a sure thing.

Few southern states could make a more interesting or a more creditable display of natural and industrial resources than could the Old North state. It is unusually blessed with natural wealth and is capable of magnificent development. If it makes an exhibit it will be one worth going a long way to see, and the same may be said of the picturesque state of Mexico, which could show the average exposition visitor something entirely novel and unique. Here are the strong words in which Gov-

ernor Carr brought the matter to the attention of the North Carolina legislature: Atlanta Exposition.

Atlanta Exposition.

'The various exhibits which North Carolina has made of her immense natural resources, variety of soils, and delightfulness of climate have attracted much attention, and the effects are being daily feit throughout the state by the numerous inquiries and the settlers who are coming to see us, and the money which is being invested within the state. The exhibit at the world's fair was creditable, while the appropriation was small; still we showed to the world fair was creditable, while the appropriation was small; still we showed to the world that we were among the most progressive states of the south. A great part of this exhibit is now in the museum in this city, and daily offers to our people information about their state, which they can get from no other source. A great international exposition is to be held in the city of Atlanta in the fall of 1895. North Carolina has been invited and urged to make an exhibit.

"Atlanta is the most progressive city inthe south, and alive to every new enterprise which may add to its own greatness in the south, and this exposition will be a success, if push and energy will bring it. Would it benefit North Carolina to exhibit her resources at this exposition? Much could be said on this subject, but I believe that there is no better way on earth to lay before the world the advatages of your section of country than at this exposition. No one can estimate the good results accomplished and I heartily endorse the recommendations of the board of agriculture.

"North Carolina should be represented, and if the appropriation is made she will make an exhibit of which her citizens will be proud, and will attract the attention and ilvestigation of those who will attend this exposition."

At Exposition Headquarters. The power plant for electric lighting and operative exhibits, as designed by Mr. J. H. Allen, chairman of the machinery committee, will be of an educational character, embracing all the important types of steam engines. He considers such an exhibit much more desirable than a monster en-gine of a single type. It is proposed to put the manufacturers on a basis equal and fair competition, and Mr. Allen believes this will make the exhibit even more proftable to them than the one at the world's fair. So much progress has been made in engines and boilers within the past ten years, that it is believed a truly educational exhibit of the various modern types will be one of the best features of the ex-

Mr. M. F. Amorous, of the Atlanta Lumber Company, has in view an exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition, which will be an object lesson of unique and startling character. It is proposed to combine all forms of wood-working machinery, from the log to the finished product Logs will be brought from the forest and given the saw mills of various types, thence to driers, planers, finishers and wood-work-ing machinery. It is proposed to make ing machinery. It is proposed to make cradles, coffins and everything in wood that comes between. This novel idea is a practical one and the exhibit is expected to be

one of the features of the exposition.

The National Laundry Journal devotes two pages to a half-tone cut of the Cot-States and International exposition ton States and international expositio. With this is a page of reading matter on the same subject. The work is in the best style and will go to every laundryman of importance in the United States, and to many in foreign countries.

The National Laundryman's Association will meet in Atlanta during October, and it is expected that five hundred delegates vill be present.

President Collier, Secretary Lewis and

Chief of Construction Wilkins spent al Chief of Construction Wilkins spent al-most of the entire day yesterday laying out the aisles in the various build-ings. The largest building will have a central aisle running through from end to end, with parallel aisles at equal distances on either side. The smaller build ings will have only two aisles. There will

be a number of cross aisles.

After the Dixle hummer returned, Mr.

John Colvin was besieged by newsboys who
wanted more Heralds. There were several thousand copies of The Herald left. the continued sales quite a neat fund ac-cumulated in Mr. Colvin's hands. He no-tified Mr. Robert Ansley, business manager of The Herald, who has written him to divide the money between the Grady hos-pital and St. Joseph's infirmary.

St. Augustine's Committee. St. Augustine, Fla., January 12 .- (Special. The board of trade appointed Captain Enslow and Wood and Dr. Rainey a mittee to promote the movement in the cause of immigration by petitioning the legislature to appropriate \$50,000 to exhibit Florida's resources at the Atlanta exposi-

A BANQUET ABANDONED.

General Lec's Former Home Not Strong Enough for the Crowd. Richmond, Va., January 12.—(Special.)—The ormer home here of General Robert E Lee was to have been the scene tonight of a banquet given by the most prominent society women in Richmond. The rumor that the building was not sufficiently strong to support the crowd expected caused ostponement. Engineers examined the structure and reported that it would be dangerous for such a gathering to assemble in the historic building. The affair was to be a grand one. The feast was to be a duplicate of a similar one given in 1826. Governor O'Ferrall, W. Henry and others were down to respond to toasts. Reger A. Pryor was one of the invited guests.

No Truth in the Story. Jacksonville, Fla., January 12.—The story published in the Chicago papers that 1,000 tramps were moving on Jacksonville is simply sensational stuff without any foundation in fact.

SPECIFICATIONS SERVED YESTERDAY

Captain Wright Furnishes More Name and Dates Concerning the Baker Charges.

The Baker investigation, which promise to produce one of the most sensational stories Atlanta has ever had of the kind, will open in earnest Tuesday morning. The preliminiary steps in investigation vere given a definite shape yesterday whe Colored W. C. Glenn, attorney for the detective department, completed his papers containing the charges against Cap-tein Baker, and served Mr. Rosser, Captain Baker's attorney, with a copy of the charges and specifications.

In the charges, as written by Colonel Glenn, there was nothing new. The paper contained about the same information Captoin Wright's letter to Captain English carried, and, in fact, the only difference was the form in which the last paper was made and the details into which it went. Atlanta's reading public and the readers generally, are conversant with the nature of the charges generally as made by Chief of Detectives Wright and the police department, and every one who has any knowledge of the case is deeply interested in it and as anxious as to the result. The detective department of the city has quite a too, who are ready to condemn it every minute of the day. Within the past two years there have been many rumors about the detective department, none of which have been of a compilmentary character. The members of the department, from the chief down, have been openly acc crookedness and charged with many things no municipal government could or would olerate. These accusations, however, have never been proven, and up to the present have never reached the point of open inrestigation.

But now that Captain Baker's case has been thrown before a joint committee for an investigation of charges preferred against him by the detectives, some of the charges which have been against the detectives on the curbstones and sidewalks will be ventilated, and the people of the city will be given an opportunity to know just how much foundation there is know just how much foundation there is

for what has been said. It is said that Captain Baker will seek to show that Captain Baker will seek to show that Detectives Wright, Cason and Looney are hand in glove and that when one of them is touched or assailed in any way, the other two will come to his side and take up the battle just as though it was he who was being assailed. Among the things charged it was assert-ed that the three detectives have stood in with gamblers and have taken from then the price of silence and escape from arrest; but, of course, none of this has ever been proven, and so certain were the mêmbers of the board of police commissioners that there was no foundation for the declarations that not a single charge has been made against the morphise of the decent nade against the members of the depart ment. Investigation by the grand jury resulted in no indictment.

Now that the chief of detectives has made Now that the chief of detectives has made charges against Captain Baker and Mr. Woodward, city clerk, has demanded an investigation of those charges, there is no way for the detective department to evade hearing what people may control to the control of the con want to swear to about them, or to keep the public from knowing what people think

There are many people in Atlanta wh n with the kindliest feelings for them. The investigation will be conducted in manner similar to court martials The tribunal before which the accused must stand and enter her plea was created by the general council, through a resolution presented by Mr. Welch, senior member from the second ward, and is made up of the members of the tax committee and the police committee. The tax committee has for its membership Mr. Bell, of the third ward, chairman; Mr. Broyles, Mr. Howell, Mr. Day and Mr. Sims, while the mer bership of the police committee is M bership of the police committee is Mr. Camp, chairman, Day and Broyles. Six members will compose the committee of investigation, some of the gentlemen being members of both committees.

The tax and police committees were se-ected for the work because of their conection with the po mittee was designated because the mem-bers of that committee come in contact with the police and detective department and the tax committee was chosen because it is from that department the money which pays the police court clerk's salary comes. During the investigation Mr. Bell, chairman of the tax committee, will preside over the joint session and everything will be conducted in regulation style.

"The joint committee," said Mr. Bell, chairman of the tax committee, yesterday, has been together once and at that meet. said Mr. Bell, ing an organization was effected. I, as hairman of the tax committee, was made

chairman of the tax committee, was made chairman of the joint committee and the line of work was laid out."
"Have you the power to secure the at-tendance of witnesses?" was asked,
"Oh, yes. There is an act of the legislature which gives the general council the right to make itself a court of inquiry, and as such to send for witnesses and pa-pers. The two committees which are at work on this case are only a part of council, it is true, but every right the council has is the right of the joint committee meeting. Mr. Woodward, city clerk, has issued subpoenas to those who are wanted as witnesses in the case and the subpoenas have been placed in the hands of the city marshal to be served just as the sheriff serves papers of that kind. Most of them have been served and the rest will find their way to the point or person to whom they belong before the next meeting of the committee, which will be on fuesday."

"But suppose they pay no attention to the subpoenas?" was asked.

"The man who takes that course," replied Mr. Bell, smiling, "won't find it a healthy one. The joint committee is equip-ped with all of the powers of a court, and when some one is asked to come he is asked because he is needed, and it would not do for him to stay away. No, every person subpoenaed will be on hand Tuesday morn-ng when the investigation begins."
"What is the form of the subpoena?"
"Oh, just the same as are used in the

courts of the state or in police court. There is but one change in them and that is just enough to let those who are served know that they are going before the committee that they are going before the committee of investigation. That's the only change about the papers and it is made in accord-ance with the laws. Judge Anderson, the city attorney, has kept even with the work and every step that has been taken is known to him. He has advised the investi-"How will the investigation be conduct-

ed?" was asked. "Just like any court of inquiry. It will be very much like a court martial. The accissed will hear the charges read, will be ask, ed to enter a plea and then the witnesses will be called and sworn. The city attorthe members of the committee, while Mr. Resser will be in attendance to watch and protect his client, and Mr. Glenn will be present in the role of prosecuting attorney. The witnesses will be questioned and crossquestioned as in courts and some of the

FOR STATE DISPLAYS WILL NOT LACK LIFE Governor Carr, of North Carolina, Wants to Be Very Warm.

Governor Carr, of North Carolina, Wants to Be Very Warm.

VISIT 77 WHITEHALL STREET. THE LADIES' BAZAAR'S OLD STAND. Read these Prices. No House on Earth can meet them.

Dress Goods. .

35c Wool Cheviots, Tweeds and Carrean Suitings, all colors. One price, 15c

39c All Wool Habit Cloths, 19c. 38 and 50 inch All Wool Cloths, Boucle, Tweeds and Henriettas, worth up to \$1.25. One price, 35c. 69c Tailor Serges for 39c.

85c Tailor Serges for 49c. \$1.39 English Sail Cloths for 79c. \$1.50 Broadcloths for 98c. \$3.00 French Broadcloths, plain and plaids. One price, 98c.

Remnants. .

Two tables of Silk and Wool Remnants, Must go at 40c on the

Closing Out BLANKETS ..

A full size Blanket 25c. \$6.50 California Wool Blanket, \$2.08. \$10.00 California Wool Blanket, FREE! FREE! 1,000 Hands

One dozen Buttons, worth \$2.00, given with each Wool or Silk DRESS purchased on Monday.

WOOL Underwear...

75c All Wool Garments, 25c. \$1.00 All Wool Garments, 50c. \$1.50 All Wool Garments, 75c.

Corsets.. \$1.00 saved on C. P., P. D. and

Her Majesty Corsets. R. & G. Thompson's Glove Fitting and Warner's Corsets cheap.

39c Cashmere Hose 15c. 25c Fast Black Hose 10c, Silk Hose half price.

35c Cashmere Hose 10c.

Hosiery. .

Special! Special! 500 Bunches of Tiolets at one Wanted

To wear Our Gloves at half the price others charge.

Stamped Goods... 25c Stamped Linens 5c. 5oc Stamped Linens 25c.

75c Stamped Linens 39c. Belding's Embroidery Silks 250

Domestics...

Yard wide Sheeting 4c. Yard wide Bleaching 4 3-4c. Yard wide Fruit of the Loom

46-inch Pepperill Casings 10c. 10-4 Pepperill Sheetings 17 1-2c. 20c A. C. A. Tickings 12 1-2c. 7c Indigo Prints 4 1-2.

Linings and Findings.

Best Skirt Cambrics 3 1-2c. Gilbert's Best Silecias 12 1-2c. 25c Linen Canvas 15c. Very Best Crinoline 8c. gand to inch Best Bunch Bone 8c. 4 yards Velveteen Bindings 10c. Beldings 100 yards Spool Silk 5c.

We Guarantee to sell goods cheaper than any House on Earth. Visit us and we will prove it. 77 Whitehall Street. 77 Whitehall Street.

The Ladies' Bazaar's Old Stand. E. M. BASS & CO.

"How long will the trial take?"

"Oh, I have no idea. I am told that the list of witnesses is a long one, so long, indeed, that it will take a week to hear the testimony alone. Then I guess the attorneys for both sides will have some talking to do. I guess it will take all of a week if not more to complete it."

The specifications presented by Captain Wright's attorney yesterday are as follows: 'In the matter of the investigation of charges against Amos Baker, clerk of the charges against Amos Baker, clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Atlanta, by committee, now sitting. Stating the charges contained in letter to Hon. J. W. English, chairman of the board of police commissioners, and for the purpose of specifying the time to which the charges refer. J. M. Wright quoting them specifies as follows:

as follows:
"I. My information as to the habits and character of Mr. Amos Baker is as follows: as follows:

"I. My information as to the habits and character of Mr. Amos Baker is as follows: He was in the saioon business on Woodward avenue, near Terry street three or four years ago, until the council refused to grant license allowing beer to be sold on that street. He then went with Mr. Bill Hall in the bar and billiard business in the National hotel some three years ago. That place was known to be the rendezvous of the hobos, crooks and thieves from every part of the country. During the year 189-21, Baker was frequently in the above mentioned place, controling and directing the same to a greater or less extent, as though concerned in the management of the business. In the month of November, 1891, a business connection of baker with Hall began and continued during the balance of 1891, through 1892 and until the latter part of 1898. During all this time, the above stated business place was known as a gathering place for such men as Tom Powell, George Roberts, Hugh Wright, Ed Morris, Fred Hillman, Jim Bone, John Doyal and a number of others of the same class, popularly called hobos, and these men and numerous other crooks and these were found more or less frequently until broken up by the authorities, at the place of Hall & Baker in the National hotel.

"2. They also ran bind tigers," and sold whisky on Sunday, 1893, and other days, being Sunday.

inday.
"3. I have further information aker got a lot of goods from John Sunday.

"3. I have further information that Baker got a lot of goods from John Langford, a clerk of Eiseman Bros. & Co., in the shape of a bar jacket, derby hat, handker-chiefs, and other goods. My information at the date of the letter and now, is that this transaction was in the month of November, 1891, and that there were various other transactions of like character in December, 1891, January, 1892, and February, 1892.

"4. In the same year he got a very fine overcoat from one Hugh Wright, a notorious burglar, who made his escape some time afterwards. He paid Wright, a notorious burglar, who made his escape some time afterwards. He paid Wright, a notorious burglar, who made his escape some time afterwards in December, 1891.

"5. That e and Dan Falvey also robbed a party of his watch and 8s in money in his billiard room. This party made a kick about the watch and they gave it back to him, and kept his money. They got him in the bar and billiard room, made him drunk, slipped an old pistol, which they kept at the bar, in his pocket, called a policeman, had him arrested, prosecuted him for carrying concealed weapons and put him in the chalingang. This transaction

that

iteman, had him arrested, prosecuted him for carrying concealed weapons and put him in the chaingang. This transaction was on the 28th of Novomber, 1892. C. Love was the name of the party concerned and he escaped going to the chaingang through a nol pros from the city court on the 16th of December, 1892.

"6. He, at another time had trouble with a stranger, who had a pistol; he took the pistol away from him, third party came up and he gave him the pistol and he carried it and sold it to Abe Fry for \$3, and gave half the proceeds \$1.50. to Amos Baker. This was on or about the 1st of May, 1892.

1892.

"7. My inforation is that Baker was connected with quite a number of just such robberles as above. About the 10th day of February, 1892, a man by the name of Greene, from southwest Georgia, or Florida, was robbed at the National hotel in the billiard room of \$150. his gold watch and pistol. About the 19th day of June, 1891, a man by the name of Dunwoody was robbed of a considerable amount of money and his watch at the same place. About the day of May, 1892, Baker furnished to Charles Chisolm and Fred Cooper \$10 in money to go to a conductor's picnic at "Tivalie" and winning whatever they could, he, Baker, knowing that the machine was one devised for the purpose of preventing any one playing against it winning any-

FARMERS AND FERTILIZERS. South Carolina Planters Desire to Buy South Carolina Planters Desire to Buy
Phosphate on Better Terms.
Columbia, S. C., January 12.—(Special.)—
South Carolina farmers are very active just
now discussing methods of farming for this
year. Whether the aglitation will effect a
reduction in the cotton acreage it is difficult
to prophesy with certainty, but the signs
indicate that the reasons for it are more
thoroughly appreciated by the farmer than
they have ever been before. The farmers
seem equally bent upon effecting arrangements to obtain better rates, and the plan
of "cotton option," that is, contracts per-

ments to obtain better rates, and the plan of "cotton option," that is, contracts permitting the farmer to pay for his fertilizers either in money or cotton at a price to be fixed, now appears to be very popular.

A hundred representative planters of Laurens county, some of them among the largest cotton growers in the state, have held a meeting and appointed a committee. helds a meeting and appointed a committee to confer with the fertilizer companies about rates and terms. They passed a resolution agreeing to plant less cotton and more food products.

The farmers of Abbeville have called a meeting for similar nurses the called a

meeting for similar purposes to convene on January 22d. The farmers in several neighborhoods and alliances of York county have taken steps of the same kind, and instances showing the spread of the movement in every sec-tion of the state could be mentioned.

HERBERT'S RECOMMENDATIONS Endorsed by the Committee-Three New Battleships.

Washington, January 12.-There is little reason to doubt that the naval bill, which will be reported to the house next week. will be reported to the house next week, will carry an appropriation for three new battleships. This is the number recommended by Secretary Herbert, in his annual report, and the disposition of the committee, which has been carefully polled, is to meet his views not only on this point, but very probably upon his other recommendation that the enlisted force be increased by 2,000 men. The subcommittee as yet have 2,000 men. The subcommittee as yet have not discussed this latter proposition, but there is a manifest disposition on the part of members to comply with all the secretary's recommendations. The three battle ships, recommended by the secretary, are o 16,000 tons displacement, and will cost, ex clusive of armament, about \$4,000,000 each.

Justice Follows Promptly. Nashville, Tern., January 12.—(Special.)
John Wilson, colored, who was yesterday
arrested for stealing twenty head of cattle
from Joseph Thompson, was today sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

New England Free Trade Club. Boston, Mass., January 12.—The New England Free Trade League enjoyed its first banquet since its change of name last night at the United States hotel. About 150 or 175 sympathizers with the movement gathered at the dining tables and after the food was dispatched, listened to the ad-

thing whatever. About the 20th day of December, 1892, a drunken stranger dropped several silver dollars into a spittoon, a party present picked it up and after the stranger left Baker called for his divide and it was given to him. At different times during the year of 1894 a room was rented by Baker to parties for the purpose of shooting craps, each party paying him 50 cents for the privilege of getting in the room where the game was running.

"8. He can be found at any time now in the company of gamblers, saloon keepers, etc. At the date of the letter, on the 22d of December, 1894, said Baker could be frequently found at the Big Bonanza, Bob Boggan's, Steve Grady's and other saloons in this city. He could be found in the company of Bill Harp, Bob Lampkin and others who are gamblers.

"9. In the spring of '33 Officer Looney recovered quite a lot of cigars, several boxes of tobacco and a barrel of sugar, which they received from Tom Dodd at night, while he was drinking. The goods were taken from his father's store while he was asleep. This occurred in March, 1871, there helms of my predecessor, Captain Couch.

"January 12, 1895."

diresses made by President Lamb, Captain Codman, Colonel Higginson, Hou. J. E. Russell, Jaeez Fox and H. N. Sheperd.

Will the Failure to Pass the Appropriation the facine of the purpose of shooting craps, each party paying him 50 cents for the privilege of getting in the room where the game was running.

"The mere withholding of the appropriation asked will have no effect whatever, except, perhaps, to deceive the uninformed and beguile them into a feeling of security and to neglect compliance with the plain requirements of the law itself. Those who hope to escape the payment of the income tax the time fixed by law, will find themselves involved in 50 per cent heavier taxes and will be compelled to pay them.

PARMEDS AND WINGHT.

taxes and will be compelled to pay them The failure by congress to appropriate money to collect the income tax will not prevent such collection and it is a cruel wrong to the people to mislead them in the matter."

this matter."

HOHENLOHE SPEAKS On the Anti-Revolution Bill-Congratulation by Count Bismarck. Berlin, January 12 .- In the reichstag today Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe delivered a vigorous speech in defense of the anti-revolution bill. The bill, he declared, represented the minimum of the power the government must have if it would uphold its authority. The measure, he said, did not be a second the second that we are this word of the second the second that we are this word will it seek to curb fetter free criticism, nor did it seek to curb retter free criticism, nor dut it seek to care expression of opinion except in the matter of speeches in which were intended to leave to breaches of the peace. The bill was especially directed against international crimes of socialists. No government, the chancellor asserted, had done more for the chancel of care them, that of Carmany. working classes than that of Germany. Since 1891 Germany had inaugurated social reforms which had been unequaled any-

At the conclusion of the chancellor's speech Count Herbert Bismarck advanced to the government tribune and shook Prince Hohenlone by the hand and subsequently all the ministers, except Baron Mareschall von Bieberstein, and Dr. von Boettlcher de-scended to the floor and surrounded Count Bismarck, with whom they shook hands and engaged in an animated conversation. The incident caused a great deal of comment.

Methodists in Conference. Jacksonville, Fla., January 12.—(Special.) Almost the entire session of the Methodist conference was taken up today in passing the characters of the preachers and admitting a class to full connection. The promitting a ceedings began at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. J. M. Pike, of Ocala. The appointments of preachers for the year 1895 will probably be made Mon-

Falling Slate Killed Them. Brazil, Ind., January 12.—Falling slate in the Diamond Coal Company's shaft vester-day buried Walter Hays and William Francher, Hays was killed and Francher

Ultra styles in new imported Laces and Embroideries. The prices and quality will commend them. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

500 rolls newest designs in Matting. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

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desire to say we have steel plates already made, which print the emblems of the different railroads entering the city. We engrave personal cards with these em blems embossed on them at very low prices. Those who appreciate the attractivenes. of an elegant engraved card will be interested in examining our samples before placing an order for personal cards. J. P. Stevens & Bro., engravers, 47 Whitehall street.

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bottles with inferior whisky-they make more money that way-ask for the genuine and be sure that you get

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HENRY POTTS. POTTS - THOMPSON

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Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, im-dency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, con-fusion of ideas, safely and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, synhilis brite results totally eradicated. Uteers, blotches, sore or uncerated throat and mouth, scrottula erysipelas permanently cured when others have failed.

URETHRAL STRICTURE ma-

VARICOCELE cured by sub-cutaneous ligation. No cutting, No bleeding. Must be cured at the Dispensary.

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WILL CLOSE OUT MY STOCKI

Fall and Winter Coods

NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Call and

SATZKY, Merchant Tailor, 11 East Alabama Street.

MANSY PILLS!

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Christmas Is Over and the Farmers Have Gone to Work for Another Year.

RUNAWAY COUPLE GET MARRIED

Some Cruelties of the Olden Times at Christmastide-A Young Lover's Res-cue from a Terrible Situation

For The Constitution.

The fun and frolic and fuss and flurry of the Christmas holidays has about ceased and the people have gone to work for anoth-

It does me good to see with what energy the young people have begun the new year.
The pasture fences are being repaired, briars cut and rocks piled. This next week every plow will be running, gardens will be started, manure hauled out and the rural districts of oid Georgia will be a scene of blustering industry from now until planting time. Though two fresh graves are to be seen in our little settlement graveyard one that of an aged lady, the other that of all child who had just came among us, and the further misfortune of one little boy

getting his arm shattered in a rabbit hunt-despite of this, the holidays have been mix-ed with considerable merriment and the usual romping. Three couples have married one a runaway match. The venerable old one a runsway match. The venerable old Hardshell, Ellijah Webb, united the "runaways" and after the ceremony turned the "big room" of his house over to the young folks, to the number of thirty, and the night was spent in the innocent plays of Christmastide—such plays as teceive the sanction of the good old preachers and as cheer the hearts of all and leaves no sting for the morrow.

for the morrow.

Of course we old folks cannot join in plays and sports as we used to join, and I sup-pose that is why we are most in general striving by comparison to make the old times the best times. In this connection we have had revived an incident of a Christ-mas in the forties, which will vie in rudeness with anything of the present age. ness with anything of the present age.

About the year 1846 or 1847, on Christmas, there was a ruraway match planned to take place between here and Stone mountain. The day of Christmas was spent at the mountain by the young men who participated in this cruelty. All day long this rowdy crowd had engaged in the sports common at such places in that day and

common at such places in that day and time. "Gander pulling," shooting at tur-keys-sometimes shooting for beef, was common sport on such an occasion and, of course, there was no contact with females to lessen the participation in the strong drinks of the times. By the time for our crowd to start home, among whom was a wild brother of the bride to be, they were all pretty well filled with whisky and had plenty more along in bottles as a reserve. We must leave this rowdy crowd along the road to their homes, sinking, shooting and howling in a manner fully up to anything modern, in order to introduce the bride-

groom that was to be, and who was the ifferer before the night was through. This young man—This bridegroom to be-was what was called in those days a "Sun-day school scholar." That means that he had always been a moral boy and had ever refused to join in any sports with an immoral taint. This should have recommended him, it seems, as a suitable son-in-law, but it did not. There had been a sort of a feud between the older set of the fami-

lies, and thus the trouble. But upon this Christmas, night these But upon this Christmas. night these young people were to steal away and get married. The young man was on his way and the young lady was already waiting for the signal which would be soon given and away they would fly to some good old preacher and be made one forever. The signal was given and the young people did fly, but they were not fleet enough to escape this set of rowdies, who made their appearance just as the old people discovered that their daughter was gone. The brother, wild and impetuous always, was brother, wild and impetuous always, was brother, wild and impetuous always, was now made doubly so by his drunken asso-ciates and the effects of his own dissipa-ticn. As wild as Comanche Indians the pursuit began. The fleeing couple soon heard the pursuers and strained every nerve to escape. In vain the young girl plead with her lover to leave her alone and save to escape. In vain the young girl plead with her lover to leave her alone and save himself. This he rightly refused to do and faced his pursuers standing beside the girl he had chosen for his wife. It was short work for the brother to part the lovers. In a few minutes she was on the road back to the home she was striving to leave, while

passed around. After drinking several times passed around. After drinking several times they were nerved for their cruel work, and they had the young prisoner upon the very brink of the precipice, with his hands tied fast behind him. A slight push would have sent him hurling downward for 2,500 feet, but the push was never given. For some reason a different plan was settled upon. Instead of shoving him off the precipice it was decided to the him to a rope and let him hang head downward between heaven and earth. By some means they secured ropes—only plow lines—and upon the blessed Christman night he was swing. this blessed Christmas night he was swung over the precipice, let down some fifty feet and left to his fate. While all this was going on the young woman in the case had not been idle. She

woman in the case had not been falle. She made her escape, and knowing the character of the crowd that had her lover, she was frantic in her efforts. She soon had friends to go with her to the rescue. Her own father joined, being brought to his sense by what he feared for his son: They traced the rowdies to the mountain, a thing easy enough as they had made so much fuss on the way. The rescuing party went up one side of the mountain as the rowdies went down the other side or else, perhaps, went down the other side or else, perhaps, there would have been bloodshed. Anyhow no time was lost. The groans of the suffering man were soon heard and directed the rescuing party to his relief. Carefully they drew him up, every man in a tremble for fear the slender ropes would break. Safely hauled from over the terrible precipice, the young man fainted away, while the young woman fell across the protrate form. Happily the young leilow was soon brought around all right. The father of the girl looked on till he saw everything restored. Then, turning away, he said:

stored. Then, turning away, he said: "Let the ceremony be performed."

And performed it was, there being a minister present. At the foot of the mountainte old father turned and offered his hand to the newly married pair, saying as he

did so:

"You are a great rascal, but you are my son-in-law; come home and be happy." Such a procedure as the above would be almost impossible in the same section at the present time. The cruelties of these days may be just as painful, but they are more refined and must be made more secretly. This country all around Atlanta now is just suited for those able to revel in the luxury of a beautiful suburhan home. now is just suited for those able to revel in the luxury of a beautiful suburban home. In the summer the breeze is cooling, the woods and flowers and green swards inspiring, while the quiet from the city's rumble is soothing to the business and professional man and a delight to the women and children. As we hunted in the fields to the right and the left of the Georgia railroad on Christman I could not help from contemp. right and the left of the Georgia railroad on Christmas I could not help from contemplating the opportunities for industrial development that is waiting here. In going out from Atlanta eastward the water that falls to your right goes direct to the Atlantic opean. That which falls to the left goes to the gulf of Mexico. Creeks with the finest water powers flow both ways, leaving a wide plateau between unsurpussed for suburban villas. The social status of these villas would never be dis-

turbed by the development of these powers along these creeks. One creek here where we reside would impress any capitalist in search of mill sites. Shaal creek, as its name implies, fairly bristles with the finest of shaals. In a distance of one mile a dozen places could be found suitable for building a factory. So it is in all the country about Atlanta. Here and there you find a stream and all along that stream country about Atlants. Here and there you find a stream and all along that stream you find the power. The river, the Chattahoochee, is not lacking in these opportunities, till, all in all, even we older people are bound to conclude that there is a great future for this section, for Georgia, for the south.

Where ruddy cheeks are glowing. By creeks and rivers flowing.

In this land where freezing blizzards never blow,

blow.

Is the place to start a boom

Of the spindle and the loom—
is the land where mighty fortunes soon

Is the spindle and of the spindle and of the spindle and where mighty fortunation will grow.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

CARD ETIQUETTE.

Perplexing Rules That Govern the Use of the Social Paste Board.

"What do you do?"
This pathetically helpless query is still on its rounds. It especially harasses the members of that society that is habitually spelled in small letters, but a good many of the upper ten have the trials with the barbed wire fence of etiquette.

Take the single matter of visiting cards. Simplest thing in the world, but their use

is abused by folks who ought to know better, and who wish they did.

The stationer keeps up with the latest thing in bristol board, engraving script, and dimensions. Go to a first-class shop and be sure to have the prefix Mr., Mrs. and Miss placed before your name.

The ramifications of card etiquette are monstrously long and many, considering how short life is. But there are a few rules which, if learned by heart, will go a long way toward making you seem to know more perhaps than you really do, and this is justiflable if it doesn't puff you up with undue pride.
Just remember, to start in with, that

your visiting card stands for you. Therefore treat it with respect, and on general prin-ciples don't let it do anything that you yourself wouldn't do. Therefore, do not write "congratulations" or "condolence" on your card and send or leave it anywhere. If your card left formally does not mean enough it stand for you and all you would have said in a call had you seen the person for whom the card is intended, remember —then write a civil note.

A great many married people have found out that it is thought to be polite to send their wedding cards to people whose wedding is announced, but many do not yet know that these cards mean the same thing as a call. Therefore, Mrs. Brown must put this distribution of the same than the same thing as a call. put into its neat little card envelope one of her cards and two of Mr. Brown's, It is not au fait for her to call upon Mr. Jones, but it is polite for Mr. Brown to call upon both Mr. and Mrs. Jones, hence he sends two cards. If Mrs. B. goes in person to call upon Mrs. J. and Mrs. J. cannot go then the upon Mrs. J. and Mr. B. cannot go, then she takes for him and leaves as she is depart ing from Mrs. J.'s, two of her husband's If the hostess is in the reception room

it is unnecessary to leave cards unless one wishes to report a new address.

Only an intimate friend in making a call should send up his name by word of mouth by a servant. Servants make bad of names that are unfamilia: to

Moreover, supposing you are Mr. Smith, per-haps the hostess knows several Smiths, and wishes to know whether you are Smith, the whether to know whether you are Smith, the book agent, or Smith, the society man whom she rather hopes is thinking twice about her daughter. Your card will tell the story.

Theoretically, if you make a call and find.

the people not at home, you should leave a card of Mrs. B. and a card of Mlss B., if she be out in society, for every lady in the Jones family including any lade who now be visiting them, also one of Mr. B. for each one of the ladies, and an extra one for Mr. Jones. But where the family includes several grown up daughters and an aunt or two, and several sons who are in society the multiplication table is only a mild com-parison to the arithmetical problem that ensues.

The long and short of it is that even in the best of society in this country, the mother and daughter leave a card apiece and two of the husband and father's (one for the ladies and one for the man of the familiary). ily.
But if Mrs. Jones has a visitor and the

Browns are paying a party call for something given in honor of the guest, the must each leave a card for the visitor and also one of Mr. B.'s for her.

The custom of leaving your card in the hall after a reception still obtains in good society over here. It helps the hostess to remember whether there is no some and society over here. to the home she was striving to leave, while the groom to be was waiting for the unreasonable rowdies to decide what they were to do with him.

At last the verdict came—he was to be thrown from the top of Ston mcuntain. After this decision was reached the crowd took drinks from their bottles and the march was taken up for the mountain. Arriving upon the top of the mountain, a counsel was held by the rowdies and more drinks were sends around. After drinking several times

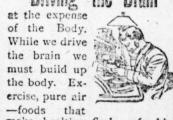
leaves two cards or sends them by you. If pone of you go, you all send cards on the day of the reception.

If it were an R. S. V. P. affair then you replied at once on note paper, and in the same style of wording in which the invitation was engraved. If you declined, that's all you have to do except make a party call afterward. If you accepted then leave cards at the time, and call afterward. Regret of accept to the people who issue the invitations always. If you know Millie Jones and her father and mother invite you to her wedding, reply to them, not to Millie, though you may write as many reams as you please to her personally. But when you send your wedding present send that with your yielding condense. you send your wedding present send that with your visiting card and one of your husband's to Millie.

"The innocence of the intention she abates nothing of the mischief of the examnle." It is not enough to mean to be too civil. You must show that you are.

Driving the Brain

of the Body. While we drive ercise, pure air -foods that



make healthy flesh-refreshing sleep-such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

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Cured in 3 Months, Salt Rheum of 20 Years' Standing Where All Other Remedies Failed.

It gives me pleasure to recommend your Curroura Remedies to an who are troubled with the various forms of skin diseases and blood poison. I have prescribed your Curtoura on several occasions, and it has never failed to give good results. I remember of one special case I had, where all other remedies failed until I tried your Curtoura Remedies. After using Curtoura, Curtoura Remedies. After using Curtoura, Curtoura Remedies. After using Curtoura, Curtoura Soar, and Curtoura Remedies, the was troubled with sait rhoun, and had been a sufferer for over twenty years. After beginning hie use of Curtoura Remedies, she was cured sound and well in three months.

DR. M. K. JENKINS, DR. M. K. JENKINS, 203 Houston St., Atlanta, G

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My wife had extern on her hand for about five years, tried a great many so-called remedies, but they all utterly failed. I at last induced her to try your Curicuna Remedies, and am pleased to say they acted like a charm, and although it was a year ago, it has not troubled her since. I will strongly recommend was furtured. Personal will strongly recommend your CUTICURA REME-DIES for all such diseases. A. STOCKBRIDGE, Bivins, Cass County, Texas.

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31 Frm Clucinnati 11 35 pm 32 To Cincinnati. 4 22 am
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38 Frm Bome 10 35 am 34 To Chattanooga 2 03 pm
38 From Baccon ... 8 69 pm 38 To Chattanooga 7 33 am
38 From Jazville 11 45 am 37 To Jazville ... 4 10 pm
38 From Jazville 11 45 am 37 To Jazville ... 4 10 pm
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31 Frm Brunswick 11 24 am 31 To Enuswick ... 1 69 m
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5 50 pm 6 60 am Ar Petersburg Lv 14 55 am 9 5s am 10 45 pm 6 60 am Ar Ricamond Lv 14 23 am 9 5s am 11 to pm 16 45 am Ar Ricamond Lv 14 23 am 9 05 am 12 to pm 16 45 am Ar Rashvicto Lv 7 14 pm 4 30 am 12 to pm 18 pm 18 pm 18 pm 19 10 pm 18 pm Between Norfolk and New York. (Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R.)

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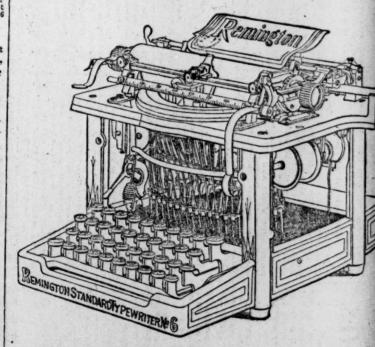
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NOTES.

HE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Supprement to The

ATLANTA. GA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1895.

LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER.

And His Queer Country .- The Children's Second Visit .- What They Saw and Heard There.

Oppyrighted by Joel Chandler Harris, Author, VII.

The Cow with the Golden Horns.

"I hope that isn't all of the story—if you call it a story," said Buster John.
"Which?" remarked Mr. Thimblefinger, with an air of having forgotten the whole

"Why, that about throwing the gold ring

from the window," replied Buster John.
"Well, no," said Mr. Thimblefinger, in
an absent-minded way. "In a book, you
know, you can read right on if you want to, or you can put the book down and rest yourself when you get tired. But when I'm telling a story you must give .ne time to



He Gazed at the Beautiful Picture Long and Lovingly.

rest. I'm so little, you know, that it doesn't take much to tire me. Of course, if you don't like the story, I can stop any time. It's no trouble at all to stop. Just whik your eye at me twice, and I'm num."

"Oh, we don't want you to stop," said

Sweetest Susan.

"No, don't stop," remarked Mr. Rabbit, drowsily, "because then everybody gets to talking, and I can't doze comfortably. Your stories are as comforting to me as a feather bed." Sweetest Susan.

"Then I'll add a bolster to the bed," ex-claimed Mr. Fhimblefinger. He hesitated a moment, and then went on with the story: "Of course, Evlen didn't know what to de

"Of course, Evlen didn't know what to de when her stepmother threw the gold ring from the window and pushed her from the room. She went back to her bed and lay down, but she couldn't sleep. After awhile daylight came, and then she dressed herself and went down into the garden to hunt for the ring. She searched everywhere, but the ring was not to be found.

"Now, the ring could have been found very easily if it had been where it fell when Evlen's stepmother threw it from the window. But that night a tame crow, belonging to the prince of that country, was roosting in one of the trees in the garden.

"Oh, was it a sure enough prince?" asked Swectest Susan.

was it a sure enough prince?" asked Sweetest Susan.

"Why, certainly," replied Mr. Thimble-finger, with great solemnity. "A make-believe prince could never have reigned in that country. The people would have found him out and he would have been put in the calaboose. Well, this tame crow that belonged to the prince had wandered off over the fields and had gone so far away from the palace that it was unable to get back before dark, and so it went to bed in one of the trees growing in the garden behind the house where Evlen lived.

"Of course, as soon as morning came, the crow was wide awake, and

the crow was wide awake, and ready for any mischief that might turn up. It flew to the ground, hoping to find something for breakfast, and hopped about, searching in the leaves and grass. Suddenly the crow saw the ring shining on the ground the ground that was relief to the whole the same transfer to t the crow saw the ring siming on the ground and picked it up and turned it over. What could it be? The crow's curiosity was such that it forgot all about breakfast, It sized the ring in its beak and went flopping to the palace. It was so early in the morning that the palace was closed, but the crow flew straight to the prince's window and heat ble wings against it until some of

new straight to the prince's window and beat hig wings against it until some of the attendants came and opened it, when the crow walked in with great dignity.

The prince had been awakened by the noise, but when he saw the bird stalking into the room as stiff as a major general of militia he fell back on his bed laughing. The crow honned to the foot-board of the

of militia he fell back on his bed laughing. The crow hopped to the foot-board of the bed and stood there holding the gold ring in his beak, as much as to say: 'Don't you wish you were as rich as I am?'
"The prince rose from his bed and took the ring from the crow, but it was so hot that he made haste to drop it in a beak of cold water. Then a curious thing basin of cold water. Then a curious thing happened. The ring seemed to expand in

happened. The ring seemed to expand in the basin until it was as large as the bottom and within the circle it made the picture of a beautiful girl standing by a milk-white cow. There were two peculiarities about the milk-white cow. Her ears as black at jet and her horn shone and glittered as if they were made of gold.

The prince was entranced. He gazed at the beautiful picture long and lovingly, and the crow sat on the rim of the basin and chuckled as proudly as if it had painted the picture. The girl was the lovellest the prince had ever seen and the cow was surely the most beautiful of her kind. The prince's attendants uttered exclamations of delight when they saw the picture and

his ministers when they were sent for were struck dumb with astonishment. "'If this bird could only speak!" cried

"But the crow went chuckling about the room saying to itself: "What a fool a prince must be who cannot understand my simple language!"

"The prince gazed at the picture framed by the gold ring for a long time. When he roturned to take it from the water. As he did so it shrunk to its natural size, and the picture of the beautiful girl and the cow with the golden horns disappeared, and the ring no longer burnt his fingers. He dropped it in the basin once more, but it remained a simple gold ring and the picture failed to appear again.

"The prince was disconsolate. He remained in the palace and refused to go out. He moped and pined until the family doctor was called in. The doctor fussed about and felt of the prince's pulse and looked at his tongue and said that a change of air was mecessary, but the prince said he didn't want any change of air and wouldn't have it. In fact he said he didn't want any air at all, and he wouldn't take any pills or powders, and he wouldn't drink any sage tea, and he wouldn't have any musaches, and he wouldn't have any musaches. tea, and he wouldn't have any mus-tard plaster put on him. He was in love and he knew that the more medicine he took the worse off he would be.

took the worse off he would be.

"Well, a little sage tea ain't bad when you are in love," remarked Mrs. Meadows.
"It's mighty soothing."

"Maybe," continued Mr. Thimblefinger,
"but the Prince didn't want it, and wouldn't have it. He wanted the beautiful girl he had seen in the picture. He was ir love with her and he wanted to marry her. So his ministers consulted together and finally they sent around a balliff—"

"Nonsense!" cried Mrs. Meadows.

"Tut—tut!" exclaimed Mr. Rabbit.
"Well," said Mr. Thimblefinger, "he sent a crier around—"

"A herald you mean," suggested Buster

"The cow with the golden horns has come! The cow with the golden hourns has

come! The cow with the golden hourns has come!"
"The prince forgot his dignity and hurried out to see the cow with the colden horns. The old man came leading her, and she was, indeed, a beautiful creature. Her head and limbs were almost as delicate az those of a deer, and her eyes were large and soft. Her body was as white as snow, her eyes glistened like black silk, and her golden horns shone in the sun. The old man bowed low as he led the beautiful cow forward.

in the sun. The old man bowed low as he led the beautiful cow forward.

"I wouldn't make much of a bride myself, your majesty,' he said. 'I have brought you the cow with the golden horns. She might find you the bride that I failed to bring you.'

"I fear I shall have no sucu good fortine,' replied the prince. 'But I think you have proved to me that I am not dreaming. How shall I reward you?

"I ask no reward, your majesty. I only

ing. How shall I reward you?
"I ask no reward, your majesty. I only
ask the privilege of taking away my cow
with the golden horns when you have found
your bride."

with the golden horns when you have county
your bride.'

"When the prince had given his promise,
the old man said: "You have a ring, your
majesty, that came to you in a curious way.
Let this ring be placed on the left horn of
the cow. The girl or woman that is able
to remove this ring will be the bride you
are wishing for. Every morning the cow
with the golden horns will appear here in
the lawn and remain until night falls. Let
it be announced, your majesty, that whoever takes the ring from him shall be the
princess of Realm."

"Huh!" exclaimed Drusilia, suddenly.

"He talk like he been ter college."

"Will you hush?" cried Buster John. But
Mr. Thimblefinger paid no attention to the
interruption.

interruption.

"But how do you know,' asked the prince, 'that the right one will come to get

"It's mighty soothing."

"Maybe," continued Mr. Thimblefinger, "but the Prince didn't want it, and wouldn't have it. He wanted the beautiful girl he had seen in the picture. He was ir love with her and he wanted to marry her. So his ministers consulted together and finally they sent around a balliff.—"
"Nonsense!" cried Mrs. Meadows.
"Tut—tul!" exclaimed Mr. Rabbit.
"Well," said Mr. Thimblefinger, "he sent a crier around—"
"A herald you mean," suggested Buster John, who had read a good many story books.
"A bailiff could do the work just as well, but you can have it your way. Well," constitutions and then she made her daughter try.



And in a Moment She Had the Ring.

tinued Mr. Thimblefinger, "the Prince's ministers sent a herald around to inquire at all the people's homes if any of them had a cow with golden horns, but nobody had such cow and everybody wondered what the herald meant. A cow with golden horns! People went about asking one another it they had ever heard of such a thing before. Some said the throne was tottering. Others said the politicians were trying to work a scheme to increase taxation. Still others talked about the peril of the nation. Every-

Some said the throne was tottering. Others said the politicians were trying to work a scheme to increase taxation. Still others talked about the peril of the nation. Everybody had some explanation, but nobody had the right one. The poor young prince was nearly crasy to find the young girl whose picture he had seen in the basin of water. "For a few days the people heard no more of the matter but at the end of a week the herald went round the city again declaring that the prince would marry any young lady who would bring as her marriage portion a cow with golden horns. She need not have riches of any kind: all that was necessary was a cow with golden horns. This word went around among the horns. This word went around among the people and from city to city. Rich men with daughters tried everywhere to buy a with golden horns, but all to no pur-

"The prince waited and waited and pined and grew thinner. But just as matters were getting to be very serious, indeed, an old man appeared in the palace park an old man appeared in the palace park leading a beutiful white cow with jet black ears and golden horns. The servants set up such a shout when they saw the beautiful cow that everybody in the palace was aroused and all came out to see what caused the noise. Then the servants and attendants ran over one another in their efforts to reach the prince, who was moping in his room. As they ran they cried:

trick.

"Evlen had never thought of trying. She had seen the Prince and admired him, yet she had no idea of giving up before all these people. But as soon as her stepmother started for the palace with her daughter, there came a knock at the door. Evlen opened it, and there, standing before her, was the old man who had carried her to the Thunder's house, and to the Jumping-Off Place. She was very glad to see him and told him so, and he was just as glad to see her. "'Why don't you go and get your ring?'

e asked.
"It is lost,' she answered.
"It is found,' he said, 'I have placed it in the golden horn of the cow that stands wear the palace door. You must go and

get it.'
"I have nothing to wear,' she replied.
"Thave nothing to wear,' she replied. "Then the old man tapped on the wall and called:

Sister Jane! Sister Jane! Where are "'I am where I ought to be,' was the reply. The wall opened, and out stepped the old, old woman that Evlen had seen combing her hair by the well at the End of the World. reply

"'Clothe this child in silk and satin, and comb her hair out fine, Sister Jane.'

"The old woman grumbled a little, but gave Evlen a touch here and there, and in a moment she was dressed as fine as the finest lady in the land.
"Now the is ready to the land.

"'Now she is ready, brother,' said the old, old woman, and then she disappeared

in the wall, combing her long gray hair and

smiling.
"'Must I walk?' asked Evlen, looking at

"'Must I walk? asked Evlen, looking at her satin slippers.
"'Nonsense!' exclaimed the old man, Then he tapped in another part of the wall. 'Nephew! Nephew! Where are you?"
"Wherever you wish me to be,' a voice replied, and then the wall opened, and out stepped the handsome stranger who had given Evlen the gold ring. 'What do you want?'
"'A carriage and horses,' said the old man.

"'A carriage and horses, said the old man.
"'They are at the door, was the reply, 'and I'll drive them myself."
"Sure enough, there stood at the door a coach and four, and Evien was carried to the palace in grand style. Liveried servants appeared and spread a strip of carpet before her, and the cow with the golden horns came running to meet her, and in a moment she had the ring. Then the people set up a loud shout, crying:
"The Princess! the Princess!"
"And then the Prince came out and went to her. She would have knelt, but he lifted her up and knelt himself before her, and kissed her hand, and smiled on her, for she was the lovely girl he had seen in the picture."

the picture."
"What is the moral of that?" inquired
Mr. Rabbit, waking from his nap.
"Why, you didn't even hear the story,"
said Mr. Thimbiefinger.
"That is the reason I want to hear the
moral of it," remarked Mr. Robbit.
"There is no moral at all," said Mr. Thip
blefinger.

blefinger.
Then I'm mighty glad I was asleep,
grumbled Mr. Rabbit.
(To be Continued.)

An Imitation Burglar.

A gentleman tells a rather good story on himself. To those who hear it it is very funny; to the man who tells it it is, or rather it was, not quite so funny. But here it is; judge for yourself.

This man-Mr. B.-is very careful about having the doors and windows of his house fastened at night. About a year ago a burglar got in by means of a carelessly fastened window and took away a good lot of "swag," besides giving the family a scare from which they did not recover in a

Since then Mr. B. has been more particular than ever about his fastenings, and it has been the cross of his life to train the servants to do the work properly. In fact, for a long time he attended to it himself, but when his wife secured the services of a but when his wife secured the services of a big, strong girl from the country, a short time ago, he thought that he might safely count upon her fidelity to her duty. But she was as careless as those that had preceded her, and repeated lectures and

reproofs had no effect.
Finally Mr. B. determined to give her a

good scare, and see whether that would not induce her to think of those open win-

good scare, and see whether that would not induce her to think of those open windows and doors.

So one night he put on a set of big, bushy false whiskers, an old coat and a slouch hat and crept down the back stairs as softly as he could. He found the girl with the gas turned low and sound asleep in her chair before the kitchen stove.

His entrance did not waken her, but as soon as he struck a match up she jumped. He expected to hear a chorus of screams and cries and to see her dart out of the kitchen at top speed.

But, bless your soul, she never thought of doing anything so silly as that. On the contrary, she rose like a female Samson and made a rush at the intruder.

Grasping him by the throat, she turned and twisted him about, just as a terrier does a rat, and then, jerking up a chair, she let it down with tremendous force upon his head and shoulders. The blow felled him to his knees, from which demoralized and unhappy position he vainly tried to tell who he was and to beg her to desist.

"You thieving burglar!" she cried; "Til teach you to come sneaking into this house trying to frighten a poor girl out of her life, to say nothing of the things you are going to steal—if I'll let you!"

As she was stone deaf to his entreaties, Mr. B. scrambled up the back stairs as fast as his legs would let him, while the girl hurried to his room, and pounding upon the door, called out:

"Mr. B., get up! I've killed a burglar!"

A Magic Fish.

Make a very small hole in each end of a fresh egg, and after blowing out the contents, close one end with a bit of sealing wax. Cut two pieces of cloth in the shape of the body of a fish and sew them together on the edges so as to make a point. ed bag. Into this bag some sand should be put for ballast.

The mouth of the bag must be exactly the size of the egg, which is to be fastened into it with sealing wax or glue, to form the head of the fish. Having prepared it in this way, paint two eyes on the egg with black paint, and the magic fish is ready to be put into a jar of water. The weight of the sand in the bag must be such that the fish will float on the sur-face if left to itself, but so that a very light touch will cause it to sink.

it to sink. light touch will cause

light touch will cause it to sink.

Cover the jar tightly with a pleee of india rubber, or any other waterproof, flexible substance. When you lay your hand on the covering the pressure transmitted to the liquid will cause a little water to enter the egg, and the fish will dive. The heavier you press the more quickly it will plunge. If you remove your hand from the india rubber the compressed air in the egg will force out the water and the fish will come to the surface again.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR.

SCHOOL NOTES.

High School Notes.

High School Notes.

The new administration is serving the Alc'phronian Literary and Debating Society in quite a creditable manner. Renewed interest is manifested in the debate and some rare compositions are being produced. On last Friday an endeavor was made to select permanent school colors. Crimson and white, the old color, is generally conceded to be the permanent one. On account of the lateness when the motion was brought up, it was postponed until next Friday.

Small flags with the school colors and "B, H S" on them will be solved.

Friday.

Small flags with the school colors and "B, H. S." on them will be ordered as soon as the colors are decided upon. They will cost only 10 cents each, and can be jrocured from James Randall, senior class.

At the request of several members of the school the following yells are published for the benefit of the new members. This is the old yell.

Hobbie, gobble! Razzle-dazzle, Siss, boom! Ah! High school! High school! At-lan-ta!!!

This is a new one, and every one should know it:

Hog rah! Hoo roo!
Boom rah! Boom roo!
Rah si! Ki yi!
Hot, cold, wet or dry
Get there Ell.
High S-c-h-o-o-l.

On Friday night, January 4th, the members of the different committees of the High school branch of the Young Men's Christian Association met, by request, at the residence of Mr. C. W. Ottley, on Peachtree street, and made plans for the ensuing term. Much good work is anticipated and the membership is expected to reach one hundred. There are now about sixty, fully one-half being active members.

Mr. E. L. Harris, principal of the Cleveland, O., High school, visited the senior class last Thursday. He expressed himself concerning us, saying that our school was

class jast Thursday. The concerning us, saying that our school was undoubtedly the best he had seen in the w. C. B.

undoubtedly the best he had seen in the south.

Crew Street School.

For the next meeting of the Eighth Grade Literary Society the following programme has been arranged:
Recitations by the following young ladies and gentlemen: Mary Knapp, Harry Mims, Willie Martin, Louis Montag, Katie Lewis, Mary Henney, Ruby Jones. Composition, Sam Ogletree; reading, Susie Thernton; recitation, Florrie Phillips. Debate, "Resolved, That electricity is a "more useful power than steam." Affirmative, Fannie Mai Durand, Paul McDonald, Sanders Gatins; negative, Tom Williams, Lamar Rucker, Mary Murphy. Critic, Louis Montag.

New officers for the next three months have been elected. For president, Louis Gregg; for vice president, Fannie M. Durand; for secretary, Ethel Liebman.

For the next meeting in the sixth grade society the following programme has been arranged: Recitation, Josle Brady; recitation, John Goodwin; reading, Lillie Smith; song, class; recitation, Sidney Wellhouse; recitation, Richard Dickson Thornton; reading, Eloise Stewart; recitation, Regina Corrigan; song, class; composition, Carrie Calloway; recitation, Frampton Erald Ellis; composition, Edna Avery; recitation, Samuel Gibbs.

One of the brightest boys in the sixth grade is Master Joseph Francis Aloysus Hurton Galins. He is a very handsome little fellow, studies hard, and is universally popular. He also possesses some very line game chickens, of which he is exceedingly proud.

proud.

The last meeting of the Sunbeam Society of the fifth grade was a very enjoyable one. The following interesting programme was rendered: Recitations by Misses Nettie Westmoreland, Emma Collins, Estelle Auerbach, Carrie Bennett, Carrie Westmoreland, Rosalind Tupper, Berta Maione, Florrie Henderson, Nelly Fagan, Susie, Pendleton, Emily Allen, Annie Angier and Messers Robert Rastroma. L. Hall, N. McGuire, Jack Stuts, O. Taylor, Joe Sanders, L. Steinheimer, C. Brady and L. Balrd.

McGure, L. Steinheimer, C. Braugher, Baird.
Miss Valerie Daisy Rich, is the beautiful and accomplished little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rich. She is in the fourth grade and is only ten years old. Since her advent in the second grade she has not been off the roll of honor a single month.



VALERIE RICH,

She plays beautifully on the piano, considering the time she has been taking music lessons, her rescitations are always pretty and well recited and her drawings and examination papers are models of neatness, and she is universally popular with her schoolmates and acquaintances.

Not long ago there was a spelling match in the fifth grade, in which Miss Nettle Westmoreland and Miss Carrie Barnett were the choosers. Both selected excellent sides, and, after a long list of words, everybody was spelled down but Miss Alice oelter and Miss Leila Allen. Finally Miss Oelter missed "enchore" and this gave Miss Westmoreland's side the victory.

Miss Goddard, who is employed by the publishers of Thompson's Drawing Book to give lectures at the schools all over the United States, was here Monday and gave us a lecture, and I am sure that everybody who heard it enjoyed it and was also benefited by it.

In the eighth grade we have just taken up English history. It is a very pleasant

study. Today we write our compositions on the early Britons. P. Mc. D.

Williams Street School.

Williams Street School.

This has been a rainy week but the attendance has been good. The attendance banner was won by the fifth grade. In the fifth grade siss Maggie Askew, teacher, Mind Boyd received the medal for the best speller and Floyd Field the prize for the best map of the United tSates.

In the sixth grade there was a spelling match. Miss Minnie Abel and Master Tom Echols were the choosers. After three-quarters of an hour's spelling Miss Abel's side was victorious, with a score of 3 to 0. Those who stood up are Misses Minnie Abel, Julia Traylor and Mary Billups.

Hunter's School.

Hunter's School.

The last meeting of the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society, which was held on Friday, was an exceedingly interesting one. The subject for debate, resolved, "That the south is greater than the north," created great interest among the boys, The officers appointed Lucius L. Harris and Walter C. Wilson as the leaders. The debate brought out some interesting information, which proved that the boys had studied the subproved that the boys had studied the sub-ject. The president's decision was in favor of the negative side.

The election new officers was the special business for the meeting. Mr. Walter

special business for the meeting. Mr. Walter C. Wilson was unanimously elected president, Mr. Robert M. Mitchell was elected vice president without opposition and Mr. Robert W. Keely was elected secretary by acclamation. The retiring officers. J. F. Howard, president; Ira Chandler, vice president, and Gwin Lipis, secretary, served their term in a very complimentary manner. Mr. Walter C. Wilson is the oldest son of Mr. J. C. Wilson. He takes great interest

Mr. J. C. Wilson. He takes great interest in the debates and his oratorical powers surpass most boys of his age. He is a gentlemanly young man and makes many friends. To say that his decisions will be impartial is useless, for it would be impossible for him

36

The vice president is Mr. Robert M. Mitch-ll, who is the most gesticulative orator in Hunter's school.

His debates are made without notes and in a very impressive manner. His manner of delivery is easy and he never becomes embarrassed. He is fast becoming one the debaters of the

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fast becoming one of the debaters of the day.

Mr. Robert W. Keely, the fifteen-year-old son of the late Captain John Keely, is one of the brightest young men in school, and is, in all probability, the most popular boy in school. His election was unanimous, not a single vote being cast against him. He debates in a very witty manner and is, in fact, the wittest boy in school. His modesty would not permit him to have his picture in print. The officers of the society consist of the very best hoys in school, and the society is proud of them.

The subject for debate at the next meeting will be: "Resolved, That the army, and not the navy of the United States should be increased. The leaders are Mr. Wharton Mitchell and Mr. Robert M. Mitchell.

Ira Street School.

All the societies of Ira street school are in a flourishing condition.

The society of the eighth grade held a business meeting Tuesday and elected the following officers for the next three months: President, Lee Duncan; vice president, Frank Shelton; secretary, Katle Thomas. The society of the seventh grade has the following officers:

President, Milton Klein; secretary, Mabel Beaupree.

The officers of the sixth grade. "Golden Rod Society," are: President, Roy Kerlin; secretary, Helen De Freville.

The officers of the fith grade society, which is one of the best in the school, are; President, Marie Thomas; vice president, Fred Wingate; secretary, Lucy Raysor.

Thanks to out principal, Miss Mitchell, we now have one of the best schools in the city. Our attendance is always good. We could also teach a good many of the schools lessons in behavior, for there are comparatively few punishments at Ira. The school average for the last week was 94.4.

Fraser Street School.

The prizes that were offered in the seventh grade for reading and history were won by Miss Alice Mann and Miss Nannie

won by Miss Alice Mann and Miss Nannie Catching. Glenn Rather won the prize in reading. They were given out on Friday, December 2ist.

The boys and girls of this school had a nice Christmas and have started the new year with fresh vigor. They are attending school more regularly than before, and, in spite of the rain and bad weather, the seventh grade averaged 100 in attendance.

A. M.

Fair Street School.

Honor roll, Fair Street school, December Honor roll, Fair Street school, December, 1894:—Eighth grade, Norma Harrison, 96.5; Ralph Giles, 96.5. Seventh grade, Mary Chapman, 95.6. Sixth grade, Pearl Asbury, 99. Fifth grade, Nellie McDonald, 97.7. Fourth grade, Daisy Glein, 96.4. Third grade, Annie Maud Wellborn, 96.5. Second grade, Ollie Rice, 98.2. First grade, John Doughert, 96.7.

grade, Allie Rice, 98.2. First grade, John Dougherty, 98.7.
Christmas, with its pleasures, is now a thing of the past, and the recollection of that happy season is a sweet remembrance during this disagreeable weather.
School closed on the 21st of December and we went home with merry faces, expecting to have a good time. Our teachers did not give us any home lessons and so we had the whole time for our enjoyment.
Our closing exercises were very interesting. The folding doors were opened and the seventh and eighth grades united. The fifth and sixth grades then came into the senventh grade. We had recitations and songs. At 1 o'clock we received our report cards and were dismissed.

During the last school week in December and the first in January the eighth grade had 100 in attendance.

and the first in Janua had 100 in attendance.

Our school and Crew Sstreet school had

the highest in attendance of any of the grammar schools in the city. Our yearly average was 97.27 per cent. A. L. B.

West End.

Our school opened January 2, 1895, after a holiday of ten days.

It took about a week for the pupils to get Christmas out of their heads, but now they are down at work again and Professor Means says he means for good work to be done in the next six months.

School opened in time for the boys and girls to have a little time to play in the snow, and I can safely say that the boys and girls of our school enjoyed it fully as much as the others did.

P. S.

GIRL'S SCHOOLS.

Agres Scott Institute

Acres Scott Institute.

Once more the halls of the Agnes Scott institute are filled with happy laces, and the rooms, so quist during vacation, recho with the sound of laughter and the hum of many voices. While we sill enjoyed our vacation very much, and heted to-say goodby to all its pleasures, still I think the majority of the girls have settled down to hard work with a feeling of pleasure. pleasure.

The institute has opened this term with bright prospects, nearly every old girl is in her place, and five new boarders have entered, several more being expected before the end of the month.

At present, the only subject of conversation is "examinations." These special

sation is "examinations." These special examinations, the dread of every school-girl, occur at the institute only thrice a year, making them all the more difficult when they do come. But as the state of the second secon year, making them an take more dimedit when they do come. But, as they are an inevitable part of school life, we accept them with as good grace as possible, and comfort each other by saying what easy examinations we will give when we become teachers!

teachers!

Many of our girls appeared this morning wearing the school pin. It is in the form of a flag, in colors of purple and white, with the letters A. S. I. in gold. Taken all together, it is one of the neatest and prettiest school pins I have ever seen, and every A. S. L. girl should wear it with much pride.

There will be little done in the way of

There will be little done in the way of entertainments until after the examinations

There will be little done in the way of entertainments until after the examinations are over, but then it is rumored there are several treats being prepared for us. The first one, which will be given about the first of February, will be a Shakespearean recital, given by one of Miss Magee's advanced pupils, assisted by several of her other pupils. Anything given by Miss Magee is always fine, and we are sure this will be no exception to the rule. During the latter part of February, Mr. Maclean will give a musicale, and it is hinted that it will be something new, entirely out of the usual order of musicales. But the event of the season, to the girls at least, will be the annual open session of the Mnemosynean Society, which will be given about the first of March. Our society has a very fine reputation in regard to entertainments, and we hope in this case not only to come up to our standard, but to go ahead of anything we have ever attempted.

Southern Baptist.

Southern Baptist.

A socratic symposium was the source of a great deal of pleasure among the students Friday evening. The symposium was held in the parlors of the college and prizes were awarded according to the number and merit of the answers given.

The art class has received several additions this week.

tions this week.

Misses Ida and Willie Wallis, from Cochran, Ga., arrived this week. We are glad to welcome these young ladies in our college ranks.

lege ranks.
Several pieces for string quartets have been recleved. Those composing the quartets are the members of the violin class, together with Mrs. Salile Cox Stanton, Miss Cox, Miss Morgan and Miss Jossey.
The girls are delighted with their new teacher, Mr. Ragsdale, and his methods of teaching.

Miss Thornbury's School

Miss Willie Drummond, the little seven-year-old daughter of Mr. George C. Drum-mond, is one of the brightest children who attend Miss Thornbury's school. Miss Willie is a beautiful child and recites in a delightful manner. She always leads



her class and sings and dances equally as well as she recites. Her gentle manner has wen as she recites. Her gentee manner has won for her that popularity which but few girls of her age enjoy, and endowed with that rare beauty which increases as sha grows older, she will some day be one of the prettiest of southern women. O. S. M.

Capital Female College

Capital Female College.

On Friday of last week the Aurora Leigh Society held its first meeting of the new year. Owing to the absence of so many members, the programme was not carried out in all its details so the meeting was not altogether so interesting as it usually is. As three months have elapsed since the election of officers, today was the day for electing new ones. Miss Besse Andrews was promoted from the secretaryship to the presidency; Miss Carrie Smith was elected vice president; Miss Annie Rogers, secretary; Miss Janet Baine, treasurer. An executive committee, composed of the president, Miss Buford, and one girl from each class, was elected to make out the programme for the succeeding meeting. We trust our society will be even more interesting during the remainder of the term than it has ever been before. Byron will be the poet under discussion for the next meeting. Miss Alby, who now fills the chair of mathematics, arrived on Wednesday, and is winning golden opinions from all her classes, as well as from the members of

the faculty. She comes to us directly from Isbelle college, Alabama, but is a native of the Old Dominion, that brainy old state that is now so well represented in the Capital Female college, that we are fain to believe she is the mother of teachers as well as of states and of statesmen. Several additions this week have swelled our number considerably, and when all the old students return and all the expected new ones enter, our school will bear the palm in more respects than one.

Miss Prather Home School.

Monday, the 7th of January, 1895, found us assembled at our school, where our thoughtful principal had made some marked improvements which add very our comfort.

It was pleasant after the jolly two weeks' holiday to join in the opening prayer, so old but ever new and sustaining. It was pleasant, too, to have some new studies assignant, too, to have some new studies assign-ed for us and to resolve to fill the dull dark days of winter with treasures won by diligent toil in the deep mines of our text-books. Our teachers are very faithful no are endeavoring to make all the lessons interesting, and we are trying to fulfill all their desires. their desires.

Our board of lady visitors will make frequent calls this term and we are determined to have them find us "on duty" and

mined to have them find us "on duty" and always striving for the highest record.

The younger literary society, Les Petites Fleurs, will take charge of our Friday programme in the middle of each month and our society, named in honor of Mnemosyne, the goddess of memory and the mother of the nife muses, is expected to conduct the exercises at The end of each month. We will send to The Juior our programmes and perhaps an occasional original essay, or attempt at poetry, for we wish to keep "in touch" with your bright little paper and contribute our mite to its full treasury from the older and larger schools.

P. B. P.

A Promising Young Man.

A Promising Young Man.

The Junior presents to its readers this week the following cut of Master Arthur Neal Robinson, the only son of the late Mr. James D. Robinson, who was at one time a valuable attache of The Constitution. Arthur Neal is Professor B. T. Hunter's "baby" pupil, and he is the pet of the whole school. As a scholar he is one of the brightest in school. His lessons are always recited in a creditable manner and his behavior is perfect. He is an active member of the Euphemian Literary Society, and, while he is the youngest one in it, his debates excell those of many of the



older and more advanced students. He de-

older and more advanced students. He de-livers them with perfect ease, and they are always on the subject.

As a son he is a model boy and is his mother's pride. It can be truly said that he does not know what the word "disobey" means. He is loving to his sisters and brothers and shares all his nice things with them. with them.

If a number of the coming generation of boys would only have him as their model there would be little wickedness in the world.

L. H.

Junior Debating Club

The Junior Debating Club met as usual last Tuesday evening. The subject that was discussed by the young orators was, "Resolved, That the red man has more right to America than the white man."

The subject was ably discussed by both



OTTO ABEL.

sides and the young men did themselves credit. Those who spoke in behalf of the red man were Will Davidson and W. T. Waters, while Frank Abel and Jay Youngblood spoke on the negative. The debate was decided in favor of the negative.

was decided in favor of the negative.

The special business at the last meeting was the election of officers, who were installed at this meeting. Mr. Otto Abel was elected president and Mr. Magruder Cobb secretary. Mr. Menken was re-elected critic.

Besides the debate a special programme was to be rendered, but as the debate took up a longer time than usual only half was given. Mr. Menken read a story that interested the boys very much. Mr. Otto Abel read an original essay on the kington

given. Mr. Menken read a story that interested the boys very much. Mr. Otto
Abel read an original essay on the kinetoscope which was certainly complimentary.
At the last meeting the club gave a delightful little banquet after the programme
was carried out, which was greatly enjoyed by the members of the club.
Master Russell C. Mitchell was elected a
member of the club at the last meeting and
will make a strong addition. He is a very
fine debater.

Jay Youngblood.

CONSTITUTION, JR.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF TH YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution. Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., January 13, 1895.

The Junior Prize Offers.

The Junior's prize offers to boys and girls are exciting great interest. The boys are practicing for the half-mile run, the running high jump and the running broad jump; while the girls who want the gold watch, are doubtless working away at their

Remember, the contests close on the first Sturday in March. On that day the boys' contests will take place at some place to be decided upon later. All boy readers of The Junior, under fifteen years of age, will be allowed to enter the contests. The winner of the half-mile race will be given a suit of clothes. The winner of the high jump will be given a complete baseball outfit—ball, bat, mask and gloves. The winner of the broad jump will be given a fine regulation ftotball. In the jumping contests each bay will be allowed three trials; any boy may enter for all three of the events, but a winner in one event will be barred from any that follow.

The girls' stories must all be in by the Remember, the contests close on the first

any that follow.

The girls' stories must all be in by the first Saturday in March. This contest is open to all the girl readers of The Junior under fifteen years of ago. No story must exceed twelve hundred words, and the story showing the most originality in plot and the most excellence in style and diction will be awarded the gold watch by a committee selected for the purpose. Each s'ory must be accompanied by a pledge that no assistance of any sort has been received by the writer, although those who desire to,

by the writer, although those who desire to, may have their stories copied by a type-writer, when they are finished.

All manuscripts must be written on one side of the paper only, and must be legibly written, with the author's name and address.

dress.

We cannot undertake to return any of the manuscripts sent us for this contest; so those who desire to preserve their stories must keep copies of them. After the prize story has been selected and published some of the best of the other stories will be published. So, even if you do not win the prize you may see your story in print.

Now, let all the boys and girls get together in earnest and work for the prize.

We wish to call attention to the excellent series of articles on natural history by Professor John W. Glenn, which are appearing from week to week in The Junior. Mr. Glenn has been studying the habits of birds, beasts and insects for a long time, and his accounts of their habits are extremely interesting. He has this week an article on ants—the wisest of insects, which we are sure will prove very interesting.

Some Very Simple Experiments

Get an ordinary tumbler filled to the brim with water and on it place a sheet of paper so that the surface of the water may be completely covered. Now place one hand on the paper, and with the other invert the glass. Then remove your hand from the paper and the water will not fall out, owing to the upward pressure of the atmosphere.

the paper and the water will not fall out, owing to the upward pressure of the atmosphere.

Again, take a piece of thick brown paper about a foot square and heat it at the fire. When hot place it on the table and rub it with a clothes brush for about half a minute. Then hold the brown paper over some small light bodies—little pieces of blotting paper will do—and the light bodies will jump about in a most excited manner. If the brown paper be held over some body's head several hairs will immediately stand on their ends, greatly to the amusement of the spectators.

Another even more striking experiment, and not so generally known, is performed as follows: Get any piece of wood, not too thick, about a foot long, and lay it on the table in such a position that half of it projects over the edge of the table. Place a broad book on that part of it which is on the table. Strike the projecting part of the wood sharply with a strong stick or a poker and the piece of wood will smash in two. You should strike very sharply and without hesitation, or the experiment may fall and your book and wood be hurled to the other side of the room.

One more experiment is, perhaps, a little harder to perform than the preceding, but I have seen several people succeed with ease. Get a glass of water and a needle and try to make the needle float. All that is required is a little skill. In the same way ordinary nibs can be floated in water. If you have a magnet—a penny one will do—and rub it on the needle before the latter is placed in the water it will point, like a compass, to the magnetic pole when floating, no matter what way it may point when first placed in the liquid.

Mustache, a Militiary Dog.

Mustache, a Miltiary Dog.

If the deeds of brave men find their record in print, may not a corner now and then be given to brave doings of our four-footed friends, the dogs? Probably no dog has ever rendered such good service as the celebrated poodle, whose name stands at the head of this short notice. French by birth, he followed the fortunes of the by birth, he followed the fortunes of the French army through most of the consulate wars, winning special honors at Marenge. At the battle of Austerlitz he rescued the regimental standard from an Austrian soldier, when in the act of snatching it from the hand of its mortally wounded bearer. The plucky poodle drove off the assailant, and then, seizing the tattered colors in his teeth dragged them triumphantly back to his own company. There is nothing said as to his personal appearance and bearing, or whether he was a large or a small, a black or a white poodle; but for his brave conduct, as above recorded, he was decorated on the field of Austerlitz by no less a person than Major Lannes.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.

By Walter C. Barnwell.

For The Junior.

The old schoolhouse stood just a little to the right of Pebbly Ford. It had stood there, in fact, for a number of years, and it looked just as other schoolhouses do. But to two boys seated on a small ground swell not far away it presented an appearance not at all inviting. They were typical country lads, and, for convenience, we will call them Archle Willferd and Dan Morepark.

typical country lads, and, for convenience, we will call them Archie Willferd and Dan. Morepark.

It was early morning and the south wind and warm southern atmosphere made them feel very uncomfortable. So wretched did they feel over the prospects of a long, hot and tiresome day in school that they felt very much like playing "hookie." and spending the day at Hart's mill pond.

"Whew!" exclaimed Dan, "ain't it hot." "Yes-en old Milner'll give it to us today, too. Spelling class ther first thing, an' I ain't looked at it."

"Them city fellers always has vacation in July, and here we are going right on to school—staying all day, too, an' jest did get a little time on the 4th to go to town. Say, Archie, let's go fishing; Old Milner won't know."

"Lemme see," said Arch. "Tomorrow is Saturday an' we can go then. I 'spect we better not."

In Maxens district, school took in at 7 in the morning and continued until 4 in the afternoon, with only a short intermission for dinner.

It was now drawing near to 7, and the two boys were momentarily avaceting Mr.

for dinner.

It was now drawing near to 7, and the two boys were momentarily expecting Mr. Milner to appear.

"Say. Arch," suddenly exclaimed Dan.

"we wasn't at school yesterday, you know, an' he'll never think a word about it. We can go down the old road and get some lines from Uncle Mose, (Uncle Mose was an old-time darky) Come on we'll have a fine time, an' can't we guy the boys Monday."

a fine time, an' can't we guy the boys Monday."

"They might tell if we do."

"No, they won't. If they do, we'll—there comes Miner! Come on!"

In a moment the two boys were rapidly disappearing through the bushes. They had not been seen by the professor, and, though they were, at outward appearance, filled with joy and expectancy, within there was a heavy heart and a deeply smitten conscience.

was a heavy neart and conscience.
Onward they ran, heedless of stones and undergrowth. When they finally stopped at Uncle Mose's their clothing presented a torn and soiled appearance.
"Ugh! We will catch it, I know," said Dan, "Just look at your shirt how mudel, is."

Uncle Mose's their clothing presented a torn and soiled appearance.

"Ugh! We will catch it, I know," said Dan. "Just look at your shirt how muddy it is."

"Oh, I can wash it off as soon as we get to the pond, and it'll dry long before we are ready to go."

Uncle Mose was at home, and after some begging he was prevailed upon to furnish the two with fishing tackle. As they left his cabin he stood in the doorway.

"Lord," he said half aloud. "Dey doan know nuthing 'bout fishin'. I spec I'll have to tell 'em 'bout dat trout hole."

The old man called the boys back. "Mass Arch," he said, "lemme tell you de best place ter fish. But ef I tells yer yer got to gimme half yer catch."

The boys agreed.

"Well, when yer gits ter de mill yer jest go on down de left-han side until yer comes ter de tree dats fell in. Den yer gits in de boat an goes way out and gits on de little island dats way down near de crick. Den yer ties yer boat an go down a little way till yer come to de little willow saplins. Yer des trow yer hook in dare and catch trout all day—yer hear?"

The boys assured him, and with fond anticipations of a pleasant day they walked hurriedly down the road.

Presently they come to the old mill and turned to the left. They were soon rowing briskly to the far end of the pond, where the little island was situated. It was almost bare, save the small willows at one end, and the heat began to grow more uncomfortable.

When the haven was reached Arch tied the boat and he and Dan hurried towards

priskly to the far end of the pond, where the little island was situated. It was almost bare, save the small willows at one end, and the heat began to grow more uncomfortable.

When the haven was reached Arch tied the boat and he and Dan hurried towards the willows, where they were soon engaged in exhiliarating sport. They felt mean and cowardly, though, and the inner soul burdened and depressed their otherwise rising spirits. Soon, however, their cares were forgotten in childish happiness—the heat was not noticed, the birds' joyous songs and the low, harsh notes of the frog blended—their joys were one, even their tiny lives were mere moderation of a larger and nobler one. The "hole" was teeming with speckled beauties and the sport was extremely exciting. For a long time the two lads sat in silence, only occasionally interrupted by the landing of a trout. Their silence was unusual but a sore heart and smitten conscience were the cause.

That morning as Professor Milner came over the hill to the schoolhouse his face was beaming with pleasure. By his side walked two of his pupils, Howard Leadman and Fred Knox. They were youths of about the age of Dan and Arch, and they had attended school the day before. Therefore, they knew of a picnic which Professor Milner had planned for the day, and had come prepared—fishing tackel, well-filled lunch baskets and all, for the school was to picnic at Hart's millpond that day.

They were the first to arrive at the little wooden structure, but it was not long until others began to come in. All wore pleasant faces and all were jubliant and expectant. The professor Milner mounted the little wooden platform and tapped the bell. Immediately silence reigned, and after a short and happy talk he called the roll it was not long until others began to come in. All wore pleasant faces and all were jubliant and expectable, indeed, and after a short and happy talk he called the roll it was not any talk due to the schoolhouse door. Yes, Professor Milner day to the schoolhouse door their safe

cross the creek, coming to the pond on the This plan suited the young people exactly. Besides giving them a long ride, it would bring them to an admirable place for fish-

ing.

Professor Milner's learned countenance was all smiles on this happy July morning, and his happiness was imparted to the pupils. As the great wason rolled along the well traveled road they lifted up their voices in song and the wild woods rang with a joyous echo.

About 9 o'clock the millpond was reached, and each eager child jumped from his seat and proceeded at once to arrange his fishing tackle.

The old pond was nearly round

The old pond was nearly round and covered several acres. It was not deep, but fish were plentiful. Trout and broad abounded and the little folks were in their

glory.

118 two islands were nearly in the center of the pond, but the one on which Dan and Arch were fishing was more to the eastern side. There was very little Shrubery on either, and they could see on all sides. As the picnic party arrived Dan said in an unhappy voice:

"Arch, look yonder! There is Fred and Arthur, and—old Milner. We are in it now, sure. Well, I declare, if the whole school ain't up there—they are having a picnic."

Arthur, and—old Milner. We are in it now, sure. Well, I declare, if the whole school aln't up there—they are having a pienic."

The two boys mechanically drew in their lines and bent their eager gaze to their companions on the shore. Now it was that conscience began to hurt. Their six large trout lay unnoticed on the ground; their position was somewhat cramped, but they dare not venture down the tree, for then they would be seen and mortification was sure to follow.

"Say, Arch," said Dan, "let's take the boat and get to the shore as quick as we can. They can't see us if we go this way." He pointed to the opposite side of the island, but Arch said:

"The boat is a good pleee from here and we can't get to it without being seen. No, that won't do; we must either wade or stay here."

"I can't swim, and the water is over our heads anywhere around here. We'll have to lay down on the ground and stay there or we will be seen."

He was aimost sobbing now, but the next moment he fairly cried. "Look, Arch, they are coming over this way—they have got the mill boats. Conscience was beginning to smite, indeed!

The idea of being discovered was terrible. Shame and disgrace would surely follow, and they would be expelled for truancy.

The lads crouched low to the ground, their eyes intently fixed on the coming boats. They were surely and swiftly nearing the island. Professor Milner was rowing one and Gus Dressier the other; both were skinming along abreast. Suddenly Gus turned to the island and increased his speed. He had seen a boat floating around and he was after it. Archie and Dan watched his motions until he had tied the boat to his own. Then there was a half-smothered cry:

"Our boat is adrift, Arch, and Gus Dressler is towing it off."

There was deep silence for a few moments. Both boys recognized their positions at once.

"Let's call to him, Dan, and get out of here. He won't tell."

Little by little the boys became more worried. They were on the island, without a boat, and to attempt to swim ashore was

and all those other boys in there; they will tell."

Little by little the boys became more worried. They were on the island, without a boat, and to attempt to swim ashore was folly. Help was within hall, but to call meant disgrace. They must yield to the inevitable and wait.

Gradually the day wore away.

For hours the two boys had lain on the damp ground for fear of being discovered, and their arms and legs began to ache. Time upon time had the boats passed near the island, but never had the boys been seen by the pupils. They congratulated themselves upon this, but they were greatly troubled as to how they were to reach the shore.

It was now nearly sundown.

themselves upon this, but they were greatly troubled as to how they were to reach the shore.

It was now nearly sundown and the party was getting ready to leave. The lunch baskets had been put in the wayon and the children were standing around impatient. Mr. Milner spoke a few words to them, which the two boys, of course, could not hear. Then they mounted the wagon steps and were soon on the way home.

The sunset was beautiful, indeed, but Dan and Arch die not notice it. When the great wagon disappeared down the roading limbs. Their feet were damp and their clothing muddy. They were sick; but in their hearts was where the real pain lay. They had done wrong and now came suffering and repentance.

Archie wandered about the island and at one side he found a piece of plank that had delited from the pull worked at it a moment, and then called Dan.

"Dan, we have got to get to shore. It's getting dark now.

"Dan was silent a moment, then said; "We will get our clothes wet."

"No we won't. Take them off and put them into a bundle and it them to a stick. We can hold them up that way."

In a remarkably short time the boys had divested themselves of their clothes and were in the warder of the straight of the weather of the said were in the water.

The plan worked slowly but surely. Slowly they came to the shore; tired and sick at heart, for even now it was near dark and they were a good three miles from home, in a straight line. By the road it was five miles.

in a straight line. By the road it was a miles.

Wearily they put on their clothes and commenced the long tramp home. They were silent; their hearts were sore.

When they arrived at their homes, which stood side by side in the village streets, they could be seen sneaking from tree to tree until they gained the back entrance. They silently and cautiously entered and in a few moments more two sick boys were laying on their respective beds.

silently and cautiously entered and in a few moments more two sick boys were laying on their respective beds.

Arch was by far the sicker of the two. He had lain nearly all day on the wet grass, under the willows, and was now literally "repenting at lefsure." Finally the mental and bodily pain became unbearable. He felf mean and cowardly and could bear the torture no longer. He tried to rise, but could not. He realized his position and called aloud. His mother quickly responded.

Then followed the painful explanations to

Ity responded.

Then followed the painful explanations to a feeble and sorrowful mother. Her eyes began to fill with gall-like tears, yet they were also tears of joy—for she had been told all, and could she not now forgive and administer aid to her only boy?

administer and to ner only boy?

Morning dawned. It was a beautiful day, but to the two boys lying low with deathly fever, it brought no ray of sunshine. For weeks and weeks they were sick. Professor Milner came often, but his presence was rather trying on them. They could not look at him—they wanted outer.

They could not look at him—they wanted quiet.
Weeks gradually made months, and still no reaction. But finally there came a turning point. Professor Milner came one day and told them that school would open again, though not quite the time; he had been asked to reopen, and had consented. He told them to hurry and get well and come back to school; that their conduct had been kept a secret and no one would know. He said their punishment had been sufficient.

From this day on both began to grow better. The professor's kind words made them feel better, and inside of a week they were up again.

THE WISEST OF MEN

the Ant.

"No thrice told tale do I unfold to you," but new wonders are every year coming to us from the wise little people whom Solomon would appoint as the teacher of

Here I give you a peep at one of those mysteries which nature shyly uncovers to science and thereby proves that not only man, but all living creatures are the children of earth, formed from her dust and the life-giving spirit.

In the beginning the development of two great branches of creatures was started. One of these, the greater, which we have named the vertebrates or the backbone race, has culminated in the human family.

The other, the invertebrates, without backbones, finds its highest development in the ant family, which the great king regards as a suitable teacher for the sluggards in the race appointed as rulers in

To the modern scientist this selection is not at all wonderful, for as recent develop-ments have revealed the ant as the head ments have revealed the ant as the head of the invertebrates, she is capable of giving us many useful lessons. If man were as strong and wise as the ant in proportion to his magnitude and brains, this universe would hardly bound his powers. Few could ever guess the number and perfection of human arts that have been evolved and developed by this "little but exceeding wise" people.

Few indeed have suspected that they have organized themselves into kingdoms and provinces, into republics and states,

have organized themselves into kingdoms and provinces, into republies and states, into cities with police and people.

Few know that they have generals and warriors, nurses and hospitals, palaces and kitchens, and all the appointments of the human race; that they have slaves and cattle, farms to employ each; that they wage wars and plunder each other just as human creatures do.

wars and plunder each other just as hu-man creatures do.

Few, even, can imagine that they have their courts of justice and their funeral picceesions; that they execute their crim-inals and bury their dead according to forms somewhat similar to those adopted by our race. (Right here my wife says they are worse than white folks' children to steal

Huber and Forct, the great Swiss ento-mologists, have suggested many of these wonderful facts, but it has remained for the English formicary under the eyes of Sir John Lubbock, Thompson and others to uncover the startling progress made by our rival friends "over on the other ridge,' and to prove to us that ganglia as well as brains can accomplish great results in the world of progress.

The Aut Cowboys.

The Aut Cowboys.

Well, did you know that our forefathers were originally all "cowboys" or "sheep-boys?" So are the ants of today—only a few centuries behind us.
They have their great herds of shorthorns, Jerseys, Alderneys, etc. Few intelligent people question this well known feet now yet only a few years ago. I retelligent people question this well known fact now, yet only a few years ago I received a printed letter from four or five leading lawyers in Georgia beginning thus: "Dear Professor—We beg your pardon for doubting you when you said that ants have cows. We have just seen the ants and the cows and the process of milking and we now stand ready to endorse any wonderful thing you may say about the ant."

Here is what the lawyers saw:

No. 1 represents Mrs. Ant milking her pet Jersey, while No. 2 presents her in a sort of makeshift operation, or trying to coax the cream from a "scrub" to which she has been forced to resort for lack of better dairy stock.

she has been forced to resort for lack of better dairy stock. Please understand that the scale bug has long been a native and is much hardler than the tender little aphis, and also accept the fact that Mrs. Ant has about as great a variety in her herd of cattle as the best stockmen in America can boast, as already hinted, but sometimes she is forced, as we are, to fall back on the old American "scrub." Have you recognized the ant's cow? I hate to call it a louse, for it is not at all like a louse, yet most people will cow? I hate to call it a louse, for it is not at all like a louse, yet most people will know it as the little green "plant louse" found on the grapevine, or the darker one found on the chrysanthemum. Almost any lady who is fond of flowers can tell you what a scalebug is, and I suppose some of them can describe to you the poor ant's persistent but almost futile efforts to milk one of the latter, which is one of the worst robbers of plant life, and their good patrons, the innocent ants, are made to suffer for the crimes of the marauders.

Why Called Ant Cows.

Why Called Ant Cows.

Why Called Ant Cows.

If you examine with a microscope the aphidae and similar insects you will find near the back end of the abdomen, but on top, two little black tubes, from each of which there comes, while the insect is feeding, a clear, sweet liquid called by farmers "honey dew." If no ants are near to gather it it is dropped on the leaves or the grass below and under evaporation or concentration it is almost as sweet as sugar. The aphidae, or ant cows, suck the sweet sap from certain plants and change a portion of it to this honey dew, of which the ants are exceedingly fond, and the secretion of which they stimulate by, stroking the bodies of the aphidae with their antennae, or feelers. or feelers

nae, or feelers.

This is, in fact, their process of milking, and so soon as a small drop of the fluid appears at the end of either tube they seize it with avidity. All of us know that the ant is as ready to rob the jam pot as is the ant is as ready to rob the jam pot as is the pet of the household. Hence, nothing on earth so pleases Mrs. Ant as a good milk cow. Here and in her slaves all her interests center. For these the different colonles plan and build, war and fight with each other, and about these will cluster the wonderful facts which I shall reveal to you in future papers about the ants and their do

Like Abram of old, they are fond of cat-tle and slaves, and like him, they will fol-low the "four kings" to the ends of the earth to recover such property when plun-

But our ants are now sleepy ants, and we must let them alone to recover strength to exhibit themselves. John W. Glenn.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

A Story of Three Boys' Narrow Escape from Hungry Wolves In the "Wild West."

Written for The Junior.

Among those who, in the early days, emi-grated to the west, was an old family of Puritan stock by the name of Nelson.

In those days what we now know as the west was an unknown country. All the country now lying west of the Allegheny mountains was called the west, and the great states of Chio, Tennessee, Kentucky and others were still comparatively unsettled.

Thomas Nelson was an honest and industrious farmer, from the good old state of Vermont. He owned a large tract of land, about a hundred and fifty acres, part of which he cultivated, and the rest was covered with trees, which afforded plenty of fuel for the household.

It was during the early part of the eighteenth century when the "emigration fever" was at its height, when large numbers went in emigrant trains. It was at this time that he entertained the idea of moving himself and family into the interior.

rior.

This idea he turned over and over in his mind, for he was a shrewd old fellow and weighed his ideas well before putting them into practice, until it developed into action, and he came to the conclusion that emigration would be beneficial to himself and family. So he decided to move.

He sold his land and farm implements, and bought a good spen of horses, a strong

and bought a good spen of horses, a strong covered wagon and the necessary stores for the journey and joined the emigrant

for the journey and joined the emigrant train.

On their journey they would have to meet the dreaded red men and wild animals, but they were willing to risk their lives if in return they should find a good home in the wild west.

Nelson was the most prominent man among the emigrants. They always treated him with respect. He was a good hunter, and well versed in woodcraft, and valuable as a guide, and they all obeyed his instructions implicitly.

The Nelson family were certainly happy, in spite of unseen dangers that threatered them all the time. The three boys—Tom, Bob and Dick—were fine specimens of ruddy youth. Tem, the eldest, named after his father, though not yet out of his teens, was a vigorous youth, nearly six feet tall, and was an expert with the rifle. In this respect he was a valuable acquisition to the party. The other two boys, though not as large or as strong as Tom, were both sturdy youths, and they both knew how to use their rifles.

When almost at the end of their journey, they stopped to recuperate before going farther, for they had traveled hundreds of nalles by a slow and tedious mede of transportation.

It was Nelson who first proposed to form a camp, and his proposition met with unanimous approval. So they selected a

a camp, and his proposition met with unanimous approval. So they selected a spot that was free from brush, and soon the whole party took on an enimated ap-pearance as all were glad of an opportunity to rest.

A majority of the men shouldered their rifles and went out in the surrounding woods in search of game, and a short while

woods in search of game, and a snort while after they had left a report from a gun announced the success of one of the party.

The three Nelson boys went with the party, but soon returned, for they had discovered a lake while rambling that was frozen over with good, solid ice. The night before had been bitter-cold, and thus assured the firmness of the left.

before had been bitter cold, and thus assured the firmness of the ice.

Each of the boys had a good pair of steel skates, and the Nelson boys were experts. What a New England boy dees not know about skating is not worth knowing. So back they went with their skates, their mother cautioning them not to wander too far in an unknown country.

far in an unknown country.

The lake was a large one, being about a mile or so wide and about fifteen miles

Iong.
The boys reached the lake after a short Journey through the woods. Each was en-thused at the thought of another opportu-nity to practice his native sport. After se-curing their skates well on their feet, and with rifles slung over their shoulders, they started out to explore the newly discovered lake and also to hunt for game along the shores.

As they glided so smoothly over the ice they chatted merrily with each other, and finally Tom proposed a race. Each was enhusiastic at the idea, and each confident

of his own success.

Tom gave the signal and they started off spectator it would have

together. To a spectator it would have been hard to say which would win, for they were all expert skaters.

In a short while Bob had the lead by about five yards, then Tem had it, and he held the lead, his long legs and superior strength giving him the advantage. In spite of the other two boys' efforts to fain lest ground they could not each him.

gain lost ground, they could not catch him and so he won the race.

They stopped to rest and to catch their breath. Just as they were about to sit down a long howl rang out upon the frosty air, which startled the boys. They jumped to their feet in greaterment.

to their feet in excitement.
"It's the howl of a wolf," said Bob, excitedly

"I just want to get a peep at his lord-ship and I'll soon fill his careas with buck-shot." said Tom with a confident air. "But," cried little Dick, his face animated

with a glow caused by the exciting predica-ment, "father says that they come in packs and they're more feroclous in 'the winter than at any other time."
"Pshaw!" cried Tom, "they won't hurt you."

But the serious expression on his face be lied his words.

Just then another howl came over the ice, which made the surrounding woods ring and then the boys saw the cause of the yelping.

About half a mile off a lot of shaggy creatures, with flaming tongues and gaunt mouths burst from the forest. They were

a large pack of feroclous wolves, covered with a shaggy coat of gray hair. Tom saw that unless immediate action was taken they must become a prey to these vicious creatures, and they were not

these vicious creatures, and they were not lads to meet the apparently inevitability without a struggle.

They couldn't fight them, because their ammunition would give out before they were killed, and if they were to retreat on their skates, why, they would be overtaken and devoured.

He had to bring his powers of discrimination into play and accept either of the two

tion into play and accept either of the two chances. And Tom being the oldest, they went by his advice.

Tom was in favor of retreating, because they stood a better showing than to stand and fight; so they decided to go back.

So they started back. It was to be "A Race for Life," and each put forth his best efforts and moved over the ice with a rapidity that was phenomenal.

On came the wolves, snarling, biting, with hunger glaring in their eyes and snapping their teeth in anticipation of a feast. They had gained a momentum on the lee that increased at every jump they took, and were getting nearer and nearer to the boys, which made them exert them selves to the utmost. Truly it was a race for life.

Tom had loaded his riffe when he started and had been Reeping it for a last shot, but as they were about a half a mile from the shore he aimed it in the air and pulled the trigger, giving a signal of distress, which was heard by those in the camp.

Near the shore was a large hole in the camp. Near the shore was a large hole in the ce about ten or fifteen feet square, which was cut out by the men to enable them to get water for their horses. The boys knew this hole was there and Tom formed a plan in which to work a ruse on the wolves, showing that his mind was still active, even in such peril.

This plan he communicated to his brothers in short, consecutive yells and they grasped the meaning, which was to skate up to the hole and then swerve off. The wolves, not knowing the danger, would keep right on behind them and thus get a ducking, and give the boys time as well.

On they came with a rush, yelling more and more as they got near their supposed prey, but this time they were outwitted.

The wolves, whose momentum was so great that they could not avoid the danger, plunged into the ley water.

The wolves, whose momentum was so great that they could not avoid the danger, plunged into the ley water.

The hunting party had returned. On hearing the danger signal they set out in search of the boys were forther forcen lake

The South Side Stars.

Have Formed a Baseball Team.

Last week a movement was started, on the part of the South Side boys, in the di-rection of the formation of a baseball team, which resulted in the organization of the South Side Stars' baseball club, under the management of Richard Joyner and Murphy

captain. The team will commence to practice in a short while. The following will be the makeup of the team:

Lafitte, catcher, is a veteran in the game, having caught on last year's Clippers.

Capahn, pitcher, occupied this position on the Clippers last year and did not lose a

single game

single game.

Murphy, first base; Boynton, second base, and Muse, third base, will be in the game from the start.

Gatins is looked upon by many as about the best shortstop the South Side has ever had. The fielders are Joyner, center; Tupper, left; Thompson, right. Joyner and Thompson played fine ball for the Clippers last year and may be expected to play the same wind of winning ball this year.

They will be open to challenges after February 20th. J. Gatins, first sub, is one of the best little players in the city for his size. Cox is second substitute.

Military Discipline.

During the early conquests of the French in Algeria, a quick-tempered general, thinking that one of his adjutants had displayed want of skill in carrying out his orders, so far forgot himself as to strike him with his riding whip.

The officer seized his pistol, took aim at the general, and was about to fire, but the pistol would not go off. Then the general immediately called out:

"Eight days' arrest for not keeping your weapon in order!"

OUR JUNIOR CORRESPONDENTS

We have this week some letters from far distant states, telling how the boys and girls in other parts of the country spend

distant states, telling how the boys and girls in other parts of the country spend their time. One or two stories have been received for this department, which may be published later, if space permits. We want to impress again the necessity of your being brief in your letters. There are a great many correspondents and in order to give all an equal showing it is necessary to limit the space given to each writer.

We hope that all the boys and girls will write us something interesting. Here is a good chance for them to cultivate their tallent for writing. Remember that much depends on practice. Write what you have to say in as simple a way as possible, and you will not be far from the secret of gool composition. It is gratifying to see the widespread interest that is being taken in this department, and we hope that the boys and girls who read the department this week will be interested in it.

Ochea Mail Sanders, Elberton, Ga,—I live in El-

Ochea Mail Sanders, Elberton, Ga.—I live in Elberton, Ga. I live on a beautiful elevation in the northern part of the town which gives a good view of the town, which nas a large oil mill, and also a nice cotton mill, with other various industries. A beautiful and commodous jail has just been completed, and a fine courthouse is now in process of building.

Our railroad facilities are good. The Georgia, Carolina and Northern, running from Monroe, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., passes through the town, and a narrow gauge running from the Piedmont Air Line, at Toccoa fifty miles, has its terminus at Elberton. The population is about three thousand. Correspondents solicited.

Ruby Quarles, Granbury, Texas.—I live in the small town of Granbury on the Brazos river, and on the Rio Grande railroad, There are three churches here, viz: Methodist, Baptist and Chris-tian.

churches nere, the tian.

We have a splendid college and high school, one a rock, the other a frame building. The courthouse is a nice stone building; it was crected in 1891.

891.

I am going to school to the Granburg high chool, and I am in the seventh grade.

I will ask two questions:

When did a hall witted tory boy save a fort

from capture? When did a fog save our army?

Bessie Davis, Martin Springs, Texas.—As the cousins are discussing the subject; "Which would cheer the heart of the beggar most, money or kind words?" I will say: A kind word and pleasant voice, growing out of a cheerful and sunny heart, are gifts easy to give, but they are worth more than money.

than money.

It is a summary to the property of the heart, and brings golden treasures; harehness, on the contrary, seals them up forever.

Kindness makes the mother's lullaby sweeter than the song of the lark; the care-laden brow of the father and man of business less severe in its expression.

expression.

Kindness is the real law of life, the link that connects earth with heaven, the true philosopher's stone, for all it touches it turns to virgin gold; the true gold wherewith we purchase contentment, peace and love.

Write your name with kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of the people you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten.

with year by year.

In all social life it is by the little acts of watchful regard, by words, and tones, and gestures, and looks, that true affection is won and preserved.

W. F. Adams, Box 111, Hackberry, Texas.—Will you let an overgrown boy enter? The good year 1894 is numbered among the things of the past, and the new, 1836, has just dawned upon us.

Have you, like a wise general, laid out a plan of action—a campaign? What are going to do; have you ever given it ten minutes' thought, or are you just going to let things wag on, Micawber like, and wast for something to turn up? Can't we get out and turn something up ourseives?

I bave kept a diary for over ten years, and it is a great pleasure to go over it and read about what I thought and did then. How many of the cousins keep a diary? Try it this year.

If you are a farmer, are you going to try something new; a new plant or new seeds? I am not a farmer, but I am going to use my spara hours in trying to coax some celery, asparagus, prize tomatoes and potatoes to grow, and prepare my two Poland China pigs to take a prize at the fairs.

If you are going to school, what are you going to strive hardeset to learn? What had or useless habits are you going to quit? Make some good resolutions but do not tell any one about them, they will find it out.

I would like to correspond with some of the readers of Y. F. C.

Baxter Gordon, Winchester, N. C.—Dear cousins: I have just read some of the nicest letters in the children's column I ever saw.

I have just read a letter from "Earnest Willie." I thought it was the best letter I most ever read. I was so sad when I began reading it, that it seemed as if the tears would come whether or no, but as I read on toward the last, joy came in and took the place of sadness.

I certainly enjoy Aunt Susie's letters. All the fault I liave to find with them is, that they are not long enough. I would be glad if she would have a long one every week. But it guess it takes very near all of her time correcting the mistakes that the boys and girls make.

Well, I am going to visit my grandfather in a short time and stay a week. I am going through the country, for I had much rather travel by private conveyance than by rail.

Boys, let us be up and doing or the girls will certainly get abead of us.

Let us read all good books and oultivate our minds and be prepared to more than take the place of our fathers, for when they were growing up schools were not so plentiful and education was a great deal harder to get. So let us spur up and be prepared for a greate battle than theirs.

was a great deal narder to get. So let us spur up and be prepared for a greate battle than theirs.

I will close with best wishes to Aunt Susie and the cousins.

Georgia Mae Kyser, Pine Apple, Ala.—I will make my first attempt to write to The Constitution. I am a school girl; our school is very large. I like to go very much. I had a nice time during the early part of vacation playing with my dolls. But our home was darkened with sadness just before school began, by the death of one of my dear sisters. She was the pride and favorite of our family. Her name was Lucile, but we called her Love. She was taken sick this spring and gradually grew worse until her death on the 15th of August, and she died very happy.

Thive in the little town of Pine Apple. It has ten stores, two shops, two drug stores and three churches. I like the haptist church best.

I went to Sunday school every Sunday; last year except one. I am now working for a prize in Sunday school.

I am eleven years old and have read through my

I am eleven years old and have read through my

f am eleven years old and have read through my Bible.
Will some of the cousins tell me what is good for the ear ache? I suffer a great deal with it, and do not know any remedy for it.
Hoping that this will not find its way to the waste basket I will close by asking for corre-spondents about my age.

Josie Williamson and Dora Stubbs, Cedar Bluff, Ala.—Two more cousins come knocking for admittance. We will commence by giving a brief description of Cedar Bluff. It is situated on the banks of the Coosa river, and the place corresponds with the name; there are a lot of cedar trees here. It has about five hundred inhabitants, five business houses, two churches, one hotel, and railroad. boys will have to wake up or the g i ris

as the girls, but think they could do better if they would try.
We love The Constitution dearly, and await its arrival.

J. G. Denning, Winter Park, Fla.—Will you admit into your kingdom one more cousin from the land of flowers. My home is the south-central part of the state in the very midst of orange groves, which is king here instead of cotton.

I am a subscriber of The Atlanta Constitution, and think it is the best paper published for the people. I feel like a stranger in the midst of the cousins, but I trust that I will be acquainted before long.

How many of the cousins belong to the Epworth League? I am a member here at Winter Park, and I find it helps me to live nearer Christ.

I cono the sentiments of Pansy in her advice to the cousins, and it encourages me to do more for the cause of Christ by reading such letters as hers. O, how I do wish that the young men who are wandering in sin would take her advice and sirve to keep out of the deep paths of saw which looms out from every corser of this world. Young men, put your trust in God and he will lead you through the snares and temptations of this life. I find since entering the Christian life, that the trials and temptations are not so hard to bear as they were before, and that courage, truth and Godiness will be a success to any who are just entering manhood or womanhood.

Correspondents solicited, either sex.

"Mattle," Callowhee, N. C.—I live in the beauti-

"Mattle." Cullowhee, N. C.—I live in the beautiful viley of Cullowhee, and I think there is no place like it.
"Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home."
Some of our city cousins do not know and cannot realize the beauties and pleasures of a country life. There is so much fun to be had in the country that cannot be enjoyed in town, nutning for instance; I have gathered lots of chinquapins this fail.

country that cannot be enjoyed in town, nutting for instance; I have gathered lots of chinquapins this fail.

I have lots of flower seed to exchange for shells, or anything that would be pretty for my treasure box or play house.

Aunt Susie, I have been in the beautiful city of Atlanta, but cannot remember anything only the long plark car shedpand the cheery waiting room.

Mary Albright, Collierville, Tenn.—I am a little girl living on a tarm. We take The Constitution, and I love to read the letters from the children.
I am going to school in Collierville three and a half miles from home. We have a gentle horse and four of us go in a buggy.
I will send my ten cents to the Grady hospital.

Julia Burch, Enon, Ala.—Euclosed you will find ten cents for the Grady hospital. I am giad I have it to send you, and I wish I had more to send, for I sympathize with sick people, and hope all the children will send some.

Wytle and Lee Burge, St. Lupton, Col.—We are two Colorado boys, eight and ten years old, and are proud to call this grand sliver state our home.

Our papa is a tarmer, and this year raised 1,000 bushels of cots, and 300 bushels of corn, besides over a hundred tons of alf. Iva hay.

We mick four cows and sell the milk to a creamery for 8 cents per gailon, which bring us \$12 to \$14 per month. We can do any kind of farm work, an can irrigate better than an eastern "tenderfoot."

an can irrigate better than an extend foot."

We go to school and learn quite rapidly. We attended a Christmas tree and received a sack of candy and a card. Old Santa brought a big snow storm with him, and we have had very cold weather ever since.

Our papa and mamma expect to visit the Atlanta exposition next fail. Georgia is papa's native state, while mamma is a Coloradoan. We have a dear grandpa and grandma in the south we would like to see.

We inclose 10 cents each for the Grady hospital children's ward.

Maggie Newton, Mayaville, Ga.—This is the first letter I ever wrote to be printed, so I hope it will not find its way into the waste backet.

I am just eight years old; my mamma has been dead nearly five years, and I live with my grandma and aunt. My papa lives in Washington City, and only comes to see us once a year, but how glad we are to see him when he does come!

I have never been to school but I am in division in arithmetic, and write to my papa every Saturday. I got a prize in Sunday school last Sunday for not having missed a question during the year. Hoping to see my letter in The Constitution Janior with the other cousins, I will close, wishing all a happy New Year.

nior with the other cousins, I will close, wishing all a happy New Year.

Susie Watkins and Carrie Foose, Columbus, Miss.—A happy New Year to each and every one of the cousins. O, how we wish that each one of you would peep out of the window in which we are sitting and view the magnificent sight.

The show king reigns supreme. I wonder how many of the cousins sympathize with us? We are far away from our houses; in other words, we are "off at college;" the college which claims us as its pupils is the Industrial institute and college of Mississippi.

The college is located at Columbus, quite a beautiful little city. The streets are all so level, and many beautiful residences are thickly scattered over the city.

The Christmas holidays have just passed, and we have just spent our first Christmas away from home. Although it was quite a hard ordeal to endure, nevertheless, Old Santa Claus has been kind to us, as you no doubt would have thought, had you been permitted to peep in our room the other night as a crowd of girls were enjoying a feast, from out the boxes he had sent us.

There is the bitter as well as the sweet mixed with college life; but by striving we can make the sweet preponderate. Is that not so, you who have experienced college life?

Bennie W. Tugman, Meat Camp, N. C.— if the

Bennie W. Tugman, Meat Camp, N. C.—if the southern cousins could be here now and a se the snow, I guess they would think it looked a little like winter. For the last three days it has been snowing and blowing, twiring and whirling, pling and dying, until it is very disagreeable. I have been hauling wood nearly all day; I tell you it was rather chilly.

But let us look at the bright side. If snow is cold, it is very delightful to take a small sled to the top of some hill and slide down. Rabbit hunting in the snow is also very enjoyable.

I have two sisters and two brothers all older

ing in the snow is also very enjoyable.

I have two siters and two brothers all older than myself, except one baby brother four months old. Our school was out the 5th of December.

I think the fellow who wrote to The Constitution about the ground hog, or wood chuck, was a little mistaken. The ground hog comes out of his winter quarters about the 1st of Feb uary. If he can see his shadow he goes back and stays six weeks. But if it is cloudy and he can't see his shadow he stays out, for winter has broke.

There are plenty of ground hogs here: I frequently see them about the fields. In summer they eat our beans and pumpkin vines. We set steel traps at their dens and catch them. We have caught as many as five at one den. Their hides when dressed make splennful shoestrings.

Enclose 10 cents which I wish to contribute to the Grady hospital, also one cent stamp for the book of poems. Wishing you much success I will close. Age twelve.

close. Age twelve.

Mardie S. Zetroner, Rochelle, Fla.—We have been having some very cold weather for some time. It froze all of our pot plants and oranges. I live about half a mile from the thriving little village Rochelle. We had a nice Christmas; whad a little Christmas tree for the little ones. My two little brothers are the only pets I have.

Robbie Wilson, Una, Tex.—Seeing your call for contributions toward a children's ward in the Grady hospital, I gladly send you the dime which I know could not be put to a better use than caring for little children.

Bessie Evans, Apple Valley, Ga.—My father is a subscriber to your paper. I read all of the children's letters, and enjoy them very much. I am a farmer's daughter and I like to live in the country. I have one pet and that is my little distor; her name is Cleo, and we call her Teatsa I enclose a nickel as contribution for the Children's warst.

A WAYSIDE GLIMPSE

Spatches of Life Caught Up Along Atlanta's Queer Thoronghfare.

DECATUR SCENES ON

A Country Lad and His Visit to the Pawnbroker's Place.

THE "REGULAR" IS ALWAYS CONFIDENT

Life in the Wagon Yards, Where the Rural Representatives Gatner-A Novice on Decatur Fares Ill.

The motorman who shoots his yellow car up the tortuous length of Decatur street is not burdened with the monotony of existence. His route furnishes him with a vicissitude of scenes that would make material for a thousand side shows. He see umanity in all its variegated forms. It flashes before him with kaledioscopic vividness, and the queer combinations that mark his line of vision are a source of continual interest.

Through his swath in the morning mists he catches a glimpse of the whiskered pawnbroker polishing up his three balls, the banana man creeping from his lair, the newsboys scurrying on their run or



NOT LIKE "OLE MOLLY."

some early unfortunate marching down to the police station in charge of a helmeted bluecoat. This vision changes with every hour of the day until his sight is satiated. Night brings stranger scenes. He watches the restless throng until it disappears, leaving some lone, belated debauche stumbling home to face the ire of his furious

But it is simply a passing show to the motorman. He catches only the surface glimpse. There is more in the locality than he dreams of and his eyes would open with wonderment if he could linger at the different resorts, investigate the varied scenes and meet some of the members of that assorted society.

An Hour with Our Uncle. Decatur street is the veritable home of the pawnbroker. He flourishes here in all his glory. Beneath the low roof of his gloomy abode comes a host of scenes that furnish food for the imagination of a contemplative mortal. An hour spent in such a place would be full freighted with There all sorts of people congregate. They meet on a common footing, a great, unhappy family across whose brows necessity has written the doom of pride. In these places misfortune treads upon the heels of folly. The whole at-mosphere is laden with a dull gloom of tragedy. But there is comedy, too—comedy

flavored with pathos. Here comes a rawboned country lad, shy, timid, awkward and stammering. He un-wraps an old watch, an heirloom that has been handed down in his family from gene ration to generation and has ticked with unerring regularity for many years between its heavy gold faces. He unwraps it with hardly voice enough to tell his wants, looks at it tenderly and lays it into the avaricious hand of the man with the immobile countenance. The hooked-nose clerk on the other side of the room snickers at the scene. This droll figure of the country lad stirs his ribald laughter. But what a death of hopes this parting tells; how rude an awakening from pleas-

ticker I swung on to last week. Hard up yer know. What you give me on it? It'il stand \$10, every bit of it. Let it go at that to make up for that overcoat I let you

The Wonders of the World.

Several doors above the pawnbroker's is the wondrous dime museum. Here the crowds gather in response to the chorus from the dapper looking fellow who stands



A DECATUR STREET BELLE.

on the box with a package of yellow tickets "Now, ladies and gentlemen, the great "Now, ladies and gentlemen, the great museum of the earth is open. This is the only thing of its kind on this side of the water. Animals and curiosities collected from all clim's of the globe. This is the opportunity of your life—you must not miss it—you must not pass by. You will never see again what I have here to show you, ladies and gentlemen. This great show is going on now. It is going on this year minute. You can hear the animals. very minute. You can hear the animals roar. They are performing their wonderful tricks. That noise that you hear now is the mathematical pig. He grunts out the numbers just like a school teacher adds up his figures. How he does it nobody knows. It is one of the wonders of the world. Just behind me, ladies and gentlemen, just behind this curtain is the wild man. He was captured in the deserts of Africa. Come and talk to him. He will tell you about the strange life he has led. He is perfectly harmless. He has claws five inches long and his body is covered over with hair."

To this tune the crowd surges up the

street and behind the canvas where the young man talks there comes a medley of discordant sounds. The Roost of Rustlelty.

Just behind the stores of Decatur street are places of abounding interest. The wagon yards are the gathering place for the country people who come to Atlanta from the neighboring counties. The yard



PARTING WITH AN HEIRLOOM.

teams of the farmers are driven. This open space leads to the street. In the center is a huge shed, under which the horses are stabled. Above the shed is a queer little division cut up into different apartments in which there is just room enough for a bundle of hay and a brawny untryman.

When night comes the brawny country-nan sticks the bundle of hay under his tead, stretches himself out and prepares for his slumbers. He has companions, for in the stalls about him are rural repre-sentatives from nearly every county in north Georgia, who have made their way Atlanta for the purpose of disposing of their eggs and butter. In these places are held yearly reunions. The wagon yard is a political news center, as potent as the corridors of the Kimball, and from these places radiate divers schemes and plans.
Ill fares the farmer his first day on Decatur street. If he has never threaded the mazes of that thoroughfare before he will come out from the experience knowing more but thinking less of his fellow man On all sides he is besieged with interminable bargains. The fruit men grab him, the barbers fleece him and ne is made the victim of all the old games practiced upon the unsuspecting countryman who ash. He is bewildered, confused, amazed and as powerless among the wary sharpers as a babe in the vampire's grasp.

These ruralities pass most of their time about the shooting gallery. They spend their dimes lavishly with the hope of hit-

faced son of the soil stopped by one of the shooting places "just to try his hand." He was astounded at the complicated mechan-ism of the glittering rifles that loaded themselves, threw out the empty shell and cocked themselves all at one time. It was a revelation to him that grew stranger and stranger the longer he watched.

ting the bull's eye and thereby getting a

His time came to shoot but the "new-fangled" rifle sped far of its mark and his hope of obtaining the cigars dwindled



ant dreams; what an eloquent tale of shear suffring, stern necessity, despair. The old watch goes; a tear forces its way down the rugged cheek of the boy; he pushes the money in his jeans pocket with a heavy brought forth a lusty laugh from the rest brought from the rest brought from the rest brought from the rest brought brought forth a lusty laugh from the rest of the men about the place, but he said nothing as he gave back the rifle and made his way slowly to the street again.

A few hours afterwards he stepped in the street again.

Conductor Dick West is a member of the street again.

heart and steals slowly out to the street again.

How different the next visitor. He is a "regular" well-known habitue of the place. He knows "his uncle" well and steps up behind the screen with a firm, confident conditions as he gave back the rifle and made nothing as he gave back the rifle and made nothing as he gave back the rifle and made organization of Atlanta.

A few hours afterwards he stepped in the gallery once more. He carried on his broad shoulder a long, old-fashioned muzzle-loading musket, a rusty relic of war variety of the conductors order which the gallery once more. He carried on his broad shoulder a long, old-fashioned muzzle-loading musket, a rusty relic of war variety of the conductor of th zie-loading musket, a rusty relic of war times. The men gazed at him curiously. "Git out er ther way, fellers. Turn that thar bull's eye round. Here's ole Molly, an' she kin bust ther middle ev'ry time I have so cheap last time."

It's a matter of business with the pawn-broker. He counts out the money and his customer lingers there to have a pleasant chat.

An' she kin bust ther middle ev'ry time I touches ther trigger. Picked a squirrel off a dead hickory lim' eighty yards off yestiddy an' I jes' firished sellin' him up here. Don't want none er your new-flangled self-actin' guns in mine. Jes han' yer seegars here, stranger, I'm er goin' to use ole Molly some."

It required strenuous persuasion on the part of the proprietor to convince him that it was strictly against the rules of his establishment for any guns other than his own to be used.

There is good material on Decatur street

for a man of the veritist school. It would be a verdant pasture for Garland.
ALFRED C. NEWELL.

Obstructions in a Great Harbor Are less easily removed than obstructions of the bowels are by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, infinitely more effectual than violent purgatives, and which never gripes, convulses and weakens as they do. The Bitters also removes malarial and rheumatic complaints, billicusness, sick headache, nervousness and dyspepsia. Give this deserving remedy a fair trial and expect the best and most complete results.

IN ALL DIRECTIONS.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

DOUBLE DAILY SOLID TRAINS
WITH THROUGH SLEEPING CARS,
ATLANTA TO JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.
WITH THROUGH SLEEPERS,
ATLANTA TO CINCINNATI. DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS, WITH THROUGH SLEEPERS, ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS. TRIPLE DAILY TRAINS, ATLANTA TO NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

TRIPLE DAILY TRAINS, ATLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA & ROME. TRIPLE DAILY TRAINS, ATLANTA TO MACON.

THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPERS, ATLANTA TO KANSAS CITY. THROUGH PULLMAN SLEETERS, ATLANTA TO ST. LQUIS. THE ONLY LINE OPERATING ELEGANT PULLMAN DINING CARS.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diplome

S. A. L. CONDUCTORS

Something About the Ticket Takers on the Seaboard Air-Line.

THEY ARE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR

among the Best Conductors Running Into Atlanta-Courteous and Affable.
Their Railroad Career.

There are on the Seaboard Air-Line railroad some of the most popular railroad onductors running into Atlanta, and they are men known and liked, not only here and along the Seaboard line, but through the south, and some of them in other parts of the country.

Among them are men who have been with the Seaboard since its infancy, when the line was only a few miles in length, and have advanced from less important positions to their present station, along with the road as it itself advanced by adding mile after mile to its line. The Seaboard Air-Line railway has a rep-

station that cannot be gainsaid in that it is known to be managed and operated by as clever a set of men as ever happen to get together on any one road, and from president and general manager to the humblest employe they are enthusiastic workers for the road's interest and never fail to speak out when their line needs defending.

The operatives of the system regard it as one of the smoothest and best managed, as well as best salary-paying lines, in the south, and it has became proverbial that once a man gets with the Seaboard he is there for life, so satisfactory are the relations existing among those connected with the road from high to low.

The conductors on the Seaboard Air-Line share that general regard for the road and

share that general regard for the road and



they all feel and claim that they are with the best road in the south, and each one of them goes out of his way to speak that It has long since been acknowledged that a

service a set of pleasant, affable and court-cous conductors, who will win for the road favorable comment by the traveling pub-lic, thus increasing the popularity and bus-iness of the line.

The Seaboard is exceptionally fortunate

in that respect, in that it has a crew of conductors who are noted for their uniform courtesy and attention to passengers, and that statement will be borne out by any who have ever traveled over the road. The principal conductor's run on the Seaboard Air-Line is the train known as the "Atlanta Special,' 'a handsome solid vestibuled Pullman train between Atlanta and Weldon, N. C., a distance of 267 miles. The speciall goes through to Washington, but, as stated, the conductors on it turn back at Weldon, one of the principal points on the

Another through run on the Seaboard is the night train recently put on leaving Atlanta at 8:15 p. m., which is also a conductor's run to Weldon. There is also a local train between Atlanta and Eiberton known as the Eiberton accommodation. The six oldest conductors running these trains are I. P. Bourn, R. T. West, W. A. Lane, Pat Murphy, M. C. Putnam and J. C. Cothran, all of whom have been with the road several years.

lanta and are active members of the Atlanta division of the Order of Railway Conductors, being an important part of the membership of that organization. All of them stand high with their brother

of the most important details of the enter tainment arrangements having already been completed at his suggestions.

Conductor Bourn, it will be remembered was one of the liveliest factors in the great



I. P. BROWN.

ring contest at the conductors' fair, held in November list, and if it had been possible for anybody to defeat "Cap" Beall, Mr. Bourn would have done so, As it was he was second best in the contest, coming out the conductor will be the contest of the conductor will be the conductor to the conductor of the conductor will be the conductor to the conductor of the conductor of the conductor will be the conductor to the conductor of ahead of Conductor Willingham, of the Southern, between which two there was great rivalry.

Pat Murphy is known as the jolliest Irish ticket taker in active service—Mike Mehan having retired—and is one of the widest experienced men on the road, having traveled the world over from boyhood.

W. A. Lane is a very young man, but has the reputation of being exceedingly steady and one of the most reliable conductors who pulls the cord on the Scaboard. Conductor J. C. Cothran is one of the highest esteemed and respected men of them all, and he stands exceptionally well with the officials of the road, having had great experience in the business.

Mr. M. C. Putnam has been in the railroad business in one capacity and another for about twenty we warm and he is re-

for about twenty-five years, and he is regarded as a man knowing every hook and crook of every line in the south and many elsewhere. He has charge of the Elberton accommodation, and his efficiency and courtesy are highly lauded on that train.

John C. Cothran is a thorough railroad

man, and is familiar with every detail of the business, having had a wide experience since going into the service. He was born and raised in the famous old county of Abbeville, South Carolina, historical as being the birthplace of seces-sion, the first meeting of that kind being held in that county. It was also in Mr. Cothran's birth county, that President held in that county. It was also in Mr. Cothran's birth county that President Davis held his last cabinet meeting.

Mr. Cothran began his railroad life as a brakeman on the South Carolina division of the Richmond and Danyille railroad in 1881, and filled that position for one year when he was promoted to conductor. He remained with that road until 1886, when he resigned and went west, railroading on some of the biggest lines in the country for



nearly five years, when he came back south and accepted a position with the Seaboard, where he has since been in the passenger service. Mr. Cothran is very passenger service. Mr. Cothran is very popular with the officials of his road. I. P. Bourn began his railroad career in the service of the Atlantic Coast line in 1882. He was a freight brakeman on that road for one year, when he was promoted to freight conductor, which position he held

until 1886, when he was promoted to freight and passenger conductor. In 1890 he resigned his position with the coast line and accepted one with the Geor-gia, Carolina and Northern as passenger conductor, which position he still fills which position he schi mis-when Mr. Bourn went with the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, that road operated only forty-five miles of track, and he took charge of the first regular passenger train

run on the road.

R. T. West began his railroad life in 1877 as a baggage master on the Spartanbe Union and Columbia railroad, which p tion he filled for one year previous to being promoted to conductor. He remained with that road until it was leased by the Colum-via and Greenville railroad, when he was transferred to the latter road and ran as conductor between Columbia and Green-

Fom the Columbia and Greenville Mr. West went with the Atlantic Coast line as flagman and baggage master, soon being promoted to conductor, running between Charleston and Florence, S. C. in 1890 he resigned that position to accept one with the Seaboard Air-Line, under Captain J. A.

At that time the Seaboard was only operated as far as Greenwood, S. C. In 1892 e was made passenger conductor on the aboard, and during last winter run the Elberton accommodation train between Atlanta and Elberton. He is now on the "Atlanta Special," running between Atlan-ta and Moaroe. N. C. Walter A. Lue is twenty-seven years

of age and began his railroad career when eighteen years old as a telegraph opera-



tor on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway. Remaining in that position years he accepted a clerkship in the cengineer's office of the Seaboard, and s ed in that capacity previous to the comple-tion of the road to Chester, S. C. He was then transferred to the superintendent's office, and after serving a short time as clerk, was appointed conductor, and put in charge of a freight train.

in charge of a freight train.

Mr. Lane was promoted to passenger conductor, which position he has since filled to the perfect satisfaction of the Seaboard and the public. He has been with the road for the last seven years and has never had an accident in which a passenger was hurt on his train since running as con-ductor. Mr. Lane is a North Carolinian; he hailed from Chatham county, in that

Edgar L. Murphy has had a wide experience in his career, having traveled since his early boyhood. At the age of sixteen he was a sailor on board a vessel which visited many of the important ports of Euvisited many of the important ports of Europe and that early experience fitted him for a man of the world. He first began railroading as a timekeeper for the western North Carolina railroad, at Newton, N. C., which position he filled for several months. He was then offered a position as a bridge foreman of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad at Catawba river. South Carolina, which he accepted and filled until taking charge of the track-laying force. When the road was completed to Chester, S. C., he was appointed baggage master and express messenger, he beling the first baggage master ever appointed by the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad.

the first beggage master ever appointed by the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad.

Later he was appointed to material train conductor. When the road was completed to Atlanta he was promoted to passenger conductor and still remains in that position. Mr. Murphy has a good record with the Seaboard and stands well with his superior officers, having been identified with the road since shortly after it was started.

M. C. Putnam, who runs the Athens accommodation train on the Seaboard is the oldest railroad conductor, in point of service, on the road, his railroad career beginning as far back as 1859.

He is a native of Manchester, N. H., and commenced railroading as a brakemag on the Richmond and Danville railroad in 1859. From that position he was soon promoted to freight conductor, running a train for eight years in that capacity, when he was again promoted, being made passenger conductor on a train running between Richmond and Greensboro.

In 1852 he accepted a position with the Richmond and Allegheny road, remaining with them four years, and then going to the Baltimore and Ohio as yardmaster in Pittsburg, Pa. Returning to the south, he was with the Richmond and Danville again for six months and then with the Norfolk and Western for eighteen months as freight conductor. In 1850 he secured a position as conductor on a construction train of the Seaboard and has been with that road since that time, being promoted from construction train conductor to freight conductor and then to passenger conductor.

Mr. Putnam has had twenty-five years of actual railroad experience and is thoroughly conversant with the business from every point of view.

Prompt relief in sick headache, disziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guar-

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price, Small dose. Small pill.

A Traveler's

outfit should be compact but it should always include a supply of

Allcock's **Porous Plaster**

the best remedy known for sprains, strains, lame back, congestion arising from cold, any one of the innumerable pains and aches liable to come at any time. Avoid Imitations claimed to be "Just as

Allcock's Corn Shields, Allcock's Bunion Shields. Have no equal as a relief and cure for corn and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills relieve headache, torpid liver and diseases caused by impure blood.



Between our expectations and realifaultless fashionable

MEN'S SUITS unsold. They range from \$10 up to

\$15 a Suit. We are determined to reduce our stock and offer you CHOICE OF THE LOT

untie your purse strings. Be among the first to save from \$2.10 to \$7.10 on your Suit. No use in buying half made stuff when our goods can be

EISEMAN & WEIL, 3 Whitehall St.

Men's Pants worth \$4.50 to \$6 at

EDUCATIONAL.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

IN PRETTY CHINA PERCITTEE HOME

-GO TO-LYCETT'S. 831/2 Whitehall Street. Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale, White China for Decora-tion a specialty.

Southern Shorthand and **Business University**, ATLANTA, GA.

The largest and best in the south. Graduates secure positions immediately. Over 6,000 now at work. Send for handsome catalogue and enter at once oct 28-1m.

For New Year's. EVERYTHING MUST GO.

Call and see the many beautiful pictures and make an offer.

Original water colors \$1.

JAMES P. FIELD, 68 Whitehall street.

J. B.Roberts, Real Estate,

45 Marietta Street.

THE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY Centractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,

"We're Right in the Push."

When the advertising atmosphere is so heavily charged with exaggeration, it is well to remember who the honest advertisers are. Windy assertions about GREAT reductions-advertising goods at impossible prices, find no lodging place in the minds of intelligent people. Dull trade throughout the legitimate business season may make necessary, wild statements from some clothiers to attract trade, but the schemers will have to scheme harder and find new disguises for their lame excuses before they can stop the people from coming to this store for honest values. The triumph of this store is the triumph of intelligence, and you have made it so. Trade has been up to the mark here, yet there's a touch of attractiveness in the styles and assortments. We've added another and more taking attraction-RE-DUCED PRICES (natural order of things here at this season); LOWER PRICES than you find ELSEWHERE....

Geo. Muse Glothing Go.,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters, 38 Whitehall Street.

ISAAC LIEBMAN

Real Estate, Renting and Loans Agent,

28 Peachtree Street Local Money to loan on HOYT Atlanta Property at 7 per

cent and 8 per cent. \$1,400 BUYS 3-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x130, on Bailey street. \$500 ON ANY TERMS buys new 3-room house, lot \$5x100, on Collins avenue, near Marietta street. Why pay rent?

\$1,000 BUYS 4ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x120, on Bailey street, near Fair street. \$1,750 BUYS new five-room house, corner lot, 50x150 on Crew street; easy terms.

I HAVE A HOUSE and about an acre of ground on Flat Shoals road to exchange for several pieces of central property A Suit at very low figures.

I HAVE FOR RENT-Nos.

15 Marietta street

Sam'l W. Goode.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S Real Estate Offers.

50 ACRES, 10 MILES FROM ATLANTA, 1½ miles from Montreal on the Seaboard Air-Line railfoad; 20 acres cultivated; 12 acres bottom land; plenty of timber; 4-r. house and cribs and outhouses; fine orchard—a choice suburban farm, for \$1,200; will exchange for Atlanta property.

48 ACRES, 2½ MILES from Norcross, Ga., on the Southern railroad, 16 miles by wagon road from Atlanta; 30 acres cultivated; good land; convenient trains from Norcross to Atlanta; land lies well—a choice little farm home for only \$1,000.

1,660 ACRES WELL improved farm, near Thomson and Messena stations on the Georgia railroad, with residence which qost \$4,750, barns, cribs, sheds, tenant houses, plenty of timber and water; will exchange for Atlanta property on fair basis of valuation.

WASHINGTON STREET CORNER LOT:

ation.
WASHINGTON STREET CORNER LOT;
elevated, sodded, comparatively central,
east front; to exchange for 6 to 10-r. residence in good neighborhood; lot worth
44,00; might pay difference in money for place to suit.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
15 Peachtree St.

FOR SALE.

Having accepted a business offer in the ity of New York, I have determined to ell my home, No. 500 Peachtree street, in city of New York. 200 Peachtree street, ... this city.

The lot fronts 85 feet on Peachtree street and runs back 375 feet to a 20-foot street. For 250 feet back the lot is 85 feet wide, and the rear 125 feet is 35 feet wide.

It is a complete home, having every convenience, such as servants' house, stables, the public outcry on the venience, such as servants' house, stables, etc.

The sale will be at public outcry on the premises at 12 o'clock on January 9, 1895.

Any person desiring to inspect the house and premises \$415 a view of purchasing can do so between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock any day before the sale.

The terms of sale will be one-third cash, the balance in equal annual payments in one, two and three years, with interest at 8 per cent.

The purchaser can have possession within twenty days from the date of sale.

The purchaser has the privilege of paying all cash. HUMPHEEVS CASTLEMAN.

B. I. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate and Loans. 65 acres, 4-room house, large barn, 3/2 miles from city limits, northeast of Atlanta, near railroad, for £, 300, worth \$3,000.
PEACHTREE LOT, corner lot, over 100 feet front, offered at a lower price than any on the street:
112,000 For a beautiful hotel site, corner lot, near junction of Peachtree and Broad, cheap.
12,500 Beautiful Boulevard-lot, near Angier avenue. Avenue Arces land on the electric line, near Angler avenue.

1.500, 5 Acres land on the electric line, near Decatur, nice branch, terms easy.

WANTED—50 acres land on IR, and D. E. T., V. and 3a., or G., C. and N. railroad, well wooded, within 20 miles of Atlanta; must be cheap.

25 Per acre for 400 acres 8 miles from car shed, 150 acres river bottom.

Office 12 E. Alabama street; telephone 363.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE, 14 Wall Street,

Kimball House. For Rent.

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall St

MONEY SAVED.

SATISFACTION GIVEN TO EVERYONE at

Sugar.. \$1.00

pounds Peachtree Patent Flour. \$1.00 10 pound can Silver Leaf Lard., .90 2 cans Regal Corn (best Maine) .. . 25

3 cans Livingston Corn (best New cans (1 pound cans) Campbell's Jam.. \$1.00 cans White Cherries (quart

6 cans California Pears (quart eans).. \$1.00 6 cans California Apricots (quart cans California Peaches (quart cans).. \$1.00

10 cans Salmon.. \$1.00 20 pounds Pine Dark Virginia Buckwheat.. \$1.00

Hams (Best) per pound.

W, R, HOYT.

90 Whitehall St. China and Glass

Best qualities, best styles, best sellers of the season. All price smashed. Rattled lots that came to light in the after-Christmas pu ting to rights have been ridiculously reduced.

The conveniences for buying are perfect. The stock is without peer, rival or competitor because it is unmatched and unapproached in quantity, novelty, completeness, ele-

Dobbs, Wey & Co.

gance and cheapness.

61 Peachtree St.

OUR STORE,

56 and 58 Marietta Street, having

DAMAGED BY FIRE, We have moved to

41 AND 43 EAST ALABAMA ST., Where we will be ready to supply our customers as usual.

TRIPOD Paint Co.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Dayton Hale et al. will apply to the next regular meeting of the city council for franchise to build and operate an electric street railway in behalf of the Atlanta Electric Railway Company, along and over the following streets in the city: From Capitol avenue along Mitchell to Forsyth, thence along Forsyth to Poplar, also from Mitchell, along Whitehall to Wall street, also from Capitol avenue along Fair to Fraser, thence along Fraser to Woodward avenue.

janil-3t DAYTON HALE.

Catarrh, Ulcers,

Genito-Urinary Diseases, specific and chronic blood and skin diseases cured by advance treatments. DR. THOMPSON, Specialist,

231/2 Whitehall Street.
Consultation free. Hours 9 to 6, 7 to 8.

We have been searching the Eastern markets for merchandise---merchandise of a desirable sort that we could sell the people at lower prices than the country has ever known. We have been tremendously successful, and offer this week a great array of good things, just such as are most constantly needed in every household. The money we can save you will astound you.

RELIABLE GOODS ONLY OFFERED FOR SALE

Muslin Underwear

We invite an inspection of our lines of ready to wear garments for Ladies, Children and Infants. We have unquestionably the only complete assortment of well made, up to date Underwear now offered for sale in Atlanta, and for sale at prices so low as to make sewing at home absolute folly. Goods from the daintiest, finest made, to the great Basement line of low priced, well made garments.







These three styles and eighteen others are included in a grand sale of Gowns at 75c each. They are made of extra fine cotton, cut full long, and ample width, perfectly made, trimmed with cluster tucks, and embroidery or lace on yoke, neck and sleeves; such garments never shown before for less than \$1.00 each.

lars to let you know that WE SELL SHOES_Better Shoes, we think, for the same price or lower, than other dealers. If

We spend a great many dol-

this be true, and we stand ready to prove it, why not look here next time? "It is a feat to fit the foot," and our salesmen know their business; they have been trained from their youth-up. A shoe gives more comfort when fitted correctly; this we guarantee to do. We guarantee a saving of at least 25 per cent. in every item quoted. We are especially strong in these lines.

Ladies' Dongola button Shoes, opera, square and C. S. toes, Ladies' Dongola button Shoes, cloth and kid top, light and extension soles, C. S. square and pointed toes, plain and patent Ladies' colored and white satin and kld strap Sandals, \$3.00

Ladies' Vici kid button and lace Shoes, turned soles, C. S. opera and square patent tip, kid and cloth tops.....\$2.50 Ladies' French kid hand stitched and hand-turned button and lace Shoes, Piccadilly, opera, C. S. and square toes, patent tip

Ladies' bright Dongola button Shoes, C. S. and pointed toes,

patent tip and plain light and extension ssles......\$2.00

Misses' bright Dongola button shoes, C. S., opera and Phila-\$1.25 delphia patent tip, Misses' bright Dongola button Shoes, extension soles, square

\$1.50 and opera toe, patent tip, Misses' French kid cloth top button Shoes, square toe, patent tip and back, \$2.00

Children's grain button Shoes, tip of same, 8-2, 75c Children' bright Dongola button Shoes, opera and Philadelphia patent tip, 8 1-2-11 1-2, Child's Dongola button Shoes, patent tip, 5-8, .

Child's bright Dongola button Shoes, opera and Philadelphia patent tip, 5-8, Men's satin calf Bals and Congress Shoes, cap and plain toe, all solid, \$1.00, \$1.25

Men's calf lace and Congress Shoes, plain and cap toe \$1.50, \$2 Men's calf hand sewed lace and Congress Shoes, ten styles \$2.50, \$3

Men's cork sole lace and Congress Shoes, waterproof, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 Boys' satin calf lace Shoes, plain and cap toe, \$1, \$1.25

Boys' calf lace Shoes, plain and cap toe, \$1.50, \$2 Youth's calf lace shoes, heel and spring heel,. \$1, \$.25

30 dozen Gent's half Hose, remnant lot, sizes 91/2 and 10, fast

180 dozen Ladies' Silk Hose, double sole, high spliced heel and

218 dozen Gents' fast black and tan half Hose, hand seamed,

double sole, high spliced heel, double toe, 25c a pair, 6 pairs

210 dozen Misses and Boys' fast black ribbed Hose, medium

47 dozen odd lot Gent's half Hose, sizes 91/2, 10 and 101/2 tans

Blue and brown Merino Shirts and Drawers for men, worth \$1.

Brown and natural winter weight Drawers for Men, odd ones,

Merino ribbed Vests and Pants, in white and grry, for Ladies,

Flat woven Merino Vests and Pants, in tan and white, for

White and natural wool Vests, Pants and Drawers for Chil-

Ecru cotton elastic ribbed Vests and Pants, for Misses, to

Brown Blure Linen, 32 inches wide, special-very special

price......15C

Linen Huck Towels, fringe, and woven colored borders, size

22 by 40 inches, 15c each......\$1.75 dozen

Grass bleached, double Huck Towels, woven borders, extra

large size.....20c each

· · · · loc yard

Heavy 15-inch cream twilled Crash, all linen, with border,

Linen Bargains : : ::

Bleached and ecru ribbed elastic cotton Vests for Ladies,

Scarlet all wool Shirts and Drawers for Mcn for winter.

and heavy weight, double heel, toe and knee, 25c a pair,

Boys' Knee Protectors, Jersey 25c, Leather 35c.

Woven Initials given with every pair of Hose.

Real value \$4 a dozen

Worth 25c

6 pair for \$1.35

Worth \$3 dozen

35c and 5oc

30c each

\$1.00 each

50c each

25c each

39c each

HOSIERY.

double toe, 25c,

and slate, 3 pairs for 50c,

Misses and Boys' all wool Leggins

Knit Underwear.

Ladies, sizes 28 to 40, bust measure,

dren, on underwear counter, special

black and tans, to close at 15c a pair,

Special Sale of Drawers :.

Fine Drawers, trimmed with real Smyrna Lace, fine nainsook edgidg and inserting, extra fine materials, but only a few of any one kind, worth up to \$3.00 each, but are in small lots and must be closed; You get choice at 98c pair

Complete lines of long or short Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers, Chemise and Combinat on Skirts and Chemise, attractive styles and unusual prices. Infants' Dresses, long and short, Children's Under-

wear, better and cheaper than making them at home. Our stock is again in Colored . . .

condition to control Dress Goods your business. We are sorry to have allowed it to get so low, but our immense holiday sales "sold us out" before we knew it. We have been searching the Eastern markets 'since the 27th of December, and now offer for your inspection the Cheap. est Line of Desirable Dress Stuffs ever opened in Atlanta. Up.to-date materials-free wool prices.

200 pieces of new Dress Stuffs, including mixed Cheviots, Scotch homespuns, figured granite cloths, and numerous other good things, averaging 40 inches wide, all wool, or silk and wool mixtures, many pieces worth up to 75c yard, and none lesss than 50c,

Choice of the entire line at 35c We have shown during the present season a remarkable line of dress materials at 75c yard. They have been conceded the values of the year. We have just bought from the manufacturers, wao wished to wind up their fall stocks, the residue of these excellent fabrics, silk and wool mixtures, embracing all the best colorings and color combinations-they average about 42 inches wide-and make as handsome a frock as a woman need to wear,

New 1805 price 50c Novelty Suits-we have a limited quantity only, and now name a price to place them into other hands in short order. They are patterns worth up to \$20.00 each, and none less than \$12.50;

You get choice for \$7.50

Black Dress Goods: Of the standard fashionable varieties at 1895 Low

Priestley's all-wool Novelties, plain grounds with small figured designs, a variety of patterns-no more desirable material obtainable, 95c yard

All-wool Cheviots, 46 inches wide, an elegant cloth for the reigning style skirt, 85c yard 54-inch all-wool diagonal Cheviot, a very special article, and well worth a third more than price we ask,

65c yard Storm Serge—wide wale, 54 inches wide, a mate rial sold the country over at \$1.00 yard;

Our special price 75c Venetian Crepon-The ultra material for a hand some black costume, to be had of no other Atlanta house, just received here this week, \$1.25 yard

Blankets A good selection, all clean and fresh, and and Comforts at prices in keeping with the times. . .

Special-Ten-quarter Blankets, in white or grey, extra heavy, \$2.65 pair

Silkaline Comforts, filled with white wadding, delightfully fine and light, and the very next thing to a down comfort, special lot, have been up to now \$3,

On Bargain Counter at \$1.40 Full size Comforts at 390 each, never sold before less than 500; on sale in Basement Salesroom.

Embroideries Our full 1895 stock is here. We can show you all the new products in Swiss and Jaconet

sets, wide margin goods, and everything needful for Infants' wear and Ladies' and Children's wear. . . Special sale of all last season's sets in fine Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Embroideries. Many of the widths are missing, and in no case are the sets complete; but we propose to close the odd pieces at a nominal figure to make quick work of them.

Embroideries worth up to \$1.50 yard, 2 1-2 to 9 inches wide, choice on Big Bargain Table at

25c yard

The proper thing for day and evening wear. . .

Special sale of figured Silks for waists and dresses-Taffetas, Lousines, Gros de Londres, etc., any combination of colors you would care for, a selection of silks worth up to \$1.25 yard,

Choice on Special Table 69c yard All black figured Gros de Londres and figured Gros Grain, a very choice line of new patterns, \$1 yard Corded Crepon-A new weave just out in evening shades, a delightfully soft and lovely fabric, and a select lot of shades, 50c yard Moire Crepon, in cerise, and a complete line of party-

shades, very wide, and a particularly beautiful fabric, Solid colored China Silks, the genuine oriental stuff, any shade you could ask for, 22 inches wide,

30c yard

39C

Men's Furnishing Goods::

Men's white laundried dress Shirts, reinforced Men's colored French percale laundried dress Shirts, detached new style turn-down and standing collars

and one pair reversible cuffs, new spring patterns,

Men's night Shirts, bleached Pepperill drill and Wamsatta muslin, cut full length and width, Men's Suspenders, "the workers" kind, the best and most durable, all colors, elastic cord ends,

Men's bleached canton flannel Drawers, stockinet and tape bottom, Boys' "Acme" waist unlaundried Percale, a few dozen 50c ones left; to close:

Cloaks and Suits If your Wrap is yet Waists and Wrappers to be bought you are lucky. We have values for you now not obtainable a

Our Ten-Dollar Coats. - They have a reputation for individuality and perfection of fit; they are well made of excellent materials, and for choice,

The 1895 price is \$5.00 At \$10.00 we show a grand collection of fine garments, \$15 and \$16 qualities, all up to date, and each one well worth the original price. Fur Capes, Military and Golf Capes. We have some good styles to select from, and can interest you in

Ladies' Wrappers. . . .

Dark colors, best grade, Delaine finished prints, rich colors, big ruffled shoulders, full sleeves, and Watteau back, never less than \$1; 1895 price 75c

Carpets At Cut Prices

Surely you'll want a Carpet soon. We offer special induce ments to buy NQW, during dull season. Our terms are easy, our prices easier, for the customer, than ever before. What ever you can use in Remnants we assure you the price shall not be in the way of a trade. .

Body Brussels and Moquettes --- The best make with borders to match.....85c yard

\$4.75 Roll of 40 yards Lace Curtains. Special bargains, bought at a Sacrifice Sale by Mr. Davison last

week in New York. \$1.00 Lace Curtains at 50c pair. \$1.50 Lace Curtains at 75c pair. \$2.00 Lace Curtains at \$1.00 pair. \$2.50 Lace Curtains at \$1.25 pair. \$3.00 Lace Curtains at \$1.50 pair. \$4.00 Lace Curtains at \$2.00 pair. \$5.00 Lace Curtains at \$2.50 pair.

Also a lot of Irish Point Curtains. Regular value exactly double our prices. We ask you to inspect them early.

THAT

BASEMENT

We have been scouring the eastern markets for drives for this important money saving store. We have some of the cheapest merchandise ever sold to offer you this week. The attractions are varied and all of a useful, necessary sort.

Double width Dress Goods, new Scotch mixtures, 80 per cent wool and worth 35c yard; Basement price. 100 Double width mixed Suitings, nearly all wool, and by odds the best looking goods for a dress ever sold for this price, good styles, well worth 25c yard; Basement price.....121c New 1895 Outings, good line of styles, worth 71/2c yard; Basement price......40 Ginghams, small checks, plaids, etc., a regular 8c goods; Base-Cotton Checks, good heavy quality, apron check, plaids, etc. nowhere less than 5c yard; Basement price30 Unbleached Domestic, nearly yard wide.....40 Yard wide unbleached Domestic, Sea Island finish......50 Standard Indigo Prints, best grades, 1895 styles......50 Ladies' Gowns, beautifully made, perfect fitting, cut full sizes, made of good material, trimmed with lace, embroidery and cluster tucks; choice......590 Ladies' Drawers, good cotton hem and cluster tucks, all sizes; Spool Silks, black and all colors, full 100 yard spools, as good as anybody's 10c silk......Basement price 5c real value. T Spool Cotton, full length spools..... Per dozen 250 7 bars Troy laundry Soap for.....250 Good quality Household Ammonia for......50 Corsets, made of excellent Jeans, heavily boned, strong and perfect shapes,500 5,000 yards Hamburg Embroidery, Swiss Embroidery and

1895 White Goods Fresh, choice and cheap. Just the time of all times to buy for your winter and spring sewing.

Jaconet Embroidery, worth up to 25c yard-on Special Base-

ment Counter at......00

Women's Ribbed Vests, all sizes, each..... 10C

White long fold Check Nainsook, checks of 'all sizes; special

White check Nainsooks, long fold, excellent quality. 7 1-20 40-inch Victoria Lawn, a very superior quality.....10C White checked and striped Dimities-allso plaids-always 25c yard......1895 price 20c 36-inch India Linen, sheer and fine, a good 25c worth in every yard1895 price 200 Imperial Long Cloth, in 12 yard pieces—the most popular of all goods for underwear and children's clothing, . . Per piece \$1.50

36-inch all-Linen Lawn, 50c quality—here.....350

Handkerchiefs. . . Every day, any day you come you find bargains at this counter. We search for them. Get them. What we tell you about them is true or your money is returned.

Just in, another hundred dozen fine sheer, all linen, hemstitched and hand-embruidered Ladies' Handkerchiefs, un-Ladies' soft finished, all linen, hemstitched Handkerchiefs each10C Men's all linen, white, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, soft finish, ready for use, full size, each 15c, a dozen for \$1.75 Ladies', Children's and Men's colored border lawn Handker-

Ladies' and Children's white lawn Handkerchiefs 50

VOL X

Matting --- The extra heavy kind, usually sold at 20c yard

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VOL XXVII.

ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

KEELY COMPANY

Too much to tell, the task is hopelessly big. Interest everywhere; managers besiege us to advertise the good things they have gathered. They are right; you have a claim on us for just such helpful news, but it develops too rapidly for us to put it all into type. Come and see. Roam anywhere, explore every department; not because we are coaxing you to buy, but because it's fascinating, and leads to your money-saving. Everything is for sale—the stere is not a mu-

DRESS GOODS



Goods. With the wearer, a dress is good as long as it lasts; with a store, the choicest things will often lag from a whim on your part. Freshness of stock all the time is the price we must pay for a great Dress Goods business. On many of the present offerings we make quick, big losses, on others we come out even with first cost; on some, we make half the original ask help hustle 'em out. On all you save largely.

Black Dress Goods

COLORED DRESS GOODS

Novelty Dress Goods

Off 2 or 3 or 4 Off

Our great stock must find owners among you at once. The entire assortment on shelves and counters is thrown into this stupendous clearance sale. You simduring this occasion. We'll be too busy.

Think of It!

Our handsomest and finest Dress Goods at half, third and quarter of ormer prices. It is the most signal sacrifice ever made in Atlanta. The time to secure a bargain, the vital moment is_NOW!

Fur Capes Plush Capes Cloth Capes All Our Wraps THIS WEEK Nearly Given Away

We want to clear the racks of all the Garments that remain. You may get a Wrap now for next to nothing. The qualities are just as worthy and the styles are just as choice as when the prices were much higher. No puny, small reductions, but deep, strong cuts that are are astounding. There'll be many weeks of cold weather before the grass greens, and a Plush, Fur or Cloth Cape is just what you need. Price is not a bar. They've been put within the means of all. Stroll through the Cloak department tomorrow and enjoy the attractive display.

. . Women's Muslin Underwear . .

... Twenty Thousand Fresh Garments ...

.. Home Sewing Is the Veriest Extravagance ..

Great plans have been made for this January Sale of Muslin Underwear..... The regular stock and center counters in the main aisle are filled with the new goods. Everything ready at the opening of tomorrow's business.....

They are genuine bargains, although entirely fresh and made especially for this offering. Alleged cheapness is sometimes secured at the expense of size. Equal watchfulness as to finish and work is bestowed on all qualities of Garments included in this sale. Scores of storekeepers are eager to buy. It requires effort to prevent wholesale purchasing. The only method by which to defeat it is the limitation of the numbers of pieces to a single customer. Each person restricted to five each of the following items. This regulation is entirely for the public interest. We dont want the bargains gobbled up by a few-prefer them to be scattered broadcast. In many cases the prices quoted would not pay for the bare materials. Take a quick glance at these:



Drawers made of heavy, strong muslin, finished with cluster of tucks and wide hem, worth 45c; our price only......25C Drawers made of heavy, strong muslin, finished with cluster of tucks, wide hem and novelty stitch, worth 50c; our price only ... 34C Drawers made of heavy, strong muslin, trimmed with feather stitching, frill of neat embroidery and tueks, worth 75c; our price Corset Covers made of fine, strong cambric, cut low or high in the neck, extra quality in every way, worth 35c; our price only ... IOC



Skirts made of heavy, strong muslin, finished with three tucks and very wide hem, great value, worth 45c; Skirts made of heavy, strong, muslin, full length, trimmed with frill of Hamburg embroidery, worth 90c; Gowns made of heavy, strong muslin, Mother Hubbard yoke, trimmed with feather-stitched braid, eambric Gowns made of heavy, strong muslin, yoke of eighteen spaced plaits, cambric ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, Gowns made of finest and heaviest muslin, circular yoke of tucks and pretty embroidery, full fifty-six inches

Gowns made of heavy, strong muslin, trimmed with beautiful Hamburg edging and inserting, high, full sleeves, our own exclusive

Ideal Swiss Embroideries :: ::

ply choose what you please—at a This week we have ready for your inspection, criticism and selection the Embroidery display saving of half, third or quarter of of 1895. From every imperial and noteworthy source we've been gathering for months such elegance and daintiness as we are sure fair Atlantians will appreciate. Makers of Embroidery are tions are made so that we may divided into classes—those who cater to careless ideas, caught by expansive, showy, scattering work clear spaces for the new victories that's bad when new, and ruined when washed; those who do better, but skimp; those who produce just ahead. Come to see the ex- artistic patterns of varying degrees of elaborateness on fine fabric; edges that are not injured by hibition-come prepared to buy. laundering, generous margins; combining exquisiteness, usefulness and economy. We think Excuse us from giving samples the best alone good enough for our trade. As to cost—there's the charm! For you'll get these marvelous creations-so delicate and filmy-at less than you've paid for the common coarse sorts. With great faith in you we have started the season with a stock unusually large, Flouncings, Edgings, Insertings, All-overs, single or in matched sets in white, cream, cerise, bluet, pink, lilac, tan, nile, corn and yellow. You'll find every effect here.



Surprisingly Beautiful Spring Silks.

All A-Shine With Grace.



If you have any money to invest in Silks and have any respect for your own interest you will consider seriously the appended statement about our present stock and prices. The goods were secured mainly from French and Swiss manufacturers. We caught them by energetic methods that bring the cost to you down to the lowest level of cheapness.

Silks for brides, bridesmaids and maids of honor; Silks for reception, dinner, ball, theatre and street dresses; Silks for tea gowns, morning wrappers and skirts; Silks for shirt waists, dressing sacques, sleeves and trimmings; Silks for every domestic or social occasion are here in unlimited variety, including all the newest patterns, colors and weaves of the opening season.

Checked and Striped Kiki Silks, 22 inches wide, recent importations and warranted to wash perfectly, all Tuileries Silks, cream and white grounds with colored fleur-de-lys, sprays, scattered leaves, checks and

stripes, exquisite for tea gowns or evening wear, worth 75c; our price......40C Plain Japs-27 inches wide, light, dark and black, worth 75c; | Plain Indias-27 inches wide, light, dark and black, worth \$1.00;

Novelty Silks in all colors and combinations: Glaces, Changeables, Illuminated Armures, Satin Duchesse, Bengalines, Habtuai, Bro-

Black Silks-a great variety, embracing Gros. d' Londres, Faille Francaise, Peau d' Soie, Satin Duchesse, Luxor Bengaline, Taffetas

KEELY COMPANY | KEELY COMPANY

argains! M. RIGH & BROS.

Greatest Cut-Price Sale

OVERSTOCKED DEPARTMENTS

Ever Known in Atlanta.



CLOAKS____

Ladies' Coats that were \$5, now	60 -0
Ladies' Coats that were \$6, now	0
Ladies' \$10 Cloaks are now	\$5.00
Ladies' Capes, the very latest styles in colors and blacks, that	
Ladies' \$20 Jackets are now.	\$10.00
Ladies' Capes that were marked from \$17.50 to \$22.50 we offer now at	

SILKS

Fancy Silks Thrown Out

On Our Front Tables

Silks that are marked down from \$1 and \$1.15 per yard go at. All Fancy Silks that were \$1.40 to \$2.75 all go at.....

READ Eleven-Quarter Blankets, warranted all wool warp and THIS! filling, at \$2.98 per pair—Beats all record.

AND Eleven-Quarter, all wool Blankets, worth \$6 at.\$3.97

THIS! Twelve-Quarter, all wool Blankets, worth \$8, at \$4.47

Comfortables. SEE_Cotton Comforts at 75c were \$1.25.

Underwear.

Ladies' all wool Vests and Pants that were \$1.25 to \$2 sell at 75c. Children's Ribbed Wool shirts and Drawers at 25c each.

Gents' White Shirts with colored Pique and Percare bosoms, the latest styles, sold everywhere at \$1.50; our price.....

FURNITURE.

Our Mr. E. Rich has left for the market to place our spring orders in Carpets and Furniture. Contracts for goods will be made this season by the carload.

TO CLEAR THE WAY

For goods that will arrive next month we make prices lower than ever.

520 Bedroom Suits, 3 pieces	\$12.50
522.50 Bedroom Suits, 3 pieces	\$15.00
530 Bedroom Suits, 3 pieces	\$17.50
And reductions at the same ratio up to \$50 Suits.	

Everything in the Furniture and Carpet lines at cost and less than cost. If you need anything in the line come and see what we

Odds and Ends of Carpets, Rugs, etc.; everything in the department at

Body Brussels......90c... Axminsters\$1.00 10-wire Tapestries......70c

INGRAINS 35c to 60c per yard—a beautiful line. Big line Office Mattings, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, etc., at cut prices to close them out. 10 rolls Hemp Carpet at 15c yd. 8 rolls Hemp Carpet at 12 1-2c yd

200 Spring Roller Shades at 20c. 250 Spring Roller Shades at 15c, ALL WONDERFUL VALUES AND RELIABLE MERCHANDISE!

M. RICH & BROS.,

54 and 56 Whitehall.

It is stated that the senators and repre rentatives of the old fourth congressional district of Alabama propose to offer a bill when the legislature reconvenes to redistrict the state. No change is contemplated excepting in the second, fourth, fifth and Linth districts. The second is proposed to be changed only by taking out Wilcox county. The fourth is proposed to be put back where it was in 1890, embracing the counties of Dallas, Hale, Petry, Lowndes and Wilcox. The proposed change in the fifth consists in taking out Lowndes and, substituting Chilton and Bibb. Hale, Perry and Bibb are proposed to be taken from the minth and Shelby, Talladega, Calhoun and Cleburne added.

At first flush this appears to be a most declarable.

desirable rearrangement. As these districts now stand there is no sympathy whatever existing between the counties. Take the ninth district, for instance, which runs rom the upper end of Blount county to the lower end of Perry. Blount and Jefferson are mining and manufacturing counties. Bibb is half and half, and Perry and Hale and dyed-in-the-well black belt, or cotton producing counties. Jefferson and Bibb are trong protective tariff counties; Bibb and Hale and Perry are strictly for free trade. A candidate for congress, the hopes to win, has to hedge as he goes down the line accordingly. The geographical arrangement of the districts mentioned is almost ridiculous. They are constructed after the plan of a shoe string. What ef. w arrangement would have po

litically is being figured out.

The proposed changes would make the congressional map of Alahama look much ess like a hen had drawn it than the pres

An Aged Man Marries a Child. Greenville, Ala., January 12.—(Special.)— Mr. John Blackman, an excellent gentle man of eighty years, was married here last night to Miss Ada Weaver, a pretty miss of scarcely fourteen. The ceremony was a pretty one, and both contracting parties ap pretty one, and both contracting parties appeared to enter into the life contract with more than ordinary anticipation. The bride's mother was present and smiled approval of the union. The couple start life together with the best of prospects, their friends think, the groom having experience in the ways of this rugged world and the bride on abundant supply of energy and bright anticipation of youth.

Practical and Patriotic Instructions Florence, Ala., January 12.—(Special.)—An important course of lectures will be inaugurated at the State Normal college next Monday. Beginning Monday the junior class of the English section will devote a month to the study of the late war between the states. Much of the month's work will be by lectures by Professor Dinwiddle.

Dr. Paul Jones Seriously Ill.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., January 12.—(Special.)—General R. C. Jones, president of the University of Alabama, received a telegram this evening announcing that his brother, Dr. Paul Jones, of Camden, Ala., is desperately ill with pneumonia. General Jones left for Camden this evening. Tuscumbia Waterworks Sold.

Tuscumbia Waterworks Seld.

Tuscumbia, Aia., January 12.—(Special.)—
At a public auction yesterday the property and franchises of the Tuscumbia waterworks were sold under a mortgage made to H. I. Armstrong, trustee, for the benefit of parties who bought the bends of the water company. The property was bought in by Armstrong for the Continental National bank, of Memphis.

Another Baby Burned.

ingham, Ala., January 12.—(Special. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pink Hal was accidentally burned to death Powers, was accidentally burned to ceath monday at their home near Union. Mrs. Prwers had stepped into the yard to look after some household duty, when the child screams called her back, but too late to rescue her from her horrible fate. Little Vivien was three years old, and the only

The Alabama Bible Society. Montgomery, Ala., January 12.—(Special.) At the annual meeting of the Alabama Bible Society, held here today, the following officers were elected for the ensuing

Rev. E. P. Davis, president; Rev. G. M. Roper, vice president; E. Winter, secretary; J. W. A. Jackson, treasurer; direc-Durr, Jr., O. F. Warner, Rev. J. McD. Radford, J. A. Smith, J. A. Laprade and J. H. Lokin. Rev. H. S. Yerges, D. D., of New York, superintendent of the Ameri can Bible Society, was present, and made some very interesting remarks. "The Brown-Eyed Charm of North-

Montgomery, Ala., January 12.—(Special.)
The idol who inspired Mr. Robert Loveman's charming verses about "Lottle who
lives in Northport Town," which were published in The Constitution last Sunday, is one of Tuscaloosa's most popular young ciety girls. Northport is a suburb of scaloosa, and a few years ago, while Mr. Loveman was serving his apprentice Mr. Loveman was serving his apprentice-ship as a manufacturer and vender of ribbons and rhymes, the charming Lottie his poem tells about used to pass his em-ployer's store en route to and from school. She was as catchy a bit of humanity then as any poet could imagine, and many a sly glange did the susceptible young verse maker cast at "the brown-eyed charm of Northport town." Society has it now that she is soon to link her destines with those of a successful young Alabama business man.

"Baby" Bonds for Montgomery. Montgomery, Ala., January 12.—(Special.). A measure was adopted by the city council last night which seeks to authorize the city to issue "baby" bonds for paving or improving the streets of Montgomery. They are to be 6's, to run for ten years, and not to be of lower denomination than \$50. These bonds will be sold to the people in Montgomery, who shall pay to the city annually one-tenth of the issue together with the interest. Under such a law, the city will be enabled to pave any street by means of a bond issue, which is to be paid by the people in annual installments. The bonds will be made negotiable. In case a trolly car or railroad track be upon the street to be paved, the paving is done and the owner of the track is taxed with a certain cost, which is a lien upon the track. and not to be of lower denomination than

This bill will come up with others be-fore the joint meeting of the local mem-bers of the legislature and the legislative committee from the council called for Mon-day next. It is likely it will be so amend-ed as to include sidewalks as well as

The Guntersville Election.

Guntersville, Ala., January 12 .- (Special.) cipal election passed off quietly The municipal election passed on quiety.

J. L. Eurke was re-elected mayor over B.
Cowan. The new algermen are: A. B.
Alread, John Gilbreth, W. R. McKinney,
Lee Taylor and John H. Greenwood.
Editor Neely, of The Guntersyile Democrat, accompanied by his niece, Miss Pearl
Neely, of Columbia, Tenn., left today
to join the press association excursionists
fo Cuba.

THEY WILL BE BUSY BEES, TOO. Even the Office Boy Is to Be a

Ala., January 12 .- (Special.)-The Selma, Ala., January 12.—(Special.)—The Busy Bees' Society of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, has accepted the offer of The Selma Moraing Times to get out one issue of the paper. It will be managed by ladies from editor-in-chief to the office boy. All of the profits made out of that issue will belong to the society. The date of issue has not been decided on, but will probably be February 14th.

Today was one of more than usual interest in the Hinkle case, and some very important testimony for the defense was introduced. Judge Twiggs, Fort, Wat son and Pillsbury, of the defendant's counsel, took the stand to prove the identity of Albert Hinkle's hat with that shows at the coroner's inquest and the commitment trial, the state having attempted to prove that the hat had been changed. Mr. W. M. Jones, bookkeeper of the Bank of Southwest Georgia, testified that he passed Mr. Hinkle's office about three minutes before he heard the firing, and

there was no one on the veranda as he passed, nor any buggy at the sidewalk. James A. Wilson testified that, from his army experience, any man, no matter how fatally shot, always jerked and changed his position, Judge Twiggs corroborated Mr. Wilson. Dr. Darby, the most important witness for the defense, was examined at great length. He gave a minute and technical description of the character of the wounds, and expressed the opinion from his examination at the autopsy which he conducted, that all the wounds were made by the same pistol. He believed that Dr. Worsham could have raised his left arm and have lived a half minute after having received the fatas shot in the chest that broke the spinal cord. His views differed materially from those of Drs. Mc-Lendon and Miller, who had previously testified for the state.

Dr. Hinkle on the Stand.

Dr. Darby's testimony closed for the defense, and then came the dramatic scene of Dr. Albert Hinkle's statement to the It was almost literally the same as that which his father made when he and that his father shot Worsham to save he defendant's life, using two pistols, one in each hand. His statement commanded the closest attention of court, jury and spectator. When he mentioned his father's name, and broke down in tears and sobs. there was scarcely a dry eye in the court-room, except among the state's counsel. room, except among the state's counsel. Two of the jurors shed tears copiously, and all seemed to be much affected. After this, the state put up several rebutting witnesses. Mr. Lumpkin testified that, witnesses. Mr. Lumpkin testified that, though he was the first man to reach the scene, he was not positive that Dr. Albert Hinkle went inside the office after the shooting. Mr. Davenport denied that Coleman had said to him at the time that knucks were found on Worsham's body, Policeman Cobb and Messrs. Logan and Juerry testified as to the reliability of Jane Barber, a negro woman, whose testi-mony conflicted with that of Colonel Bialock, of the prisoner's counsel, it being the apparent object of the state to dis-credit Colonel Blalock's truthfulness. A lively spat arose over this point. Judge refused to permit the witness to

answer such questions.

Sandy Horns, colored, swore away the reputation of Monroe Adams, a jail bird. who had testified for the defense. Horns swore that he and Adams were in a store on another street at the time of the kill-ing, though Adams claimed to have been

at the scene of the shooting. Contradicting the Defendant.

Officer Barrow was put up in rebutta of Dr. Albert Hinkle's statement, he being whom Dr. J. B. tradicted many material points in Dr Hinkle's statement, but testified with such wident reluctance, and in so low a tone, that the court was several times com-pelled to demand that he speak louder. On the cross examination by Judge Twiggs, Officer Barrow stated that, from an examination of the wounds, he believed that

ill were made by the same pistol. The day's session closed with a lively battle between counsel over a legal point, in which the court ruled for the defense. The defense will probably put up a few more witnesses on Monday in rebuttal, and the state may do the same which the speaking may begin, but probably not before Tuesday.

Arrested and Released.

Augusta, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)-United States Deputy Marshal Whitely arrived in Augusta this morning from Spread in Jefferson county, with Mr. W. J. Glover

n his custedy. Mr. Glover had been accused by some one in the neighborhood of running an illicit distillery and his arrest followed. The case was investigated by United States Commissioner George Calvin and the case was dismissed, as the evidence was not sufficient

NO TIDINGS OF THE VACHTS. They Are Supposed to Be Bent on

Filibustering.
Savannah, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—No reports have been received here as yet of the steam yachts Lagonda and Amadis, which left New York several days ago

which left New York several days ago under very suspicious circumstances, and are supposed to be going on foraging expeditions to the West Indies.

The Lagonda went to Fernandina, where she is said to have been caught loading with arms. The Amadis was thought to be making for this port, but has not arrived up to tonicht. rived up to tonight.

The government revenue officers have been notified to look out for them and to ar rest them if engaged in illegal operations

SUGAR FROM HAWAII.

The First Shipment from Honolulu

to New York. San Francisco, January 12.—The big American ship Kenilworth sailed yesterday for Honolulu to take the first cargo of Hawaii-an sugar ever sen, from the islands to New York. The Kenilworth can carry 3,200 tons of sugar. She goes to Honolulu in ballast. The California Sugar Company, of which Claus Spreekels is the bead conducts the Claus Spreckels is the head, conducts this new enterprise. It has arranged to ship twothirds of the sugar to San Francisco, where it will be refined, and the remaining one-third to New York. As one-third of the Hawalian crop is estimated at 30,000 tons, this will load ten of the largest American clipper ships.

clipper ships. Mrs. Astor's Funeral.

New York, January 12.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. Mary Paul Astor, the wife of William Walders dorf Astor, were held this morning at frinity chapel, at 11:30 o'clock. The church was crowded with the wealth and fashion of New York and adjacent cities, but the funeral was conducted with quiet simplic-

North Carolina Rivers. Greensboro, N. C., January 12.-(Special.)-The recent rains have swollen the rivers in the eastern part of this state to such an extent that great damage to property is being done and the streams are still rising. The Cape Fear river at Fayetteville is said to be sixty feet above low-water mark. The water is higher than since 1864, and is still rising at the rate of four in

tinues to be the retail liquor license. All business licenses have been raised except that of liquor, and the whisky men are doing all they can to prevent an increase.

At the council meeting tweek before last, the license was fixed at \$100 per annum, the same price as in 1894, but at the meeting of council this week the entire license ordi ice was reconsidered because of the kick of the mercantile community against e in license. In order to satisfy the public it is said that the finance committee of council will restore licenses to the same amount as last year, except the retail liquor license, which will be raised in order to meet the discrepancy in the city's reveue and expenditures, which will occur by ducing the licenses on other business. men say that the Good Govern made a positive promise tha nated by the Good Government Club. the license is raised the municipal contest next December will be fought squarely on the issue of high license. A mayor and six aldermen will be elected and the contest will be redhot. A Great Big Kick.

There is a great big kick in town today over the slow delivery of mails at the Macon postoffice. The people are kicking hard and justiy, too, but Postmaster Price in no wise responsible for the troubl is in no wise responsible for the trouble. The cause of the kick is due to the fact that he pu, in operation today the new rule recently adopted by the postoffice department at Washington, to the effect that letter carriers shall not assist in the distribution of the mails, and shall do no clerical work As explained in The Constitu ion a few days ago the letter carriers have istributed the mails at the Macon post nce ever since the free delivery system ent in vogue here, sixteen years ago There is not a regular distributing clerk in the Macon office. Postmaster Price has applied for extra help or additional allow-ance, morder to have the mails distributed promptly, but he has received nothing o the kind yet. He postponed as long as possible putting into effect the new order about the carriers, but yesterday he received a very positive letter from First Assistant Postmaster General Jones directing him to comply immediately with the instructions of the department. In attempting to carry out this order, Postmaster Price has been forced today to fake the general postmaster of the property of the price has been forced today to fake the general postmaster. has been forced today to take the ger delivery cierk and the registry cler their regular duties at the windows require taem to distribute the mails bulk of the distribution has to be don and inconvenience until the department t Washington furnishes more help to the facon office. Postmester Price has been working hard all day stamping letters, disstamping letters, dis He is doing every working haid and the is doing every tributing mail, etc. He is doing every thing in his power to expedite matters. The carriers were about two hours late today is making their rounds.

\$4,500 in Pensions.

signed the blanks for their pension of king a total of seventy-five at \$40 \$4,540. This is a sing sum to be tributed. A large per cent of the s are quite poor. There is not a ng the number.

Frank Leverett's Estate.

Owing to the popularity of the late Frank Leverett, and the sympathy aroused for his bereaved family by his sad and unexpected death, there has been considerable inquiry as to the wordly possessions left by the decased. It is said that he had an insurance of \$10,000 on his life, and the government owes him, and, perhaps, some of his deputies, \$5,000. It is understood that he also owned the residence occupied by his family in this city and a good plantation in

The Tony Mualgin case has already been The Tony Mualgin case has already been written up in The Constitution. Today Recorder Freeman bound over to the grand jury for false imprisonment all the parties connected with the arrest of Mualgin.

Colonel A. E. Seifert, of New York, the late owner of The Macon Telegraph, is in the city on a two weeks' visit to his family, who are stopping at the Hotel Lanier. Colonel Selfert is looking well and prosperous.

perous.
Attempts were made last night to robseveral houses among them those of Mr. James Rice, Mrs. Sam Baer and others. Quite a quantity of silver ware and other valuables were stolen from the residence of Mr. William T. Morgan, the well known

of Mr. William T. Morgan, the well known druggist.
Detective Patterson has recovered a box of silver knives and forks that were stolen from Mr. Frank Wentworth on the occasion of an entertainment given by him one night during the Christmas holidays.
It has not been determined yet whether or not Macon will enter the baseball league this year. Macon is willing to patronize good ball, but does not like fake playing.
The King's Daughters' convention has adjourned subject to call. Before adjourning the president read a petition from the King's Daughters' Association of Atlanta, asking the co-operation of the state association in the effort to get the directors of the Atlanta exposition not to allow the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds of the exposition during the great exhibition. The petition was enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed and signed.

A government dredge boat came up the Complexe last night and now is anchored

unanimously endorsed and signed.
A government dredge beat came up the Ocmulgree last night and now is anchored near the city park.
The county's attorneys Messrs. Hardeman, Davis and Turner, will represent Bibb before the governor in the discussion of the constitutional question whether or not the office of county treasurer has been abolished. The hearing will probably occur the latter part of pext week.

PARTED TOO SOON.

Floyd and Hubbard Never Fought to a Finish.
Athens, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—
Messrs. W. L. Hubbard and C. H. B. Floyd had their third fight tonight. This diffipaper, of which Mr. Floyd is one of the editors. This article seemed to intimate that Hubbard would not fight and insinuated that he took advantage of Floyd on their former fight. Hubbard was in Gille-land's cafe tonight and denounced the man who wrote the piece as a liar. Floyd came in and asked Hubbard if he meant his remark and Hubbard said "Yes." They went at each other at once and had a severe round of it for a few minutes. This re-opens the college-town feud and more trou-ble may arise.

COULD AFFORD TO LOSE ON CRAPS Jackson Had a Pocketful of Bad

Money. Brunswick, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)— Charles Jackson, colored, was arrested to-night while endeavoring to pass counterfeif money. He had been shooting craps and in that way got off some. Afterwards he visited several saloons with the spurious coin and was run up on by United States Inspector Quillian and arrested by Marshal Leavy. Jackson was carried to jail and is being questioned regarding his accomplices.

An Infant Burned. Rome, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—While playing before the fire last night the eighteen-months-old doughter of Mrs. Jasper Griggs, who lives over the line in Alabama, fell into the flames and was burned to

Constitution with a brief partial history of the prices of cotton for about three-quarters of a century. I write this to do likewise, and in the same imperfect manner, of the culture of cotton, and the method for preparing it for transportation. Cotton is, as I remember, a very ancient plant, and has been a product of the earth for years, which can be numbered by the thousands, and was grown in ancient Egypt. It was only valuable for domestic use, and hence raised in small quantities until the inven-tion of the cotton gin by Whitney. I say by Whitney, and will never say otherwise, although fads have arisen "all along the line," giving the credit to others. Lately is the idea that General Greene's widow was the inventor, and Whitney stole it. Mrs. Greene allowed Whitney the exclusive use of a room in her home to work at his invention, and would sometimes make suggestions. She also boarded and lodged him country needed the gin. This was not at Cumberland, but at the Mulberry Grove plantation, on the Savannah river twelve miles above Savannah. I have talked about it with P. M. Nightengale, her grand son, and what he said he got from her, and he did not claim it for her, nor did he say a word against the common understanding that Whitney was the inventor. Like so many inventions, the inventor could not utilize it, and it was many years before the gin became a practical place of machinery. At this time Georgia and South Carolina were practically the only states of the union who had a climate suit-able for the growth of cotton. Then it was more profitable in these states to raise indigo and that was confined to the extreme south of each. To this was added by those who lived near enough to a navigable stream, wood and timber, and float each lown in rafts to the different sea ports, such as Charleston and Savannah and a

few other smaller towns.

Cotton being only required for use at home, was raised in very small quantities, just as much as could be manufactured into cloth by the use of the loom and the spinning wheel, which together with wool should be necessary to clothe the families and their slaves. Hence, spinning and eaving was a necessary part of farm and plantation industry and was carried on with system. This furnished the farm with all their wearing apparel. I have seen rich farmers clad in jeans and homes-pun even at court and other public places. pun even at court and other public places. Every garment they wore was woven at home except their shoes and hats—even the socks were knitted at home. It did not take much cotton to accomplish this, and the socks were knitted at home. It did not take much cotton to accomplish this, and the acreage required was so small, compared with that required for loom, the ground it grew on was called the "cotton patch." It thus received that name, and was so called long after the patch had grown into the field. It was only raised in patches, because of the difficulty of separating the seed from the lift. The old people, mostly the old women and children, were detailed for that purpose, which they had to do by the hard and tedious process of picking the seed out with their fingers. When the cotton gin "sot to going" this process was stopped by all who were able to buy a gin and place it in position, and of course there were "not many who had to continue the old process. But after getting the gin, the planter was puzzled to know how he should pack the lint to send to market, and the only way to get to market then, unless by a navigable stream, was by wagon, and in most instances after several days' journey. This problem was solved by getting such bagging as was then to be had, and making out of it bags in which to pack the cotton. These were recessarily round, and that they migh, be handled after the packing, at each end of the bag a portion of the bagging was left loose and fastened around so as to make a knot to be taken hold of by which to handle the bag. A hole was left in the floor of the lint room of enough capacity to let the bag down, and then it was fastened so it would hold the weight of a man during the packing, who would get in the after packing and the weight of a man during the packing, who would get in the bag and stamp it down with his feet, alded by a crowbar or other heavy instrument. When these bags were well packed and sewed each weighed about 300 pounds. At least on a crop of from fifty to 300 bags the average was 300 pounds. When I say bags I mean bags as distinguished from bales, as they were called after the invention of the cotton screw and the box which went with it.

with it.

An important effect of the invention of the cotton gin was to raise the price of slaves. They were then very low from two causes. One was that there was a large per cent of them native Africans, and the other was that there could be nothing raised from their labor that would pay, except rice, and that was limited to such a small extent of territory comparatively. In the days long before the cotton gin a good horse was worth mere cotton gin a good horse was worth mere comparatively. In the days long before the cotton gin a good horse was worth more than a slave. A gentleman told me he had read the will of one of his ancestors, who bequeathed his horses mules and other live stock to his daughters because they were so much more valuable than his negroes. The increased culture of cotton, by means of the gin, had so advanced the price that it increased the price of slaves, and the planters went to buying more land and more slaves until many planters got to owning them by the hundreds, even up to the thousands, aided, of course, by their natural increase.

shaves until many planters got to owning them by the hundreds, even up to the thousands, aided, of course, by their natural increase.

The invention of the cotton screw with its box appurtenances ended the days of the round bags and began that of the bales. I have never read or heard anything of the inventer of the screw, and if any one knows its history I hope he will tell it, because I consider that inventor as second only to the inventor of the gin. That inventor as second only to the inventor of the gin. That inventor as second only to the inventor of the gin. That inventor as second only to the inventor of the gin. That invention gave cotton another impetus, because it placed it in a condition where so much more of it could be transported in the same space, and thus largely increasing the cargoes for northern and foreign markets. The square bales averaged at least 450 pounds and from that to 500 or 525. Then carge railroad itransportation and the invention of the compress, where by the latter cotton could be placed in a yet smaller compass, which further increased its production without diminishing its average price. Thus the cotton belt of the south grew rich as the effect of the gin, screw, compress and railroad until in 1860 and 1861 able-bodied men slaves averaged \$1,000 and the average land \$20 per acre, not to include the rich lands of the Mississippi and its tributaries, where lands and slaves were largely more valuable. In connection with cotton planting comes the history of its progress as to the number of bales made by the largest cotton planters who followed the mississippi and the tributaries, where lands and slaves were largely more valuable. In connection with cotton planting comes the history of its progress as to the number of bales made by the largest cotton planter was 300 round bags the planter who made them. Mr. William Walker, was called "rich Billy Walker." His plantation was in Puraum county not very far from Milledgevêle. He was an ardent, personal and political friend of Governor T

ing like the right makes a more forcible expression. At that time, as it was for many years before, "the school master was not much abroad" and the ancestors of many of us were not experts at speaking the king's English, but when it came to action in all the utilities they could take the premium. In fllustration of the rapid progress the Georgia cotton planter made, I will say that when I went to what was then Baker county (now Dougherty) about twenty years later the largest cotton planter in all southwest Georgia had planted that year for 1,000 bales and he made \$60. Continuing year

THROUGH ALABAMA.

JURORS SHED TEARS

WAITING FOR MAIL.

CULTURE OF COTTON

A Bill to Redistrict the State Will Be

Brought Forward.

Dr. Einkle's Statement Touches all Listeners Save the State's Counsel.

Some Shoestring district the State Will Be

Brought Forward.

Some Shoestring district the State Will Be

Brought Forward.

Some Very Lively Scraps in Court

And Old Man Marries a Child of Fourteen Governor Oates Has a Very handle State.

Monigomery, Ala., January 12.—(Special.)—The Department Issues Orders Which Place Him in an Embarrassing Position—Liquor Dealers' License.

Macon, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—The boine of contention in municipal politics contention with a brief partial history of the add fourth covariance of the Rough Court for about the sonators and representatives of the add fourth covariance of the New York of the add fourth covariance of the State Was now of the add fourth covariance of the State Was now of the add fourth covariance of

plantations.

The Jordans were near relatives of Bond's wife, who was a Miss Moughon, the daughter of another rich cotton planter residing in Baldwin county. Joe was one of the several sons of Lewis Bond, a very wealthy in Baldwin county. Jee was one of the several sons of Lewis Bond, a very wealthy planter of Wilkinson county, Georgia. Heleft a will and gave Joe a larger legacy than the others. He must have been a man of considerable humor and largely of the sentimental kind, for in his will he struck at the weaknesses of his sons and sons-in-law by giving each a special bequest to indulge them. One was a certain sum to be invested in blooded horses, another for game chickens, etc. He had a son-in-law who spent a good deal in fine clothes and jewelry—to him he bequeathed \$1,000 for the purchase of perfumery.

The year after Joe Bond had reached the maximum of 2,000 bales (1888), it is most sad to say he was shot and killed in an encounter with an overseer on a neighboring plantation. He had beaten the faithful old family servant of Bond's wife. Immediately after hearing it he mounted his horse and sought him. He found the overseer in his field mounted also. He rode up to him, knocked him off his horse with a stick, dismounted and was giving him a severe beating when he drew an old-time, common one-barreled pistol, shot up and Bond was a deed man. What a nity! What a nity!

dismounted and was giving him a severe beating when he drew an old-time, common one-barried pistol, shot up and Bond was a dead man. What a pity! What a pity! At this time he was just forty-seven year of age and a fine specimen of the gentleman and the athlete combined.

Two successive grand juries foundt "no bill" upon the indictments and the overseer stood acquitted of the crime. Bond left a young wife with four children. He also left a will and to the astenishment of every one, directed that all his vest estates in lands and negroes should be sold and the proceeds invested in securities, and they were so sold and so invested. In the changes of time the widow married, and so did the oldest child, a daughter, and likewise, in the changes the most of this great estate was lost. Had Joe Bond lived until after the war, he would have been among our very few ante-bellum planters who prospered under the new and perilous condition of affairs. Again, I say, what a pity he so sacrificed his precious and valuable life. His home at the time of his death was at Macon, Ga. He owned what for a long time was the grandest home in Macon—even in Georgia—built by dear old Jerry Cowles, and is now the home and property of Mr. Samuel Coleman.

RICHARD H. CLARK.

SOLD BOGUS RAILROAD TICKETS They Were Dated as if Sold at a

St. Joseph, Mo., January 12.-Frank and Charles Cronin and Charles Kelly were arrested here last night charged with a bold rested here last night charges railroad ticket fraud. J. D. Ludwig, Foster of the Burlington. Last month he ontracted with a local printing house for a large number of skeleton tickets. The coupon tickets purported to be the issue of the Georgia Midland and Atlantic railroad, a fictitious name. The tickets were dated as it sold to Nebulous, Ga., a sup-posed station on this road. Then the tickets were placed in the hands of the men under arrest, who disposed of a great many. Last Wednesday Frank Cronin got drunk and was arrested. A large number of the bogus tickets were found on his person and the police soon caught the others, except Ludwig. Last night it was found that the Santa Fe, Burlington, Missouri Pacific and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis roads have be and Memphis roads have been victimized, having accepted tickets of the bogus issue for passage. It is thought the gang has netted several thousand dollars.

MAYOR FLETCHER'S POSITION. e Maintains That No Legal Election

Has Been Held. Jacksonville, Fla., January 12.—(Special.) Duncan U. Fletcher, mayor of Jacksonville, the ran for tate senator from this county n the October election, has all along been supposed to be a contestant for the seat of John E. Hartridge, to whom the state returning board has issued a certificate of election to the senate. The mayor has recently been recommended for the position of assistant district attorney of the United States court, but neither he nor District Attorney Clark has as yet heard from the attorney general on the subject. When asked this morning if he could hold

same time. Mayor Fletcher said that he did think that he could under the law. it," he added, "I am not a contestant for Hartridge's seat, but am simply con tending that there was not a legal election

tending that there was not a legal election at all in Duval county en October 2d. So a vacancy exists from this county." This is the first authentic statement from any opponent of the Hartridge ticket as to their intention in the matter of contest, and it probably outlines the plan of the other candidates on the Fletcher ticker

TALK OF THE TOWN

"What do they want to come out such a rked a bachelor yesterday as he stood on the corner out o the wind and watched a pretty girl coming down the streets. "Now look at her," 1100 resumed the bache lor in a tone of half pity, half disgust-"look at her march ing along there - half-mast, flaggin,

her white skirts before the criticising eyes of the public. Giris ought never to come out on windy days, seriously the ought not to. They can't help it, know, and all that, but they ought not to come just the same. Poor things, they ought to stay beside the fire and wind quits blowing to do their shopping Now look, there comes two old ladies. What I want to ask is, what business have they coming out on the streets such a cold windy day as this? Now look at them turning their backs to the wind and blushing-

that's all nonsense, "No, sir, I repeat scriously, garls ought never to come out on the streets a windy bachelor didn't crack a smile al

the time he was talking. A good story is told by a well-known an prominent railway official of Atlanta of how he played a practical and unkind joke n a drunken fellow

in the city of Augusta in the city of Augusta
the other day. The
railroad man was
standing on the
streets in front of the streets in front of the hotel very early in the morning when he saw the jagged man approaching. Wot der yer think?" asked the man with

the bloated face, "dese fellers in de bar won't sell me whisky. Ain't I an American citizen? Den have de right to buy whisky. Dey say I'n on a skate and won't sell me de stuff-see

MIII

The Atlata railroad man was determined o have a little fun out of the fellow.
"See here, you shall have a drink," said he. "You put on my overcoat and hat an when I go to call for my morn-ing cocktail you walk in leisurely and pretend to be busy looking at cocktail you walk in leisurely pretend to be busy looking a pictures around the wall. I wil ecognize you as an old friend of mine from the up-country and will ask you to join me. Now, don't you accept at first, Just wait and when I ask you again then come up and Join me and my friend in a drink. In this way you can disguise yourself and fool th

The fellow was just drunk enough to be imposed on and put on the coat and hat He looked worse than ever in the contras of clothes he wore. The railroad man was in the bar when in stepped his stranger friend. The man staggered along looking at the pictures on the wall when the railroader hailed him:
"Why, hello, judge, I'm glad to see you

How's all the folks at home. When'd you come down? Won't you have a drink with "No, sir," said the man with the spree

but every look showed that he wanted it more than he wanted the fortunes of earth. "Well, sir," rejoined the railroader, "if you think yourself too uppity to take drink with me get out of this house." The crowds laughed to see the joks col-lapse in this wise and nobody found the little happening half so funny as the rail-roader himself until the man on the spree started away with his overcoat and he had to take after him to get the garment back.

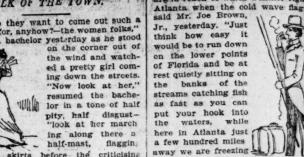
"Lips that gas in the night!" "What a volume could be written on that as a title," said Mr. Wallace P. Reed, the



large cities; hearthem as they around the tables in the cafes after their night's work is done talking about the ways of the world, about literature, fiction, the many little ups and downs of life, etc.-why it would make the best sort of reading Listen to them as they sit smoking and talking about their runs of the day; this one how he chased some statesman down for an interview about the issues that cor front the nation; another how he had writhow he had a long, daring chase way out in the wild regions of the great city after an

item of police news. "It has its fascination and its charm—this world of Bohemia of bright and witty night workers, and I repeat no story could be more interesting than one that represented accurately the things they do and say late at night when their work is at an end and they gather around the board for their midnight suppers.'

"Did you ever stop to think how near we lin, Johnson & Co.



stiff. With the splendid rai Atlanta now claims it is an easy take a run down to the tropic lan the shrubbery is ever green and the soms are ever fragrant. Modern railre cilities have brought Florida much can go to sleep in Atlanta now in Florida next morning and by ime again be away down in the very he

are in reach of warm weather right

FUSIONISTS OUTGENERALED.

They Try to Run Over the Democ but with Poor Success.

Raleigh, N. C., January 12.—(Special In the senate today the principal new was to tax criminals with costs. A re-tion was introduced urging senators entatives in congress to secure repeal of the state bank and the

The steering committee, which, under a strange new system of the fusionists, sha all committees, reported the various sta committees.
n effort was made by the den

an effort was made by the democrats recall from the house the bill which their sionists rushed through yesterday, repeals the act of the last legislature which awared the public printing to the lowest bidithe debate on the motion to fecall will lively and the democrats put the fusions in a hole in regard to their vote for their Some of these confessed they did

know what they were doing when voted for the bill yesterday. Some fusi took this view today but the motion recall was lost by 14 to 30. The fusion then attempted to make another income tion by offering a resolution providing the election of a president pro tem. To were told by the five democrats that the to the president who has not asked for a a step and who was not going away.

The democrats fairly whipped their ponents in this matter, for some of the last sided with them, and the resolution presed by 37 to 6.

In the house the chairman of the electic committee denied that it was railress election contests through election contests through with dis-haste. Two democrats said that the com-tee was not acting with undue haste h chief bills introduced were to estable Scotland county out of a part of Ric to incorporate the Intramontane F Company in Buncombe; to provide for Company in Buncombe; to provide for commissioners to prepare a new code to protect persons who hold first-class

ets on railways.

The fusionists made an effort to a through without reference to a committee senate bill repealing the public prinact, but the democrats antagonized this the matter was made a special order

Monday.

The republican caucus tonight adjound until Monday night without choosing senator. Holton and Dockery have on bined against Pritchard. The latter's and the senator of the senato tion seems reasonably sure.

Governor Ontes's Staff. Montgomery, Ala., January 12.—(Spec Governor William C. Oates, governor commander-in-chief of the Alabama s troops, last night announced his staff follows:

Colonel Harvey B. Jones, of Mod adjutant general and chief of staff.

Colonel Peyton B. Bibb, of Montgom

Colonel Peyton B. Blob, of Limesten inspector general.
Colonel W. T. Saunders, of Limesten judge advocate general.
Colonel B. L. Holt, of Montgome quartermaster general.
Colonel R. F. Michel, of Montgome surgeon general.
Colonel Francis L. Pettus, of Dalanavmaster general. paymaster general. Colonel Norman G. Winn, of Mare commissary general.
Lieutenant Colonel Joe L. Pitts, of Bour, assistant adjutant general.
Lieutenant Colonel R. F. Ligon, Jr.,
Montgomery, aide-de-camp.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas R. Warl.

Hale, aide-de-camp. Lleutenant Colonel A. H. Stevens, of l ferson, aide-de-camp. Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Crook, of G houn, aide-de-camp.
Captain Paul Sanguinetti, of Montre ery, ordnance officer.
Samuel G. Jones, second lieutenant In United States cavalry, on duty with it ama state troops.

Headquarters for ladie fancy Slippers. We cam the largest and handsom est stock in the South Slippers made to order short notice. Chamber

CUT PRICE SAL OF FINE SHOES.

In order to reduce our immense stock of Shoes—all new—to make room for Spring Goods, we have the price nearly one-half. Remember, we sell only the best makes of Shoes, and you can buy them not at the price of auction trash.

\$2.95 Per Pair

For 724 pairs of ladies' finest hand-sewed Welt and Turns, kid and cloth top Button Boots, all styles, from Razor to Common Sense, former price \$4.50 \$1.20 Per Pair \$2.45 Per Pair For 852 pairs ladies' fine Dongola Button Boots, fall and winter Shoes in a variety of styles; former price \$3.50.

\$2.00 Per Pair

For 1,200 pairs ladies' finest Kid Button Boots, also cloth top of same, including all the latest New York styles of toes; for-mer price \$3.00.

\$1.50 Per Pair For 960 pairs ladies' Dongola kid and cloth top Button, Opera, patent tip and Common Sense toes, heel and spring heels; former price \$2.50.

95c Per Pair For 1,000 pairs ladies' Dongola heel and spring heet Button Boots, patent tip and pointed; worth \$1.50.

LADIES' BOOTS. MEN'S SHOES.

500 pairs men's fine Casco Calf, Bals and Congress; former price \$1.75. \$2.00 Per Pair

1,200 pairs men's finest satin, calf, bals and congress, all styles toes, from Razor to yard wide; Yormer price \$3.00. \$2.50 Per Pair

840 pairs then's fine patent leather and calf skin Bals and Congress, latest New York styles; former price \$4.50. \$3.00 Per Pair pairs men's fine hand-welt Balmora Congress Calf, cork sole, heavy thre and Dress Shoes; former price \$4.50.

75c Per Pair 500 pairs men's fine Patent Leather Dancing Oxford Ties; worth \$1.50. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for the best line of boys' and youths' Caif Bals on earth.

SPECIAL LOTS.

500 bottles Royal Gloss Shoe Polish lord dies' boots, 5c. 300 pairs ladies' lamb wool Inner 50

400 pairs ladies' black Overgaiters, 50c, 75c and \$1. 720 pairs infants' Dongola Button 3 to 5, at 15c.

Ladies' white, pink, blue and canary one-strap Sandal Evening Silppers, former price \$3.00.

60c Per Pair 360 children's cloth top patent tip Boots, 9 to 11; former price \$1.00.

75c Per Pair 540 Misses' Dongola, patent tip. Boots, 12 to 2; former price \$1.25.

45c Per Pair 450 children's Dongola, Patent Tip Boots; regular price 75c. \$1.50 Per Pair 200 pairs misses' fine Rochester Boots, large buttons, kid and cloth light and extension soles; worth

FOX & SNELLING SHOE CO

Cheapest Shoe House on Earth.

73 Whitehall Street

QUAY B Matt, the Fis

> CROWDED No One U

SENATOR TEL

He Tells Con

have legislate 5 cents," said on the floor turn around again. It is prices or ove ton worth on 50 cents a bush simple. There ver and the ties will retur is the only w Senator Te one of the bo been delivere out the finan opinion, the

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according to was to follow, and there wa and anticipat Then up rose senate proceed amazed. It courtesy to th of a senator his time and but Quay wa vote on his but Mr. Quay that there w the senate ha Mr. Quay a absolutely pa

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THE Senator Tel eini Con Washingto ate chamber He had been months of the illness. The

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Dockery have

January 12 .- (Sp

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L LOTS.

black Overgaiters,

Dongola Button

Pair

top patent tip ner price \$1.00. Pair

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Pair

all Stre

QUAY BALKS GORMAN

Matt, the Fisherman, Knocks the Marylander Out of a Speech.

CROWDED GALLERIES DISAPPOINTED No One Understands Why These Old Cronies Fall Out.

SENATOR TELLER TALKS SILVER SENSE

He Tells Congress That It Hes Legislated the Price of Cotton Down to Five Cents.

Weshington, January 12.-(Special.)-"You

have legislated the price of cotton down to ' said Senator Teller, of Colorado, on the floor of the senate today. "Now turn around and legislate these prices up again. It is not the natural descent of prices or overproduction which makes cot worth only 5 cents a pound and wheat 50 cents a bushel. It is legislation pure and simple. There is but one remedy. Enact law providing for the free coinage of sil ver and the prices of these two commodi ties will return to their proper figure. It is the only way out of the wilderness. Senator Teller's silver speech today was one of the boldest and ablest that has yet been delivered in the senate. He pointed out the financial rocks on which, in his opinion, the ship of state was surely drifting and asked some one in the senate to int out to him any benefit that the country at large had derived from the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman sil-

Quay's Unexpected Nerve.

A surprise occurred when Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, stepped into the breach and prevented the delivery of Senator Gorman's solution of the financial question. Since his famous anti-Cleveland speech of last summer Mr. Gorman's speeches are star attractions at the capitol, and when it was given out last night that the Maryland senator intended speaking today on the financial situation there were preparations made to go to the capitol today by the citizenry of Washington.

Senator Teller made his free silver Then Senator Lodge spoke, and, according to the programme, Mr. Gorman was to follow. The galleries were packed and there was a little stir of excitement and anticipation as Mr. Lodge sat down. Then up rose Quay and moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of exbusiness. Everybody looked amazed. It was a violation of senatorial courtesy to thus interefere with the rights of a senator who had already announce his time and subject to the grand stand, but Quay was inexorable and called for a vote on his proposition. It was defeated, but Mr. Quay called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present, and the senate had to adfourn.

Mr. Quay and Mr. Gorman have been so thick for years that many senators were absolutely paralyzed at his action today. Supervising Architect Kemper today awarded the contract for the erection of

the government building at the Atlanta exosition to Contractor McAfee.

Miss Phinizy and Miss Bones, of Augusta, will arrive in Washington tomorrow with the Misses Black and will be the guests of

Representative and Mrs. Black at the Els-

more during their stay here. E. W. B. THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senator Teller's Views on the Finan cial Condition of the Country.

Washington, January 12 .- Mr. Wilson, re publican, of lowa, was present in the senate chamber for the first time this session He had been absent during the closing months of the last session on account of illness. The only scrators who have not reported themselves at the present session are Mr. Jones, populist, of Nevada, and Mr. Irby democrat, of South Carolina.

The tortification bill was reported back with amendments from the committee on appropriations and was placed on the cal-

The urgency deficiency bill was taken up and air. Teller addressed the senate. He hed the close attention for over three hours of a large audience on the noor and in the galleries, as he delivered, with great earnfinancial condition of the government. He heid up to ridicale and contempt what he caned the frantic appears of the executive determent, and said that those appears howe, that that branch of the gover-tent was in wrong hands. He spoke the Carnsie bill offered in the house as a bili which, for absurdatics, had never been equaled in this or any other congress, and and that if it had been introduced by a member of the populist party it would have been regarded as the neight of lunacy. His own remedy for the existing condition of things was to enlarge the metanic basis of the country by the restoration of silver money. Low prices in the United States and in the world were the result, he said, of the department of silver. He design the demonetization of silver. He declared himself ready to join in any compromise that was not a base surrender and abandenment of silver as a money, and by which silver it is believed replaced in the mone-tery system of the United States and, through its agency, in that of the world He was followed by Mr. Lodge, republican toward the ruin of the protective ten; and by Mr. Stewart, populist, of Nevada, who saw in the full restoration of there as money the bliver as money the only possible remedy for the existing financial troubles.

Mr. Stewart had not finished his speech t 4:45 o'clock, the senate adjourne until Morday.

In the House. Washington, January 12.—Mr. Hatch, in accordance with the request of the National Dairy Union, expressed, in a resolution adopted at the meeting of the union terday, attempted today to secure the passage of Mr. Grout's bill to make eleo-margerine, butterine and other imitations of dairy products, subject to the laws of any state large with their many by transany state into which they may be trans-ported. The effort met successful objection and the hour aliotted for its consideration expired before a vote run.

and the hour allotted for its consideration expired before a vote was reached. The divisions of the house upon primary questions showed an overwhelming majority in its favor; so that its passage, when again itacomes up, seems to be assured.

Previous to the discussion upon the electric bill, Mr. Kem, populist of Nebraska, presented a resolution, asking the secretary of agriculture to give to the drought-stricken regions of the northwest as much as possible of the quota of seeds allotted to him, the distribution to be made through the regularly appointed relief committees of the several states, but objection was made to it, and it was referred.

But one effort was read to the several states.

ut one effort was made to pass a private by unanimous consent. Mr. Latimer. of South Carolina, asked consideration of a bill to pay Newberry college, S. C., \$15,000 for use of the buildings and property of the college by United States forces after the war had closed. He made a statement explanatory of the nature of the claim, at the 182½ of the act of August 28, 1894.

Mr. Holman reported the Indian appropri-ation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896, and Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, reported the bill to reorganize and improve the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and marine

The bill codifying the pension laws and the four private pension bills favorably acted upon at last night's session wer

The house then proceeded to the execution the delivery of eulogies upon the life and services of the late Representative George B. Shaw, of Wisconsin. Tributes were paid to his memory by a number of his associates, adn at their conclusion, at 4 o'clock, the house, as a further mark of respect, adjuved with Mender. journed until Monday.

CAUCUS IN CHICAGO

To Select a Man to Defeat Cullom for the Senate.

Chicago, January 12.-County republicate senators and representatives had caucus here this afternoon to make an attempt to unite on a Chicago man for Unit d States senator to defeat Cullom. Of the thirty-six who compose the delegation only

twenty-three were present.

The sensation of the meeting occurred when Senator Charles H. Crawford, of the Hyde park district, said he was prepared to announce that Joseph Medill was out o the race; in fact he was authorized to withdraw the name of the Chicago editor. This created a tumult. Several members umped to their feet at once and demanded that Crawford show his authority for this statement. He said he would produce it later in the meeting, but a little afterward left without doing it. This resolution was

"Whereas, At a meeting of Cook county members of the thirty-minth general assem-bly it was found that the people of Cool county demanded a representative in the United States senate to properly represent her great business and commercial interests n the northwest, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the members present that they are in favor of the selection of a candidate from Cook

With this resolution went a motion to adjourn to meet Tuesday next, in Springfield, when another endeavor would be made to agree on a candidate. Although the members claim that the adjournment was taken simply because there was not a full repreentation, it was evident there would b difficulty in selecting a candidate. An at-tempt was made to take a ballot on a can-didate, but the motion was voted down, as was one to pledge all present to abide by was one to pleage an present to added the the result of the caucus and support the man who should be nominated. It is thought that William E. Mason will be the choice of the caucus if anybody is chosen, which is doubtful.

POSTPONED HIS DECISION.

Judge Cole and Those Recalcitrant Witnesses. Washington, January 12.—The decision of Judge Cole, of criminal court No. 2, with regard to the demurrers to the indictments against Messrs. Havemeyer, Searles, Shriver. Edwards and Seymour, the contuma clous witnesses before the senate sugar trust committee, which was announced for today, has been postponed until Saturday next. Judge Cole overruled demurrers filed to the indictments against Stock Brokers McCartney and Chapman, the other con-tumacious witnesses, and the court of appeals for the district of Columbia has sus tained him in holding that the indictments are good. It is expected that within a week or two the attorneys for Messrs. McCartney and Chapman will make application to the court of appeals to take the case to the supreme court of the United States for Meanwhile the district attorney is making preparations ing the defendants to trial some time next nth and he will probably carry out this intention, unless the case shall go to the federal supreme court and the court of appeals shall decide that this will act as a stay to further prosecution.

No one actively connected with the prosecution expresses any very strong opinio to the probability of martyrdom below flicted upon any of the recalcitrant wit-

AFTER THE CORRESPONDENTS. Newfoundland People Say Their Articles Are Damaging.

St. Johns, N. F., January 12.-Important correspondence between the imperia colonial governments was presented to the last night. The local executiv a dispatch to Lord Ripon, the imperial colonial secretary, admitted that foundland was in a deplorable con and asked what assistance England was ing to give if the colony accepted a royal commission to investigate colonial affairs. Lord Ripon replied that the English government was willing to appoint a commission but could not pledge itself beforehand as to what course it would take. The local gov-ernment will not accept a commission on

these terms .

The government has started a war or the correspondents of foreign newspape alleging that their messages concerning the financial situation are damaging the colony's credit. A star-chamber inquiry into the matter was begun yesterday before a police of the correspondents of magistrate. None of the correspondent their counsel was allowed to be presen The inquiry is largely partisan, as the first victim is Mr. McGrath, editor of The Herald, an opposition organ. Hon. Alexande Mackay, superintendent of the Anglo-Ame ican Telegraph Company, refused to answer any questions put to him or to produce any messages. Hon. Donald Morrison, ex-attorney general, counsel for Mackay, was ejected by the police and has brought suit against the magistrate. The prevailing impaired to the proceedings will end ression is that the proceedings will en in a fizzle.

It Is Thought He Will Be the Repub-

liean Nomince for Senator. Topeka, Kas., January 12.—The indications tonight are that J. R. Burton, of Abeline, who was a prominent member of the world's fair commission, is far in th ead for United States senator and that he will receive the caucus nomination or republicans next Wednesday evening. nomination of th other candidates now recognize the growth of his candidacy and are directing their efforts toward bringing about a comb nation that will prevent his nomination In this effort no apparent headway has been made. One of Mr. Burton's managers in an interview tonight said that his nomination on the second bailot was now as sured. On the first ballot he said Mr. Bur ton would have as many votes as the two next strongest candidates combined. He had no fears of the proposed combination of other candidates, as Mr. Burton was the second choice of fully one-half of the members who had expressed a first preference

SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL DUTY. Sugars the Product of Spain or Her

Colonies.
Washington, January 12.--The treasury de artment has informed the collector partment has informed the collector of cus-toms at New York that the department is authoritatively advised that under the laws of Spain a bounty is directly paid on the ex-port of sugar from that country when the ex-ported sugar is the production of the refining of sugar proceeding from its colonia provinces and possessions; that the bount is equivalent to the tax which may hav been paid for the raw materiat, plus 20 per cent, and that in cases where no bounties are received by the exporter, official cer-tificates to that effect may be obtained. In view of such information the department

YEST'S COMPROMISE

Missouri's Senator, in Conjunction with Mills, Puts Out a Bill.

IT PLAYS TO BOTH FACTIONS Coinage of Silver and Bonds Are

Provided For. CUCKOOS ARE COURTING SHERMAN

Tom Reed Does Not Want an Extra Ses sion-It Might Operate Against Bis Presidential Beom.

Washington, January 12 .- (Special.) -Sen ators Vest and Mills have been laboring for weeks on the financial question, and a last have brought forth the panacea which they think is the best financial bill.

The genuine believers in the free coinage of silver do not take much stock in the practicability of the proposition for the government to coin silver at the market price, the government taking the seignior But they do like the plan of the government redeeming outstanding notes n either gold or silver according to conditions of the coin money in the treasury. The 3 per cent bond feature is also ac ceptable to them.

Vest and Mills both declare they will push the bill, but it is doubtful whether they can accomplish anything.

Vest's Plan. Vest's bill provides that all treasury notes and gold and silver certificates shall be destroyed and an equal amount of notes payable in standard gold and silver coin shall be issued and paid out instead of the notes. No coin notes of a larger denomination than \$500 or smaller than \$10 shall be issued and the denominations ligher than \$50 shall not exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the coin notes outstanding at any time. The coin notes are to be legal tender for all debts.

The second section repeals all laws which authorize the owners of gold or silver bullion to deposit and receive gold or silver certificates and the secretary of the treasury is directed to receive no coin or bullion in the ruture.

Section three provides that the gold cer.

Section three provides that the gold certificates now outstanding are to be paid in gold and the silver certificates in standard sawer coin or coin notes. If the gold in the treasury amounts to less than \$100,000,000 exclusive of that necessary to redeem gold certificates, they are to be redeem gold certificates, they are to be redeemed in silver coins if more than \$100,000. deemed in silver coin; if more than \$100,000, 000, the secretary of the treasury, in the exercise of his discretion, may redeem in ither gold or silver coin.

Section four makes it unlawful for any national bank to issue bank notes or currency and all acts authorizing such issue are repealed. It is made the duty of the secretary within twelve months to United States bonds deposited in the treasury by national banks to secure circulation the case of national banks retiring their circulation or going out of busnie after redeeming in the coin notes hereby authorized the outstanding notes or curency as provided by the national bank act, the surplus is to be also paid in the coin notes to the banks owning the bonds in the amounts respectively due them.

Section five requires the secretary of the reasury to have coined as fast as possi ble the silver bullion held in the treasury purchased under the Sherman act of 1890, including the gain or seigniorage, and this coin is to be used in the payment of pu expenditures and for the the coin notes authorized by this act.

Section six provides that when the revenues of the government are not sufficien to meet its current expenses the secretary amount of coin notes to cover this deficiency, and all laws suthorizing the future issue of interest bearing bonds of the United States are repealed except as other. wise provided. The section also provides that, if the gold in the treasury at the if the gold in the treasury at the time the act shall take effect amount to \$100,000,000, exclusive of that held to redeem gold certificates, the secretary is directed to sell United States bonds at not less than par in gold coin bearing not to exceed 3 per cent interest, redeemable after five years, but no greater amount of such bonds are to be sold than may be full amount of \$100,000,000 in gold.

Section seven provides that the silver pullion brought to any mint of the United States for coinage shall be received and coined into standard dollars of 4124 grains but no deposit of silver bullion of less value than \$100 shail be received, nor shail any bullion be received that is so base as to be unsuited for the operations of the

Cuckoos Court Sherman.

Some of the democratic cuckoo senator finding themselves in a plight, are endeavoring to persuade John Sherman assume leadership in financial legislation. The administration people have been very courteous to Mr. Sherman recently. They seem to think if he will aid them something can be done. You know there ha never been any difference between Sherman's financial views and those of the president. It was by Sherman's aid that the administration won its fight on the unconditional repeal bill at the first session of this congress.

Sherman is foxy, and he may come in later with the majority of republicans behind him, and, by the aid of the administration, put a currency bill through the senate, in order to save the republican congress an extra session and the responsibility of financial legislation. She is, however, too shrewd to put his name to any bill at this stage of the financial crisis, because he cannot tell what would prove a success. He will, perhaps, simply dictate a measure that his republican fol lowers will support and have the adminis tration democrats assume the responsi bility for it. Such men as Valas would gobble it up quickly, should the president give him the wink. And Springer an Tracey would do likewise in the house. Tom Reed might put the republican

shoulder to the wheel, and, with the eastern democratic and the cuckoo vote, put it through the house. Reed don't like this talk of an extra session of his coming congress. He wants to be the republican presidential nominee. Therefore, he is no disposed to have a congress, over which he is to rule, monkey with such a red-ho poker as the financial question is proving to be. Wherever it is touched it is ho and burns. It might pierce his presider tial boom. Therefore, could a bill contain ing the genuine republican idea of finance get into the house he would rather have it nass now than to have his congress calle

Dubois, who next to Jones, is the shrewdest silver republican in the senate, has given up hope. In a speech yesterday, he said the complexion of this congress and that of the next precluded any possibility of financial legislation at this session or the next.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, the ver leader in the house, told me this afteroon that he had no idea this congress could do anything with the financial ques tion. He had no hope of silver legislation for the present, and, indeed, saw no chance for free coinage of silver until after the

Bailey and Bland. Mr. Balley, of Texas, says he sees no chance of passing a general financial bill He hopes, however, something will be done to relieve the treasury. He thinks it possible congress might get together on such a proposition as this: Coin the silver seigniorage; convert the Sherman notes into silver certificates; issue low-interest bonds; redeem treasury notes in both gold

the treasury. Mr. Bland is in the dunips. He cannot even report a financial bill from his comalttee, because Mr. McKeighan, of Nebraska, is ill, and Mr. Sweet, of Idaho, is out west looking after his senatorial pros Without their presence, the antisilver men on the committee are in the

and silver-in silver when gold runs low in

majority. The conservative democratic leaders doing everything possible to unite the party and have action, but it is evident nothing can be done, unless some combination is made by the administration people with John Sherman and the republ Sherman and Reed might come up to prevent an extra session. But we shall see. Anything might happen. Yet the majority of posted ones believe nothing will result.

OTHER STATE OFFICIALS INVOLVED In the Defalcation of South Dakota's

Pierre, S. D., January 12.-The Taylor defalcation now threatens to involve some of the state officials and there are rumors of a revelation to be made which will show a condition little less shocking than a treas urer's defalcation. It is understood that nother official having the custody of very large sums of state money was concerned with Taylor in the beginning of the trouble with Taylor in the beginning of the trouble, and that he has misused the funds in an equally illegitimate manner. Investigations are now being made and it is expected that within a day or two some important things will be divulged. A committee has been appointed to make a thorough investigation and it is likely that a condition of rottenness will be discovered shake the state as even the story of Tay

br's downfall has not done.

It is now known that during the panic the state funds were used to bolster up the state funds were used to bolster up the private affairs of various state officials and that thereby not only the state and school boards. boards were deprived of the use of the money which the statute gave them, but money which the statute gave them, but the state lost a large sum in interest, and as a result of this illegitimate conduct has now lost \$350,000.

Another sensation will be sprung in a day er two. It is rumored that Pul iner Myers will be arrested and his bonds-men sued for the Taylor loss. The state code provides that the examiner shall ex-amine the county and state treasurer's affairs at stated intervals, and if he finds them at all unsatisfactory, he shall at once proceed to take possession of the office and bring about an accounting, and shall hold the offending official until the irregularity s investigated and made good.

From Myers's own statement it is shown that he did nothing, but was not surprise when the default became public. At the time he expected a shortage, all the morey since stolen was in the treasury and Taylor was given a month to draw it into his own hands and got away with it. Able nally liable and

lawyers believe he is crir that his bondsmen can be Two years ago Taylor loaned Millett, then governor, \$15,000, and Mellett gave him a warranty deed for all his property, real and personal, to the amount of \$50,000 was not recorded. A few months ago Tax lor asked for the money and stated that he was hard pressed. Mellett went to Boston was hard pressed. Mellett went to Boston and secured the money by making a similar deed. He was about to turn over the meney to Taylor when the crash can Yesterday he learned that Taylor had re-corded the deed and mortgaged the property for its full value. The two deeds were placed on record Wednesday night, the day after the defalcation became known. This bankrupts Mellett and deprives the state pankrupts Meilett and deprives the state of any chance of recovering from him as bondsman. He has, however, given the at-torney general a full list of his property and the state has already attached and will contest the deed given to Taylor.

The suspicion that there was a conspiracy to defraud the state, resulting from Taylor's defalcation and flight, was proven today by the discovery that the commissioner of public lands had also been abusing his opportunities. The legislature has ordered in the state of dered an investigation and it will lay bare onsiderable rascality in the land office. Thomas H. Ruth, a banker at Desmet, is the commissioner. During the summer of 1893, when the panic was at its height, Ruth refused to send to the various counties the school money, which at that time amounted to \$200,000, although the statute is manda-tory that it be sent June 15th. A tremen-dous protest arose throughout the state. Ruth, who was in the east, wrote a letter to the state treasurer and also to the treas urer of Clay county, but mixed the envel-opes. In the letter to Taylor, which the county official received, he said substantial-

"There seems to be a tremendous how over the state treasurer holding up money.

The only thing for us to do is to let them how!. We have as great a use for the money as any one and I must have that

\$45,000. Don't apportion any money until He also wrote an impudent letter to the governor, who demanded that he obey the law. He is thought to have money in the bank at Desmet. Finally, when suit brought for payment by the Sloux Falls school board, Ruth made an apportionment, six months after the time set by law, and then only used \$5,000. The last apportionment was due November 15th, and had it been made at that time the counties would have collected money which was thet in. Treasurer Taylor's hands and the state, would have saved \$90,00. It is believed by officials that Ruth was privy to Taylor's crime and held up the money to give Taylor a chance to get the state money and escape. It is now tolerably certain that Taylor's actual shortage was about \$170,000. He has, therefore, appropriated about \$200,000 in

addition.

The Northwestern Mortgage and Trust Company, of Redfield, has filed deeds at Sioux Falls to Howard M. Benedict, of Chicago, who execuated them for the sum of \$20,000, to Charles. H. Wells, of Chicago. The property, deed and mortgage are not worth over \$2,000. The deeds were executed by W. W. Taylor, president of the Redfield company, in Chicago, December 21st.

Burns in Liverpool. pass now than to have his congress called together in extra session to handle it.

Silver Republicans.

The silver element of republicans would, however, fight such action. But there are few of them in the house. Their strength is in the senate, where they are now trying to get together with the democrats and do something in the shape of silver legis in the skilled trades, he said, American workingmen were not organized to the extent that the English workingmen were. CONTRABAND OF WAR

Customs Officers Seize the Lagonda, a Yacht, at Fernandina.

SHE HAS ARMS AND AMMUNITION Boxes of Guns and Swords Thrown

Into the River.

GREAT BRITAIN'S VICE CONSUL IN IT

Borden Appears to Be in a Bad Scrape The Yacat Was Probably Bound for South America.

Fernandina, Fla., January 12 .- (Special.) -

The steam yacht Lagonda was detained at

this port about 5 o'clock this afternoon as a suspicious vessel by order of the secreary of the treasury at Washington. Collector of Customs Baltzell had the yacht seized as she was about to leave the port. He placed a detail of officers on board thold her for further orders. Captain Griffin, of the Lagonda enaor Martile and Senor Marin. di are under arrest together with other passengers and all the crew. The

Lagonda arrived here three or four days ago, and since then has been cruising u and down the harbor and into the sound. She has also made two or three trips up the river. She was apparently sailing under cruising papers and the party seemed to be only on pleasure. cers of the yacht came here on two o ee occasions and Senor Martile and his riends made some acquaintances among the young bloods of the town. Two days ago Martile invited some of these Fernandina acquaintances to go on a run up the river. The invitation was ac-

cepted and a rollicking time it was.

N. B. Borden, the British lice consul at this port, who is a well known citizen here and a prominent business man, appeared to have a good deal to do with the yacht and her party, but this aroused no suspicion either in federal offi-cial circles or among the town folks, for Borden's reputation for square dealing and straightforwardness has heretofore been

By some strange accident today or de-sign, which is not yet known, an official telegram, directed to the "Collector of the Port, Fernandina, Fla.," fell into the hands of Borden, and was opened by him. He may have opened it unintentionally, with out looking at the address on the envelope but the contents of this message came under his eye before the collector of the port, Mr. G. L. Baltzell, got the telegran in his own hands. A little later, large, heavily strapped boxes, five feet long and 12x18 inches square at the ends, work founds floating in the harbor. These were This was before he had received order from Secretary Carlisle to seize the yacht The boxes contained cavalry equi of the latest and most approved together with swords, side arms, etc. It known that these boxes had been on the Lagonda, for some of the Fernandina party entertained by Senor Martile other day say now that they rec having seen the boxes on board the yacht

Caught in the Act.

It is suspected that the Lagonda's party, having been apprised of the fact that the United States government was about to United States government was about to seize the yacht, began to throw her cargo overboard, but the seizure came before y could get more than two boxes out her hold. Since her seizure, Collector Baltzell has been very reticent about what he found on board the Lagonda. Everybody connected with the custom house under orders of the collector to the greatest secrecy, but it has le that the Lagonda's cargo is wholly of ammunition and cavalry equip arms, ammunition and cavalry equip-ments. These contrabrand goods were un-South American states. The Lagonda left New York two or three weeks ago, and another yacht, which left about the same time, has been under similar sur The treasury department has been cokout for both, suspecting that they southeastern waters, and there take their

cargoes on board. Borden Is in a Box. Whether the Lagonda had her band war" on board when she arrived, or took it into her hold on one of her mys-terious trips up the river is not definitely known tonight. The yacht has a steel known tonight. The yacht has a steel hull, and is 130 feet long. She halls from New York, and tonight it is said that she was regularly consigned to N. B. Borden, the British vice consul. But the custom house is closed, and Consul Borden will say nothing about the affair. He looks yery much worried, however, and a decree very much worried, however, and a desper-ate effort had been made by friends of his to suppress the story of the seizure and nnection with the contraband craft

All the facts will come out tomorrow. DESTITUTION AMONG MINERS. Deplorable Condition of Affairs in

Hocking Valley.

Columbus, O., January 12.—The disclosure of the destitute condition of the miners in ard about Nelsonville may have the effect of measures being taken to establish permanent relief, stations Many plans have already been suggested looking to that end, and precedents are pointed to for the purpose of proving the feasibility of the plans suggested. Hocking Valley.

Operators freely admit that they 'ose at least 5 cents on every ton of coal shipped out of the Hocking valley, and for this they blame the excessive freight rates, the miners and the Pennsylvania operators.

Let here, this deployable condition of af-Just how this deplorable condition of at Just now this deplorates content of a fairs is to be remedied cannot be foretold, but some definite action will probably be taken at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which will convene here February 12th. The suggestion which seems to meet with most ap

tion which seems to meet with most approval, however, and which is most generally desired, and especially among the miners, is the co-operative scheme which has been adopted by the Shawnee miners.

It is generally conceded that the co-operative system on the terms the Shawnee miners have adopted bodes evil for the miners in the Pittsburg district, but at present the Hocking valley miners seem to be looking out only for themselves, and to do that successfully they have a big job on their hands. The circumstances which brought successfully they have a big job on their hands. The circumstances which brought about the present condition of affairs—the disregard by the Pennsylvania operators of the differential of 9 cents—are almost wholly ignored, and when the question is asked ignored, and when the question is asked why the miners do not accept a reduction and thus enable the Hocking valley opera-tors to operate their mines and compete with Pennsylvania in the lake trade, many of the operators answer by saying it is too late to think of that now, as all the big contracts for the year have been made, and none of them came to the Hocking val-

Another statement which is unhesitating Another statement which is unhesitating. In made is that even if the miners were willing to go into the mines for 40 cents a ton, no more could be used than is being mined at present at 60 cents. They claim that the competitive field is entirely closed

that the condition of affairs existing in the thocking valley and those in Sunday Creek valley In the latter all the mines are practically idle—only a few miners being at more—and a mass meeting has been called

at Glouster tomorrow at noon for the pur-rose of formulating plans to relieve the needy. While the destitution in the Hockirg valley has absorbed the attention the general public, the conditions in the Sunday Creek valley have been ignored,

because they were not generally If possible the privations in this vailey exceed in severity those in the Hocking val-ley, especially in the Buckingham district, where the greatest suffering seems to exist and where scenes of destitution are most escrbable and also almost incredible.

committee will be appointed and sent
Columbia to ask the governor for aid
Glouster will be made the distributing

At Corning a large meeting of business men, miners and other laborers was held yesterday morning to make a united appeal to the governor for aid. At this meeting Mr. Coleman, president of the miners' union at Nelsonville, said:

"The condition is deplorable and hundreds of men, women and children are on the verge of starvation. The miners de-mand labor in preference to charity and they have petitioned the operators for a division of even the half-loaf, but were re-Proper steps were taken for securing re-

vicinity of Jacksonville a year ago was a prosperous district, but now majority of the poeple are starving.

FIVE MILLS COMING.

T. Jefferson Cooledge Says That the Movement Is Natural.

Mass., January 12.-Regarding the removal of cotton mills to the south, Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, the secretary of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, says: natural. Labor at the south is a great deal the cotton fields and there is a great saving n freight rates. Again, southern roads take cotton as fifth class, while northern roads take it as second and third class, making a big difference; then there is a great difference in fuel. Labor is the great saving of all, and it is claimed a saving of 2 cents per pound can be made. product of the southern mills is sent mostly to Chicago and St. Louis.

"I think that southern muls will increase. We are hampered here by trade unions, strikes and legislation, making it more difficult for us to manufacture at a profit, and unless the legislature of this state, instead of doing all it can to injure manufacturers, turns around and assists them, there will be a further loss of business. Fine goods can be made cheaper in the south as well as coarse goods. It is claimed that southern operatives are not as skilled as northern peratives and that it takes too long to educate them, but this is false. Southern operatives are just as good in every respect, and it is only a question of time when fine goods will be made in the south."

The New England mills that now anticipate building in the south are the Massachusetts, Bott, Dwight, Merrimac and

DISSATISFIED WITH THE SCALE. Carnegia's Steel Workers to Meet and Make a Protest. Pittsburg, Pa., January 12.—The employes of the Carnegie Steel Company's Home stead works seem to be dissatisfied with the scale of wages that went into effect uary 1st, which makes a 20 per cent reduction in their wages compared with last year's rate. Circulars were distribu-ted in Homestead last night calling upon all steel workers to attend a meeting Sunwith day morning. While these circulars do not state the purpose of the meeting, it is well understood by people informed on the sub-ject that the object of the meeting is to protest against the new scale now in effect in the Homestead mill. For the past sev

eral days the new men in the mill have been circulating throughout the works to find out the opinion of the workers regarding the new scale. Following the recent visit to this city of Mr. Carnegie, the following circular has

of Mr. Carnegie, the following circular has been issued from his office:

"At a meeting of the Carnegie Steel Company, the following changes in organization were made: H. C. Frick, chairman of the board of managers; John G. Leishman, president. This change has long been desired by Mr. Frick, as it will relieve him of much detail work and give him more of much detail work and give him more time for the broader questions of policy and management. There will be no other

e of the business policy of the con by this nominal reorganization. Mr. Leishman has been vice president of the company while Mr. Frick was chair-man. The change will involve the shifting of considerable work from the should-ers of Mr. Frick to those of Mr. Leishman. The move is in keeping with the

man. The move is in keeping with the policy of the company in relieving their men at a period when they can enjoy some of the pleasures of life.

Mr. Frick is probably worth \$5,000,000, and from early boyhood has been tied down to business. He will be at the helm of the company, but will have nothing to do with the details of the business.

WEDDED IN DEATH. An Engine Hits a Sleigh and Kills

Four Persons. Lebanon, Ind., January 12.—(Special.)—About 4 o'clock this afternoon as a party of young people were returning from the wedding of Jacob Moss and Miss Mary Overlees, which was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Monfett at Advance, a small town six miles west of here, the sleigh, which was a three-seated concern, was struck by ger train No. 4 on the Midland rai road. All the occupants save one were fa-tally hurt. Both horses were drawn into the wreck and so badly hurt that they had

to be killed. Mrs. Moss, the bride, was killed instantly, and the bridegroom died about an hour after being brought to this city. The other occupants of the sleigh were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCabe, of Darlington, Ind John Abrams and John McFadden. Abram

was the driver and escaped with several bad cuts and bruises and may recover. The blinding wind and snow was the cause of them not hearing or seeing the train and the engineer did not have time to reverse his engine before he had struck

Mr. Moss, the father, and the parents of the bride are almost distracted tonight.

Moss was twenty-eight years of age, good looking and was engaged in the abstract business in this city. The bride's father is a well-to-do farmer living three miles south of here. The funeral of both will occur tomorrow and they will be interred to-

TURNEY HAS THE CALL. Everything Is Coming His Way in the

Gubernatorial Contest.

Nashville, Tenn., January 12.—(Special.)— A long-drawn-out discussion prevented the house today from reaching a vote on the senate joint resolution providing for a post-portement of the joint session to count the vpte for governor, but a test vote was taken late this afternoon which shows beyond doubt that the senate resolution will be concurred in, and that the holdover policy will prevail. Governor Turnovanity concurred in, and that the holdover policy will prevail. Governor Turney will retain the office of governor while the attempt is made to pass a law prescribing the method of procedure in case of a contest for the governorable. In event this lexislation goes through he will also hold office pending the investigation that will follow. There is but little doubt that a resolution to take a recess will prevail and the legislature will not be in session during the investigation.

Shipment of Gold. New York, January 12.—The expected shipment of \$500,000 in gold by Hoskier, Wood & Co., on the steamship La Champagne today was reduced to \$500,000. Lazard Freres shipped \$1,600,000, making a total of \$2,100,000 on the French vessel. MERCURY'S TUMBLE

A Blizzard Sweeps Down from the Bleak Northwest.

A SUDDEN DROP IN TEMPERATURE

At Chicago the Thermometer Fell 28 Degrees in Thirty Minutes

HEAVY SNOWS OVER A LARGE BELT

Coldest Night of the Winter at St. Louis Great Suffering Among the Poor in Iowa and Illinois.

Chicago, January 12 .- The cold wave which has been hovering around Chicago the past day or two, is on in earnest, and the most disagreeuble weather of the season is the result. This morning the thermometers registered ten degrees below zero. A brisk wind, a dense fog and smoke added to the discomfort. The change in temperature, though predicted by the weather bureau, found everybody unprepared. At down on the city with the velocity of a cyclone. At that time the mercury stood at 21 degrees above. Thirty minutes later it had fallen to seven below. Fine dry snow fell this morning. At Marquette, Mich., a heavy snow storm

traversed the upper peninsula from west to east yesterday and the lumbermen are feeling much more cheerful. Hitherto there has been a great deficiency of snow in the pine region and lumbermen were in despair. Houghton, Mich., reports a fall of eight inches. There are six inches at Menominee and large numbers of woodmen who had left the logging woods have started back. Advices from all parts of the pine district show that snow has fallen in sufficient quantity to enable lumbermen to begin op

erations.

At Louisville, Ky., the mercury is ten degrees below zero.

At Zanesville, O., the mercury dropped several degrees last night. A heavy snow storm was in progress today.

Sudden Drops of the Mureury. It began snowing at Dayton, O., shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and has been at it continuously ever since, there being six inches of snow on the ground at this writing. The thermometer registered six below zero at 7 o'clock this merning. One of the most remarkable and sudden declines of the mercury occured at Spring-field. III. Victorial of the springld, Ill., yesterday, a change of thirty de grees being recorded. This morning at o'clock the thermometer registered at te

gradually lowered until it reached 15 de-grees below zero at 7 o'clock p. m. This morning it stood 5 degrees below with a

light northwes: wind.

The coldest weather of the season today at St. Louis. The mercury has fallen fortyfive degrees since yesterday afternoon. At 9 o'clock this morning it registered 5 de grees below zero. A brisk northwes is blowing and indications are that the mer-cury will continue dropping the next twen-ty-four hours. Reports received from points throughout the state and in southern Illi-nois, Arkansas and northern Texas state that the cold spell extends to those points. No snow in St. Louis.

Last night at Cincinnati was one of the

vorst nights of the winter. It snowed almos incessantly. The wind was biting cold and very strong. The river rose about four very strong. The river rose about four inches an hour, at midnight standing at forty-four feet. The indications are that unless the cold snap checks the rise fifty feet will be reached before Sunday morning.

Suffering Among the Poor. Reports from Iowa, Illinois and the northwest show that the mercury is from to fifteen degrees below zero. As many officen degrees below zero. As many poor miles were unprepared for the sudden change, much suffering will probably result. A heavy snow storm prevails in north

sult. A heavy snow storm prevails in north-ern Michigan and Wisconsin, which will be of great benefit to lumbermen.

The Missouri valley was swept yesterday by a wave of unusual severity. A repetition of the blizzard of seven years ago when many lives were lost is feared. The wind reached a velocity of fifty miles an hour last night, accompanied by snow in some sections. There will no bobbly be creat suffering among the destitute in western Ne

Over two feet of snow has fallen at Mar quette, Mich., in the last eighteen hours, and it has drifted so badly as to bring local traffic to-a standstill. Raliroad trains so far have not fallen much behind schedule time, but trouble is anticipated on some sections of the roads. The tug F. W. Gillett, belonging to the Gilett Towing and Wrecking Company, of Marquette, was blown from her moorings by the heavy gale this morning and driven hard aground. The sea is breaking over her with full sweep and the ug will probably be a total wreck.

A Gale at Chattanooga A high gale, almost reaching the force A high gale, almost reaching the force of a cyclone passed over Chattanooga early this morning. Mission Ridge broke the force of the hurricane, and undoubtedly saved the city from serious damage. As it is, more or less loss of a minor nature was inflicted.

At Knoxville, Tenn., thermometers registered I degree below zero at 10 o'clock tonight and it is growing colder. The mercury has dropped 45 degrees since 3 o'clock this morning. Four inches of snow fell in four hours this morning. At Bristol the

four hours this morning. At Brisithermometer registers 12 degrees DR. TALMAGE IN NEW YORK.

Hereafter He Will Preach in the Academy of Music. New York, January 12.—(Special.)—Here-after, Dr. Talmage will occupy the Metro-politan pulpit in the New York Academy of Music every Sunday afternoon at 4

Last Sunday, notwithstanding the fact that it poured in torrents, an immense throng greeted the doctor, filling every seat from the orchestra up to the third and top gallery. His appearance was greeted by hearty applause. Press and people express themselves as highly grati fied at the doctor's removal from Bro to New York. The Metropolitan pul the result of co-operation on the part of some of Dr. Talmage's friends, and hence-forth will be one of the permanent features of New York city.

TO BE SURRENDERED. Habens Corpus Denied to Morganfield, the Train Robber.

Cincirrati, January 12.-Charles Morgan Cincirrati, January 12.—Charles Morganfield, the alleged train robber, shivered
with cold when four trusties from the county jail carried him on a cot before Judge
Wilson this morning. He turned uneasily
and pulled the blanket to his eyes as the
judge began his decision. The court found
the extradition papers regular, and the
identity of the prisoner as the man indicted in Virginia fully established, hence
the habeas corous case was dismissed
and the prisoner remanded to the sheriff
with instructions to give him to the authorities of Virginia. Mr. Shay, counsel
for Morganfield, was given until next
Wednesday to prepare a bill of exceptions
for the circuit court, where he will go on
a petition in error in the habeas corpus
case. Opposing counsel made a plea for
the immediate surrender of Morganfield,
but this was denied.

Killed by a Train. Columbia, S. C., January 13.—(Special.)— Hi Henry minstrels' special train from Newberry, bound for Spartuburg, ran over and killed, near Jalapa, S. C., last night, s negro deaf mute, known as "Tob.



wouldn't go in this country, he had allowed this five-thousand-a-week opportunity to slip from his grasp. But he was full of other projects, and from all that I hear of

Nethersole and Jean Gerardy there is no lack of gold and silver to the Mayer till. Marcus Mayer is one of the great-hearted

men of the theater world. There is nothing small about him—he is everybody's friend. It is said of him that his practical charities are almost without limit. Many a fellow who is able to hold his head up these days

who is able to hold his head of these days of bitter experiences thank Marcus for having helped him in what seemed insurmountable difficulties. From a dollars and cents standpoint he is his own worst enemy, but he is big enough and broad enough to let

humanity outweigh the consideration o

We were sitting one day in the office o

Mayor Gilroy—he had gone to help some fellow out of a hole and had picked que up on the way—when a reference to the south bfought from him the fact that he was southern born. He first saw the light of

day in New Orleans, but his boyhood and

young manhood was spent in California.

said: "My boy, I am more than twenty-one. When I was a little shaver my father moved from New Orleans to Sacramento,

where he was a dry goods merchant and did

a large business-the largest out there. He

was a democratic leader of prominence and

a great friend in those days of United States Senator Latham, whose friendship for me was demonstrated later, when, after I had gone through the common schools

and the collegiate institute at Benica, he and the collegiate institute at Benica, he secured an appointment for me to go to West Point. My mother, however, objected to this, I suppose because she didn't think I would shine as a fighter. In flay, boyhood I was a little fellow and can say

with that old joke in the comic papers that while I had a good many fights, I wasn't 'in it' in most of them. Well, Senator Latham put me in Fordham college instead. After four years there I went back

to California and read law in the office of

Senator William I. Furgerson. He was, you may remember, killed in a famous duel

with George Penn Johnson, and I witnessed it. That, however, put a stop to my legal career, and I went to San Francisco, where I started in the newspaper business by be-ginning at the case. It was the time of

Robert Downing.

Columbia, took a great interest in me and I was made the city editor and reporter of his paper. It was there that my active

newspaper work really began, and it was

there also that I got into dramatic work.

Marcus has always taken to politics like the proverblal duck. Before he was of age he was secretary of both the county and the state democratic

though the party was, of course, in the minority. He told me that his first vote was east for Geenral McLellan for president, and one of his last cast for the gen-

eral's son in the municipal campaign in New York, and as both lost, it is, perhaps, not unnatural that he be regarded as the Jonah of the McLellan family. But as is said of Madge Kendall, when she throws bouquets at herself for being a good wife and mother—"there are others."

Marcus had his first taste of theatricals and he couldn't keep away. It was two or three years after his return to Califorina from the northwest that he went ahead

of the company of which Matilda Heron

was the star, and in which were Charley Thorne, Frank Mayo and Agnes Booth. His first venture east was in the business man-agement of two Australian stars, Charles Kean and Ellen Tree, who were under the management of Charles Copin, of Austra lia, a veteran manager, even in those days and who is, I'm told, still alive.

The next time he came east was as an

alternate delegate to the convention that

nominated Seymour and Blair. In those days he was back at his desk on The Alta and was one of the active young democrats, taking part in all the campaigns.

In 1871 he first came east with Lawrence Barrett and was with him for five years. Then he was the manager of Rose Etyage;

he was then elected to the senate on an in

and mother-"there are others.

the Frazier river gold excitement, and get-ting a large dose of the fever, I went up there. Incidentally I was correspondent for

When I asked him how old he was he

gold and silver.

New York is wrestling with a deep probler Was she, or wasn't she? That's about the way it runs ,and it's all about Susan. We had a chance to study the same prob

lem here in Atlanta this week, Dumas's "Francillon," I believe they called it, "In Society," was produced by Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew at the matinee on Tuesday very much to the edification of the matrons and maids there assembled, and, if I am not misinformed, that play has also given rise to much comment.

"In Society" is undeniably too broad in its language. The plain facts of the story were not gilded over and glossed over as I had expected to find them, and the result was decidedly shocking. I don't think she quite reached the age of prudery, but I must confess this was, in the language of Mr. Gilbert's "Patience," too utterly too.

But while this is true, there is not in "Francillon" the deep mystery of "The Case of Rebellious Susan." We know beyond peradventure that Francillon went just so far and no farther—that she was not as bad as she endeavored to make her husband believe. But with Susan it was different; that is, it may have been. Whether it was or was not-there's the question that is agitating the feminine mind of the metropolis and is finding its way to an unusual extent into the newspapers.

Hilary Bell devotes three of his interesting

columns to an argument for the purity and chastity of the young wife who starts out with the determination to "get even," taking the position that the mere fact of the production of the play at the Lyceum proves that Susan was not in reality the bad girl which she tries to make it appear. Mr. Daniel Frohman has taken this position in the papers and on the explanation of the case on his house programme. For Mr. Frohman has a clientele which would not,

tt least he thinks they would not, stand dusan if she were utterly bad. A writer in The Herald, however, takes up the other side of the proposition, and up the other side of the proposition, and rather humorously put to flight the Lyceum claim that "we make Susan innocent of absolute guilt." He begins by quoting from Mr. Jones's preface to his comedy, this clever bit of satiret. If am aware that I have no warrant in the actual facts of the world around me for placing on the English stage an instance of English conjugal infidelity. There is, I believe, madam, a great deal of this kind of immorality in France, but I am quite sure you will rejoice to hear that a very careful and searching inquiry has not resulted in establishing any well authenticated case in English life. And even had the inquiry revealed a quite opposite state of things, I am sure you will agree with me that it would be much place to make up our minds once for all that the facts are wrong, and stick to that, rather than allow the possibility of anything hurtful to our continued self-esteem and self-righteousness. I am too sensible, madam, of the honor of belonging to the same nation as your own revered self to do anything to impair its holy self-respect and worship of its own conviction that it is the most moral, most religious, most heaven favored nation under the sun." rather humorously put to flight the Lyceum

The preface is addressed to Mrs. Grundy, of England, and The Herald writer, commenting on it, same:

"One need not at all read between the lines of this preface to see that Henry Arthur Jones meant to convey that in Cairo Lady Susan had carried out her threats, and that she had not frittered away her time discussing Palto with young Edensor. "For later on in this prefatory letter he says to Mrs. Grundy: "If you must have a moral in my comedy suppose it to be thisthat if women cannot retaliate openly they will retaliate secretly—and lie."
"Which is precisely what Lady Susan did when she found that Sir Harabin deceived her."

Mrs. Grundy of this sde of the water, who seems to be the parton saint of the Lyceum.

Mr. Frohman has eliminated from the
text Susan's words to Edensor: "Oh, I
should kill myself if any one knew. You there also that I got into dramatic work. My first attempt at practical work in this line was when I did the press work in advance management for the John S. Potter Company, of which Julia Dean Hayne was the star. We went up the Puget sound country by schooner. I had the usual luck and found myself after a little back in San Francisco and again at the case. It wasn't long before I was city editor of The Alta, which was a great paper in those days. Mark Twain was on the paper and Bret Harte wrote for it." have never spoken of me-boasted to any of your men friends"—

The discussion is interesting, but fruitless

The discussion is interesting, but fruitless. It is very clear that Susan, no matter what she was in London or Cairo, has reformed and that the Susan of the Lyceum has no past to regret. Mrs. Grundy should, with Mr. Daniel Frohman as purveyor of amusenents to her and her disciples, be satisfied. He is the best known man of two hem-



THE MAN AND HIS HAT.

A Characteristic Picture of the Best Known Man in America.

ct has he friends, and many of them, but ict has he friends, and many of them, but he is as well known in the Strand ag in Broadway, as well known in Faris as in San Francisco, where he lived for years; in Rio he is a member of the swell clubs; in the City of Mexico his name was at one time on everybody's lips and he figured there in one of the biggest sensations in the history of the republic; in all of the cities of Europe and in every city of any size in America he has his warm personal friends. "I never was on a train with him in my lifg" said one of his close friends "that he didn't seem to know everybody. 'that he didn't seem to know everybody. the can remember, not only the face, but the name of every man he meets, and they can't help remembering him."

In many respects Marcus Meyer is the most unique man connected with American

he was then elected to the senate on an independent ticket, and after his term in that
body came east as the manager of Fanny
Davenport. It was at this time that his
active connection with theatrical affairs
on the other side of the water began—a connection with which has been maintained
ever since. The first time Sarah Bernhardt came to Atlanta she canhe under his
active management. Then he took charge
of the American tour of aPttl and maanger
Edwin Booth's tour after his return from
England. He had Langtry and Nellson,
Henry Erwin and Ellen Terry, with Erwin's
big company of eighty people. Mr. Abbey's grand Italian Opera Company, of
three hundred people, Mary Anderson's first
and second tours after her return from
England, the Coquelin-Hading Company,
the tour of young Joseph Hoffman, the pianist, the early days of Mrs. James Brown
Potter as a star, Sarasate and Dalbert,
the great musicians, the London Gavery

He is a legitimate handler of great enterprises, not a theatrical gambler or specu-lator, and at his offices in Daly's theater Company, the Italian Opera Company again, Fanny Davenport in "Cleopatra," for three years, the Agnes Huntington Opera Company for two seasons; Patti's final tour, and now Ogla Nethersole, Jean Gerardy, the boy cellist, who has made such a hit, and the day I talked with him he had just closed by cable with Bernhard Stavenhagen, the planist, who has since appeared with great success in New York, and he has also the American representative of George Edwards, whose "A Gayety Girl" is under the management of Mr. Daly.

Mr. Daly.
"I honestly believe," said he, "that Patti will not come to Atlanta again. This fare well tour business creates a smile, but, while I may be mistaken, I do not believe

that she will come again."

During his career, he has, of course, devoted his attention to several different devoted his attention to several different enterprises each season. He told me that he had been to South America four times-with Patti, Coquelin, Hading, and with Bernhardt. He has crossed the Atlantic for about thirty round trips, has been to for about unity round trips, has been to Mexico several times, to California in-numerable times. He is a member of about sixty clubs all over the world, and calis New York, San Francisco, Chicago and London as his homes. He numbers among his intimate friends the most prominent Two events which serve to advertise him more prominently to the outside world than any other two were the Benson robbery in the City of Mexico, and his

famous race from California to London. When Patti was going down to the City of Mexico, Benson, who seems to have been a pretty slick artist, slipped on ahead and personated the manager. He secured something like \$26,000 by the sale of bogus advance seats, and skipped. A year later he was caught and was identified by Meyer, who fought the case through his attorney, Delancey Nichol, securing a favorable deision on the question of extradition before cision on the question of extraution before United States commissioner, United States district court and United States supreme court. Benson afterwards jumped over the railing of the Toombs and killed himself. On a wager of a number of dinners made Williamson, the Australian with J. C. Williamson, the Australian manager Mr. Meyer undertook to go from San Francisco to London in thirteen days The papers were full of the race at the time, but I've forgotten the details. I remember that a burning of a snow shed out in Wyoming was one of the obstacles which seemed to knock him out, and that it made him reach New York Sunday night, when he could not leave until Wednesday. The company reached New York Monday and embarked for London on Tuesday, but Marcus had figured it out and waited until Wednesday, taking a faster steamer. He won by reaching the club in London, which was his objective point, just an which was his objective point, just a hour and three-quarters ahead of time.

As I remember, these were the principal features of his career as he confided them to me. With becoming modesty, he said

nothing about the fact that he was renothing about the lact that he was re-garded as the democratic boss in San Fran-cisco in the early days, and the further fact of his prominent connection with Tammany, where he has been one of the rominent workers, but he did convey to me a very important piece of informationimportant if true—and that was that
"Patti will make no more farewell tours."

There is a tendency these days to sneer at melodrama, and yet the really successful

was taken advantage of. The production was, perhaps, the grandest which we have ever had. Had Mr. Irving made a similar production we would have crowded the theater and jumped at the chance to pay \$3 or \$4\$ a seat for the privilege; as it was I heard some disgruntled people kicking at having to pay a very small advance on the regular price. When a show does not merit payment of first-class prices, I believe I am as quick to object on the part of the public as anybody, but a production like that of Mr. Mansfield is cheap at any price. And when there is added to it the presence of such consummate art in the portrayal of character as Mr. Mansfield gave us, it seems worth almost any sacrifice to be ground the street these character as Mr. Mansfield gave us, it seems worth almost any sacrifice to be among the spectators.

Of course "Beau Brummel" drew a great matinee, and of course it pleased every-body. "Arms and the Man" was the most

delicious bit of satire that it has been my good fortune to hear, and the comedy was genuine. I think the addition of these two plays to Mr. Mansfield's repertoire puts ose of us who delight in the opportunity of seeing and hearing him, under personal obligations; for it is the rarest thing in the world to find a star of his prominence who will take the trouble to add two new plays to his repertoire in one year. In addition to showing Mr. Managlid in a de-lightful part, Mr. Shaw's play gave Miss Cameron opportunities that she has not had in the other plays in which I have seen her. Her love scene heroics were exqui site. She is always dainty and to ever role brings the charm of refinement and an exceedingly pleasing personality; but here she did more than that. She brought out the full beauties of the text and won where many a woman who holds a promi nent place in this particular line would have failed.

heve failed.

The company is an excellent one. There were some former favorites and a number of new people—the company includes forty people in all. Of the new faces there was one to be remembered. No wonder Mr. Charles Frohman endeavored to secure the services of Katherine Grey. Mr. Frohman has sense. I do not remember the result has sense. I do not remember the resul of the controversy, but I know that Miss Grey must be looked upon as an excellent bit of theatrical property. For there is a woman who will be heard from. Young, beautiful, talented-she possesses a remark-ably good voice and evidently the intelligence which will bring success. Successionably a coming woman and with op-portunity will yet find herself at the topwhich will bring success. She is un-

A London dispatch announces in un cal terms that Henry James's new play "Guy Dormville," is a stupendous failure The writer says: "Like the author's novels it is an analytical study of character. Per haps in the form of a novel it might suc ceed, but as a play it is weak and devoid of technique. George Alexander and Ma-rion Terry had the chief parts. The period is 1780. The first act pleased the audience, the second was distinctly inferior and drag ged; the third was hopeless. The curtain after the third act was followed by hisses and jeers. In response to calls Mr. Alexander led Mr. James to the follights. They were received with tumultuous hooting, groaning and hissing, which quite drowned the slight applause. They faced the din for two or three minutes, Mr. James gazing with scornful coolness at the turbulent throng and Mr. Alexander shifting nervously from position to position. Later, Mr. ged: the third was hopeless. The curtain ly from position to position. Later, M Alexander alone answered demands for speech by telling how pained he was to experience such a rebuff after the many SOME WHO COME TO THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

and this new play is said to be the best thing he has ever done. It is as good as "Delmonico's at Six." I am ready for an evening of enjoyment. "Delmonico's" is very funny and we are to have them bot

Friday and Saturday comes Mr. Robert Downing, and with him, of course, charming Eugenie Blair. They will give "Ingomar," "David Garrick," "French Marriage" and "The Gladiator." The company, which is said to be a strong one, includes Jack Amory, a well known and clever Atlanta boy.

Altogether a good week.

THE MAN IN FRONT. THE WEEK UNDERLINED.

Monday and Tuesday the Grand will offer its patrons Charles H. Yale's "Newest Devil's Auetion," which during the summer vacation has been put in shape for a most extended tour, embracing all the principal extended tour, embracing all the principal cities in this country. The changes and ad-ditions which Mr. Yale has no de in this now famous show piece are said to be more radical than ever before, while new series being substituted for the ones more familiar, while the novelties abounding in the play are a decided feature. This season many innovations have been made in the ballets, costumes and scenes, and mechan-ical devices. To portray the character of the piece, Manager Yale has engaged the the piece, Manager I ale has engaged the strongest company procurable. In this he has made a most radical departure from the usual management of spectacular pro-ductions. Among the most notable engage-ments is that of Miss Sadie Stephens, a ments is that of Miss Sadie Stephens, a very clever interpreter of "Romantle Boys," whose performance of Gabriel in Rice's "Evangeline" won for her universel praise. A very strong feature has been procured in the engagement of Jaguarina, known as the "Champion Mistress of the Horse and Sword," and whose woneerful exploits and combats throughout the entire country has given her the right to claim the title of "queen of the sword." In the selection of a soubrette to play Janet, Manager Yale has been parlicularly fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss Nona Vernon, the California protean star. Miss Vernon possesses a agnificent sopranot voice and will undoubtedly add musically to the success of undoubtedly add musically to the success of the piece. Gus Bruno, Jr., a very clever young comedian, whose performance of "Toby, the Dinkey," last stason placed him as the best exponent of this particular part, has been re-engaged for the coming season, and Al W. Decker, a leading portiayer of comedy old men, will play Pere Andoche, a character he represented in this spectacle years ago. Miss Mildred Holden, a very barrier. beautiful woman, has been engaged for the part of Crustaline, the fairy queen, and William Rugo, undoubtedly the greatest living exponent of agile demons, will still continue in his old part of Chaos, the sprite. There will be a matinee Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock.

Marie Jansen. The attaction at the Grand on Wednes day is one that will be apt to bring out the patrons of that house in full force. Marie Jansen will be there in a comedy, "Delmonico's at 6," which was greeted

o'clock.

last year in all the large cities of the states by crowded and enthusiastic houses. Miss Jansen is one of the most fascinating and popluar women known to the American stage. She is one of the very few now appearing at the head of her own company, and has rapidly built up for herself a large clientele as used to uphold and applaud Rosina Vokes, Lotta, Maggie Mitchell and other famous favorites of cherished memory. Miss Jansen is young, comely, and magnetic. There is a dash and a sparkle about her acting peculiarly her own, and her personality is captivating and irresistible. The great Coquelin, her warm admirer, has pronounced her the best of American soubrettes, and the enthusiastic following she has wherever she is known seems to justify this high praise. The play, "Delmonico's at 6," is a bright, merry comedy. It is rapid and uninterrupted in action, the situations are novel and ludicrous, and the fun is continuous. Miss Jansen's role is that of a vaudeville queen, who innocently and unintentionally en-tangles a married man in her charms and then punishes him for his presumption. It gives her a fine opportunity to display her vivacity, her good humor, and her chie. Miss Jansen is supported by a firstclass company of farceurs, and the piece is richly and tastefully staged and dressed. One of the acts takes place in a private dining room of the famous Delmanico cafe dining room of the tamous Deliminico cale in New York city, and is noted for its uproarious fun. At the Thursday matinee Delmonico's will be repeated, and on Thursday evening, "Miss Dynamite," in which Miss Jansen has made another great hit,

Robert Downing.

The attraction at the Grand opera house for next Friday and Saturday is Robert Downing, the American tragedian, in a series of performances devoted to the le-gitimate drama. In this city, where Mr. Downing has been a favorite almost since the very beginning of his starring tours, his visits are watched for with interest, his visits are watched for with interest, which is all the more eager this season, because Mr. Downing will be seen for the first time in this city in the title role of Robertson's favorite comedy, "David Garrick," in which he is said to have made a most pronounced hit. Mr. Downing stands prominent among the delineators of heroic roles. His personal qualifications for such parts have been supplemented by a training fitting him especially for that line of work. He began some sixteen vears ago work. He began some sixteen years ago in the stock company of John T. Ford's theater, in Washington city, his home, as call boy and utility man. So much ability did he show that he was speedily elevated call boy and utility man. So much ability did he show that he was speedily elevated to the position of leading man, and was then loaned at the raquest of that actor to Edwin Booth to play the leading parts for him during an extended engagement in New York city. Promotion in the profession followed rapidly after that. Mary Anderson selected him for her leading man, a position he held for two seasons. Then he played opposite parts to Mr. Joseph Jefferson. It is probably due to his varied experience that he became such a particularly finished actor. Mr. Downing will be seen in the following strong repertoire, which will be given as follows: On Friday evening he will appear as Ingomar in Marle Lovell's favorite romantic play of the same title. The Saturday matinee will be given over to a grand comedy hit, when our theatergoers will have an opportunity to judge as to the versatility of the great actor. The plays to be given are "David Garrick" and "French Marriage." The ing fitting him especially for that work, engagement will close on Saturday evening with a magnificent production of "The Giadiator." Mr. Downing will be supported by a very strong company, led by that beautiful woman and charming actress, Eugenie Blair, a great favorite in this city, and who is sure to receive a warm welcome from her many friends. Each play will be elegantly mounted, Mr. Downing carrying all of the scenery and properties for their proper production. A special feature will be the costuming; the dresses are all new, and are most elaborate and historically correct.

The Baldwin-Rogers Company. The Baldwin-Rogers Company.

This week Manager DeGive will present the Baldwin-Rogers Company at the Marietta street opera house. The company will play at the popular prices of 10, 20 and 30 cents, giving matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, at which the prices will be reduced to 10 and 20 cents.

Among the names enrolled on the list of the Baldwin-Rogers Company, we note E. H. O'Conner and Amy Paige, whose excellent specialty work is well known to Atlanta theatergoers.

Ladies will be admitted free Monday night when accompanied by a paid 30-cent ticket.

The Tampa, Fla., Times says of the company:

"This popular company is riceing a weak".

The Tampa, Fla., Times says of the company:

"This popular company is closing a week's engagement at the Casino tonight. The engagement has perhaps been the most satisfactory to the amusement goers in the history of the Casino. The public has been delighted with the clean, vigorous dramatic presentation of the troupe, and more than pleased with the singing and dancing specialties by the Rogers sisters. Withou pretense of being great, the company maintains a standard of excellence that never disappoints an audience. The Rogers sisters are young artists of a promise that never disappoints and will reach genius."

The opening bill for Monday night will be "A Leap for Life." "Friends."

"Friends."

"Friends." the charming comedy drama, by that brilliant young playwright, Edwin Milton Royle, is one of the assured successful theatrical ventures of the season. No play of recent years has met with such universal praise as this delightful production. Last season it received the unqualified approval of the press and public of this city, as presented by Messra. Edwin Milton Royle, Lucius Henderson, Harry Allen, E. D. Lyons and Selena Fetter Royle. It will be seen here again Monday and Tuesday, January 21st and 22d. "Friends" is one play that can successfully bear repetition. play that can successfully bear repetition Gilmore's Famous Band Coming.

Gilmore's Famous Band Coming.

An engagement has been made for the appearance of the above great musical organization at the Grand in the near future, and that event will be a musical treat. Since the band has been conducted by Mr. Victor Herbert, it is declared that it plays better than ever before. The new conductor is not only a commendable successor to Mr. Gilmore, but he is qualified by his long experience with the best orchestras in the world to attain the very highest legitimate results, such as are the most satisfactory to the real music lovers of the whole country. As a special feature of every concert, Mr. Herbert will play solos on the 'cello, of which instrument he is a wonderful master, and almost without a rival. Mme. Louise Natall, a favorite soprano, will be with the band as vocal soloist, and the new auto-harp will be played as a band instrument by the talented Professor Gery. As this instrument is soon to be adopted by the government this feature will be particularly interesting.

Big stock of new Laces just opened. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

tention and confiden the profession, and became as great as wonderful Specifics. At has been said by an eminer writer that more colds are causeing, overeating, than by expositere is truth in the statement easily verify by noticing the facindulgence in rich foods, partyou are subject to Catarrh or So The mucous membrane is distributed in the troat or head. One felt in the throat or head. One to overindulgence at this festive felt in the throat or head. One is prome to overindulgence at this festive season.

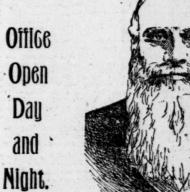
"77." DR. HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC cures COLDS, GRIPPE, INFLUENZA, CATARRH, pains and soreness in the HEAD and CHEST. COUGH SORE THROAT, GENERAL PROS. TRATION and FEVER, and in curing the cold prevents Pneumonia. Diphtheria and often wards off Consumption.

"77" will "break up" a Stubborn Cold that "Thangs on."

"hangs on."

A small bottle of pleasant pellets—fits your vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c., or five for E. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., corner William and John sts., New York.

This remarkable declaration is made by



Open Day

DR. F. B. RODGERS, The Medical Wonder. And the Only Absolute Master of Human Diseases in the World

Dr. Rodgers's "New Process" accomplishes a complete cure of all diseases, by removing the causes that produce them. All diseases cured without the use of internal remedies,

Cured in every case where the patient has lings enough to live on. Bright's Disease.

The only absolute cure known for this dreadful disease. yield readily to the powerful influence of this wonderful treatment. No knife. No caustics. Cancers

Syphilis Blood Poison eradicated from the system and quickly

Paralysis easily, speedily and permanently cured.

easily, speedily and permanently cured.

Dyspepsia.

Dr. Rodgers has never falled to cure the most aggravated case.

ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES effectually cured within an incredibly short time.

Dr. Rodgers's "New Process" is harmless and painless, but it will DISSOLVE THE CATARACT ON THE EYE, restore sight in amurorsis, cure granulated eyelids, strengthen weak eyes, restore hearing, cure chronic headache, sore throat, asthma, heart troubles, liver, bowel and kidney troubles, smallpox, yellow feer, piles, measles, gonorrhoes, hy-

low fever, piles, measles, gonorrhoea, hy-drophobia, snake bite, softening of the brain and all femile troubles. A REMARKABLE FEATURE is that all diseases, however obstinate, are cured a few days' time. It is rapid, perman and successful.

The Ladles' Apartment is separte from the male, and is in charge of a competent, capable and cultivated lady. No exposure necessary.

lady. No exposure necessary.

Dr. Rodgers's treatment has never failed to cure all diseases peculiar to females, and the generative organs.

The New Process rejuvenates and invigorates the entire system by dissolving all effete, solidified matter in the body.

Ladies Be Beautiful.

WRINKLES, caused from old age, overwork or sickness, quickly removed, and for pimples, blotches and all skin diseases it is a never failing remedy.

It renders the skin soft, clear, smooth, elastic and beautiful.

Dr. Rodgers is the most successful practitioner in America.

Skeptics are invited to a thorough investigation and demonstration of the New Process. ROOM 516 THE GRAND ATLANTA GA

Dr. Rodgers has recently located in Atlanta, and can be found at his spacious apartments, No. 516 the Grand building, fifth floor. (Take elevator.)

Fifteen years of research and experimenting has resulted in the Most Remarkable Discovery of the Age.

Dr. Rodgers's "New Process" accomplishes a complete cure of all diseases, by removing the causes that produce there.

A Few Testimonials.

A Few Testimonials.

Atlanta, Ga., January II, 1894.—This is to certify that 'Dr. F. B. Rodgers, of Atlanta, Ga., has treated my wife since December 3, 1894 with his new process. She is suffering with tuberculosis of three years' standing. The results of the doctor's treatment are gratifying, and even surprising in the extreme. I shall take pleasure in giving a personal testimonial to any who desire to call on me with a view to investigate the doctor's process.

D. W. C. GOWDY.

From treatment received personally, I am convinced that Dr. F. B. Rodgers' discovery is simply wonderful, and that if he continues his practice in this city it will not be long until the fifflicted will find it to their best interest to consult him especially in cases heretofore considered incurable.

Room 226 Equitable Building.
Atlanta Ga.

affanta, e. From a Physician—My wife is now under the treatment of Dr. Rodgers, who has attended her but a visiorit while, with astonishing success, Persons afflicted with so-called incurable diseases should see Dr. Rodgers, by all means. Actual results speak louder than words.

J. A. CARTER, M. D. Clarkston, Gs.

Read the following: Mrs. M. M. G., of Chattanooga, Tena, consumption seven years. Cured in three

consumption seven years. Cured in weeks.

Misses D. and C., aged 20 and 22 years, had never menstruated. Consumption and nervous prostration. Healthy womb for brought on in ten days, and cured in one month.

Mrs. Geo. Glockhoff, Rock Island, Ill.

Inflammation and ulceration of womb and
ovarles, under able surgeons four years.

Cured in nine days, gaining nine pounds.

Six months later, says: "Have never had
a pain and weigh 147 pounds.

Prof. M. F. Richards, M.D., Toledo, O.
catarral consumption and dyspepsia, Cured
in three weeks.

Dr. J. L. Clark, Fitchburg, Mass., consumption of bowels. Cured in twenty
days.

Are you afflicted? Do you value good health? Call on or address DR. F. B. RODGERS,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JANUARY 18 AND 19-MATINEE SATURDAY.



DOWNING.

Friday Evening_"INGOMAR." Saturday Matinee-"DAVID GARRICK" and "FRENCH MARRIAGE" Satunday Evening—"THE GLADIATOR."
Regular Prices-Sale of seals Opens Wednesday.

has a cotton mill in operation and an ex-citing life-saving episode in an elevator; "The Fatal card" opens with a lynching, "The Fatal card" opens with a lynching, works through half a dozen sensations of like intensity up to a dynamite explosion. This play, by the way, has one scene that is unique and funny. Some newspaper has printed the text. It seems that Harry Burgess is surpised by his inamorita while disporting himself, as God had made him, in a pool. She has her neck turned—fortua pool. She has her neck turned—fortunately—and commands him to come to her
that very minute.

"You must excuse me, Miss Austen, but I
had better remain where I am."

"Why?"

"For certain reasons."

"Put on your coat"—Miss Austen sees
only his head through the branches—"Put
on your coat, I say, and explain to me at
once!"

York; and, as if to emphasize the very potent fact of the public liking for the h

potent fact of the public liking for the heroes of melodrama, there comes "The Cotton King" and "Humanity," which go the whole length. They are "mellow" without the gloss, and both are hits. The great scene in "The Masqueraders." where the wife and child are the stake at cards, has made the play; "The Cotton King" has made the play; "The Cotton King"

once!"
"A coat wouldn't be enough to explain in. I could only give you a half explanation in a coat, even if I had one."
"Will you come from behind that tree?"
"Not now. Later on, perhaps, but not now."
And the dear, affectionate, impatient ignorant, young woman begins to cry and

ignorant, young woman begins to cry and whimper.

"I think you are behaving most disgracefully, Mr. Burgess. I have learned your true character at last. I see more of you now than I have ever seen before."

And the audience, knowing more than does Miss Austen, shrieks with laughter as this innocent sally.

Later on the guileless heroine says, which brings a mighty laugh:

brings a mighty laugh: "You seem to have something on your mind," and the swimming Burgess answers:
"Probably, but I have nothing on my

I was sorry to see that Mr. Mansfield did not have a much larger audience on his opering night. The weather was, to be sure, pretty bad, but I'm sure if the people had realized what a magnificent production "Napoleon" would be they would have reasponded in a way that would have meant "standing room only." Aside from the art of it all and the interest in the portrayal of the characters, we certainly owe a great deal to a man who will give us a production of any play on such an elaborproduction of any play on such an elaborate scale. Mr. Mansfield will pardon me for making a comparison with Mr. Henry Irving. It is a comparison not of the talents of the two men, for as an actor Mr. ents of the two men, for as an actor Mr. Mansfield is infinitely Mr. Irving's superior; but as a producer Mr. Irving stands foremost in the world, and to say that Mr. Mansfield's production was oh the same plane with those of Mr. Irving is to give it the highest praise. On Mr. DeGive's splendid stage it was possible to give such a production as the outlay made by Mr. Mansfield warranted. There was every who has seen "Miss Dynamite" says that it is the funniest farce of the year. Glen MacDonough's fun is always of the brightest,

Eugenia Blair. kind receptions that had been given him. The company had worked very hard to do justice to the play, he said. "Tain't your Another brilliant example of "British fair

Famille Beneiton," was produced by Mme one daughter is insulted and another car-ried off by her lover. The son is wildly dissipated. The eldest daughter is married to a business man, who becomes jealous of his wife and would go to wreck and ruin but for the wisdom of Clotilda, played by Mme. Rhea. Upon this turn the dramatic incidents of the play,

writes the Prompter, in The New row." writes the Prompter, in The New York Recorder. "Mr. Lackaye has this season distinguished himself by making three of the most pronounced personal failures within memory. He was bad in 'New Blood,' worse in 'The Transgressor,' with Olga Nethersole, and simply wicked in 'The New Woman.' Notwithstanding these repeated failures he continued to draw his salary from Mr. Palmer with commendable punctuality, and, though it must have cost punctuality, and, though it must have cost the manager many if pang, he continued to fulfill the terms of his contract without grumbling. Then came 'Esmeralda.' when, to Mr. Palmer's astonishment, Lackaye refused the role assigned him on that plea that it was not good enough. Manager Palmer very promptly replied that he didn't propose to be dictated to, and that he considered Lackaye's refused a practical breach of contract. Lackaye talks of suing, and is now looking for a job, but I doubt very much whether any New York manager will be found to foist him on a suffering public." punctuality, and, though it must have cost

This week will start with fun, pure and simple. First "A Devil's Auction." which is a pure delight, because Manager Yale is a great producer of burlesque, and he always keeps his show thoroughly up to date. The Auction, by the way, has something new in the way of advertisement, which strikes me as an excellent idea. It is a programme of the different events with the minute at which each is to be seen at matinee and at night. It shows the persons who cannot get to the theater until late just the time when he should get there in order to see such features as he may especially desire, and a good idea it is.

the Frazier river gold excitement, and getting a large dose of the fever, I went up there. Incidentally I was correspondent for The San Francisco Bulletin, and I reported the great controversy over the boundaries up in British Columbia, in which General Winfield Scott represented this government. D. W. Higgins, who is now Hon. D. W. Higgins, speaker of the house in British Columbia, took a great interest in me and Columbia, took a great interest in me and a the fundance of the very large and the first of the play of the play had worked very hard to do dash of modernity with more or less trimming intended to hide, if possible, the containty of the hero and heorine, the villain and the funny man, who have been five him. The company had worked very hard to do justice to the play, he said. "Tain't your fault, Gov.' came from the gallery. It's the riventionality of the hero and heorine, the villain and the funny man, who have been immortalized by Jerome in his "Stageland."
The company had worked very hard to do justice to the play, he said. "Tain't your fault, Gov.' came from the gallery. It's the riventionality of the hero and heorine, the onit of the play is fault, Gov.' came from the gallery. The tompany had worked very hard to do justice to the play, he said. "Tain't your fault, Gov.' came from the gallery. The tompany had worked very hard to do justice to the play, he said. "Tain't your fault, Gov.' came from the gallery. The tompany had worked very hard to do justice to the play, he said. "Tain't your fault, Gov.' came from the play. How for the play is fault, Gov.' came from the play. The tompany had worked very hard to do justice to the play, he said. "Tain't your fault, Gov.' came from the play. The company had dash of modernity with more or less trimming intended to hide, if possible, the conthe play is the play. The company had dash of modernity with more or less trimming intended to hide, if possible, the conthe play is the play is the play is fault, Gov.' came from the play is fault, Gov.' came from

play." If anything more utterly despicable can be found I don't know where. British

Famille Beneiton," was produced by Mme. Rhea's company, and the performance was a pronounced success. William S. Hart is exceptionany strong in the character of Maurice Darcourt, son-in-law of Bourgeois. Mr. Burgeois, a rich parvenu, who has made money in trades, has a family of three daughters and a son, brought up in the mad whirl of Paris life. They dress extravagantly, use slang and are brought in contact with disreputable people. The climax is reached on the race track, where one daughter is insulted and another car-

"I learn that William Lackaye, known to

fair play, indeed! At Wilmington, Del., for the first time in America, Victorian Sardou's play, "The Parisians," which is a translation of "La

histrionic notoriety as Wilton Lackaye, is no longer connected with the Paimer forces, and the reason therefor will probably call-a broad smile to ripple along Gondola

not only for thei of the state, lo Many, probably then in the hands and cities were tation lines were received by hand diminished. A s

TO BUILD

Ex-Governor Nor

HE SPEAKS OF T

Inquiries Are

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growing more spanning a suggestion farms, but grow hindrance to the mon school system ed every busines and they were human school system ed every busines and they were human school sould not in the organizatio these conditions a interests of our through them, the sult was the assu tain railway off undertake such they would aid money and such within their pow most liberally in the stagood for the Having said so and its purposes, sagain, that we do general interests farms are made I No sensible man be done by encowhat is now our in Georgia enough We need to have crops. In ISS9-IS90 cultivation of coand the production are mind a product orease of 728,388 in area and 57.47. that cught to contr the general thrift. to bring people t such people as wil have money to understand and a government and us for the bettern Much of our idl to the state at n When turned int values will be in of government w upon the people to very much of that occupied is farme and heavy cost. tem needs to be needs to be entir farms ought to b farms ought to be and thereby furn

It is further in to furnish, not o for our own pec the problems of it as may be obtain make farm you farmers not only their farms, but of the thrift the sure we will be a tion of the mothis state.

The Southern organ of this bur dium through wit much of this par vator is the old

Georgia who will at a profit, so G ally see how it grow upon these oats and other mand no other we Let us have less General Toombs. "It takes thirtee grow cotton." It grow cotton." It to sow grass an The money investigasses have as is an immense an tion. Why not? in Georgia that is a neighborhood the August.

The demand users in the immense out the immense out trun them.

Clover does ful our native grass of this city, greured clover hay son in the adjoit former commiss Janes, grew quit in Greene. Mr. this amount fro in Hancock.

During my found the streets to sell readily an be no difficulty fortune however purchase goes to does not remain Georgia has a Bermuda grass. In the markets. In care or labor It grows in macre in the markets.

It grows in ma acre in Greene saved 13,95 poun hay. Such abun it will be well own farmers an induce to settle. But we will be inquiry: "Supposton and begins not at all nece We do not nee deed, we must keep it as our s grass grows by ford to let it g pay. It will be fur want

It will be furt do not want to will, under this grass upon the needs. If so, we or better, turn ti that will pay m itself. Herein I grass and cott converted into n ducts. Cotton a the market by Meeting this ther plan of this industries as we

poses of His Bureau.

opportunity to answer more at length inent parts of the state to the same

end. Something more than a year ago I began

discussing with prominent railroad officials in this state the means for the betterment, not only for their individual and separate lines, but for the general business interests of the state, looking to some organized effort on their part to improve and advance

effort on their part to improve and advance the common good.

Many, probably most of the roads, were then in the hands of receivers. Our towns and cities were being built up by drawing population from the farms. Farm resources were necessarily reduced and our transportation lines were losing income heretofore received by handling products, now greatly diminished. A sparse country population, growing more sparse continually, was not only a suggestion to others to leave the

values will be increased and the burden of government will fall much less heavily upon the people who now carry it. Again, very much of the land now claimed to be occupied is farmed at great disadvantage and heavy cost. Our thriftless tensnt system needs to be improved. Much of it needs to be entirely abandoned. Our large farms ought to be divided into small ones and thereby furnish territory, in addition to our unoccupied lands, for great increase of population.

It is further in the plans of the bureau ta furnish, not only for homeseekers, but for our own people now struggling with the problems of the farm, such information as may be obtained at any cost, that will make farm work remunerative, and our farmers not only content to remain upon their farms, but attracted to them because of the thrift they bring. This I feel quite sure we will be able to do to the satisfaction of the most dissatisfied farmer in this state.

arkston, Ga.

20 and 22 years, onsumption and thy womb flow and cured in one ck Island, Ill., n of womb and ons four years, g nine pounds. lave never had o ., Toledo, O.,

rg, Mass., con-DGERS, ATLANTA GA

SATURDAY.

During my four years' residence in this

ARRIAGE

During my four years' residence in this city I have seen much more hay carted upon the streets than cotton. Grass seems to sell readily and for the cash. There can be no difficulty about the sale. The misfortune however, is the money for the purchase goes to some other state and does not remain in Georgia.

Georgia has a bonanza, so to speak, in Bermuda grass. It is equal to the best hay in the markets. It is perennial and requires no care or labor except to save and cure. It grows in marvelous yield. Upon one acre in Greene county there has been saved 13,955 pounds of well cured Bermuda hay. Such abundant and profitable crops it will be well to encourage among our own farmers, and such others as we may induce to settle among us.

But we will be met promptly with the inquiry: "Suppose everybody abandons cotton and begins growing grass?" This is not at all necessary. It would be folly. We do not need to abandon cotton, but keep it as our standard crop. Yet, as the grass grows by itself, we can at least afford to let it grow and save it if it will pay.

It will be further objected by those who do not we want to the contract of the pay. keep it as our standard crop. Yet, as the grass grows by itself, we can at least afford to let it grow and save it if it will pay.

It will be further objected by those who do not want to be convinced, that there will, under this farm policy, soon be more grass upon the market than the state heeds. If so, we can sell to other states, or better, turn the grass into other products that will pay more money than the grass itself. Herein lies the difference between grass and cotton. Grass can be readily converted into many other marketable products. Cotton must be always put upon the market by farmers as cotton.

Meeting this view, it will be the further plan of this bureau to encourage such industries as will utilize the possible sur-

August.

The demand upon our farms has been the immense outlay of money necessary to

run them.

Clover does fully as well in Georgia as our native grasses. Colonel George Scott, of this city, grew 10,000 pounds of well-cured clover hay upon one acre in one season in the adjoining county, DeKalb. Our former commissioner of agriculture, Dr. Janes, grew quite as much upon his farm in Greene. Mr. Baxter saved about half this amount from an acre on his farm in Hancock.

TO BUILD UP GEORGIA Ex-Governor Northen Tells of the Pur-HE SPEAKS OF THE STATE'S RESOURCES Inquiries Are Coming from the West for Land and Good Locations for the Establishment of Industries. Atlanta, Ga., January 2, 1895.-Editor Constitution: Your communication asking from me a public statement as to the pur-poses and plans of the Georgia Immigration and Investment Bureau furnishes me an

grass. This is especially true, since the grass grows without care labor or concern. Again, our surplus grass will make multon and wool. When our farmers get their consent to grow grass abundantly we will become the meat market of the continent and furnish to other states the beef, mutton and by son that we now ourselves buy from farmers who grow cattle, sheep and hogs under disadvantages to which our people are absolutely strangers.

The admirable report submitted by Hon. J. P. Brown, chairman of the committee on agriculture for the house, has not received the consideration at the hands of the press and the people that its sound common-sense suggestions deserve. Our people need to answer for themselves why they have allowed the great packing houses of this country to be located where cattle and sheep and hogs must have thousands of pounds of food to generate sufficient animal heat to keep them alive during winter, when in Georgia practically every pound of food consumed makes its proper yield of flesh.

We never can grow more grass in Georgia than we can use at a profit. Nobody need be alarmed at the prospect.

If it were proper I might discuss many other industries of this kind the bureau will encourage and endeavor to aid. One is sufficient for the purpose.

It is enough simply to call attention to our wonderful possibilities in fruit growing and truck farming. There is not a cotton farm in Georgia that cannot grow enough fruit, without any special hindrance to the cotton, to furnish food and clothing for the entire family. In these crops we practically have no competition.

These crops, in the states at the north, are so much behind ours in maturity and

received by handling products, now greatly diminished. A sparse country population, growing more sparse continually, was not only a suggestion to others to leave the farms, but growing to be an absolute hindrance to the best success of our common school system. These conditions touched every business interest in the state and they were hurtful and greatly so.

The object of the conference alluded to, as stated aiready, was to see if the roads could not co-operate in some way in the organization of some effort to better these conditions and improve the material interests of our country districts, and, through them, the common good. The result was the assurance on the part of certain railway officials that if I would undertake such work as seemed needed, they would aid me by the contribution of money and such other means as might be within their power. This they are doing most liberally in the way to accomplish the best good for the state.

Having said so much for the organization affilits purposes, it may be well to say again, that we do not hope to improve the general interests of the state until our farms are made prosperous and profitable. No sensible man believes that this can be done by encouraging the increase of what is now our staple product. We have in Georgia enough, and too much, cotton. We need to have more farms and more crops. In 1889-1890 the area devoted to the cultivation of cotton was 3,345,528 acres, and the production 1,191,919 bales, as compared with an area of 2,817,138 acres in 1879-1880 and a production of \$14,441 bales, an increase of 728,388 acres or 27.83 per cent in area and 377,478 bales or 46.35 per cent in area and 377,478 bales or 46.35 per cent increase in production during the time named. This continued increase in acrease and production and the productive lands lying within this state that ought to contribute largely and richly to the general thrift. This bureau is proposing to bring people to occupy and till themsuch people as will make good citizens, who understand and apprec

crops we practically have no competition.

These crops, in the states at the north, are so much behind ours in maturity and in reaching the markets, that we can control prices and sell out before theirs come in. The first marketings of such crops always bring the better prices, and we, therefore, hold the profits in our own hands. We have, for the same reason, the melon market of the continent. All we need to understand in this crop is the best way for handling them.

Suppose there should be competition in fruits and vegetables; it can be met by building canning factories and utilizing the surplus by holding until the markets demand the supply.

The farmer who doubts the profit of this policy has only to step into any country store near him and learn the enormous amount of canned goods sold in this state-all of which came from the states outside. This bureau, representing the entire state and being in position, therefore, to communicate with manufacturers, will always stand ready to furnish reliable information about these industries. Fruit growing in Georgia like grass culture cannot be overdone.

I cannot ask the space for further state-

stand ready to turnish reliable into about these industries. Fruit growing in Georgia like grass culture cannot be overdone.

I cannot ask the space for further statement on this line. We propose, in fine, to get into the closest touch with the agricultural interests of our 'people, obtain for them all the information possible that can render them ald and give them such help as we may be able, in making their business profitable while we obtain from them what they themselves have to say to help forward the material interests of the state. Not so much that we may advance through them, the common good.

The opportunities for betterment on our farms are simply immense, and this bureau will do all in the power of the management to see that our farmers get the benefit of them.

Another part of the plans of this organization will be to create markets for products while we create wealth, both directly and indirectly, for the state, by bringing capital into our midst for investment in factories and manufacturing plants of various kinds. We need to convert our raw naterial, marble, granite, mineral and timber into marketable products for saie in the state and for shipment abroad.

Above all these plans and others I might discuss if I could ask space, we need to do something to keep money in the state. Think of it for a moment. If a citizen of Georgia wants a cheese, he must send to Wisconsin, and stops and circulates in Wisconsin, and stops and circulates in the state and is consumed. If a farmer wants a mule he sends his money to Kentucky for the mule. The mule comes to Georgia, but the money stays in Kentucky and circulates in Kentucky. The farmer puts the mule into the hands of a thriftless tenant, who starves him in two years, and then the farmer sends more Georgia money to circulate in Kentucky for another mule. If a farmer wants a side of bacon his money goes to Clincinnati and circulates in Ohio, and the bacon comes to Georgia and is

sure we will be able to do to the satisfaction of the most dissatisfied farmer in this state.

The Southern Cultivator, the newspaper organ of this bureau, will furnish the medium through which I hope to accomplish much of this part of the work. The Cultivator is the oldest and possibly the best farm journal at the south. It will be enlarged and made to comprehend many departments—Manufacturing, mining, lumber, transportation and all other matters directly or remotely connected with the bureau. The paper will have contributors discussing these general matters from all parts of the state, and many from the outside, until we reach a solution of the vexed problems that confront us on the farm. The discussions will not be based 50 much on theories, but as embodying. vexed problems that confront us on the farm. The discussions will not be based so much on theories, but as embodying the practical results from tried plans after the ends have been actually reached. The paper will be given wide circulation throughout the north, east and/west, as well as in all the southern states.

We have had discussion and argument and appeal and entreaty about the reduction of the cotton acreage without avail, until we have seen the south grow more cotton in twelve months than the world can consume in eighteen, while we furnish the crop to consumers below cost of production. What we need now is not so much theoretical discussion, but the record of what has been done on other lines, for an object lesson. Through these efforts we hope to bring numbers of farmers into Georgia who will, for instance, grow grass at a profit, so Georgia farmers may actually see how it can be done. We need to grow upon these same farms wheat and oats and other crops like them that demand no other work than to seed and save. Let us have less cotton and more income. General Toombs once said, and said truly, "It takes thirteen months in the year to grow cotton." It only takes a few days to save it. The money invested is at a minimum. If grasses have as good sale as cotton there is an immense amount saved in its production. Why not? It grows so vigorously in Georgia that it requires all the help in a neighborhood to kill it in June, July and August.

The demand upon our farms has been the immense emponent saves to save in the money upone the mense and the mense and

late in Kentucky for shoother must. A farmer wants a side of bacon his money goes to Cincinnati and circulates in Ohio and the bacon comes to Georgia and is consumed. Where is the difference to the people of this state whether the government issues \$50 per capita or \$10, if we send all the Georgia per capita to other states to sustain industries that we might ourselves encourage and, thereby, keep our money circulating among ourselves. More than that, the humblest negro in Georgia who wants to buy a cotton shirt, gathers his raw material, bales it, ships it to Massachusetts, has it converted into cloth and returned to him at heavy cost—all this unnecessary expense before a negro can get a shirt.

Enumerate the countless things our people buy from abroad and then remember the single crop they grow to meet their purchases and it to ever these hard conditions that the conditions in the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the condition of the conditio

plus grass that cannot find market in this state or elsewhere.

Why not turn some of our grass to money through dairy farms? I have no means of knowing how much butter and cheese are shipped into this state from the outside. The figures giving the amount in money estimate of sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale of the sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale I am quite sure with the state of the sale of

ize. I mention them to show the line of inquiry.

So with industries. I have just conferred, personally, with a party who will establish an industry in the state that will require only a few hundred doilars to capitalize. His little will count in the end and it is not to be ignored. On the other hand, I have just written another party who writes from Illinois about the building of an industry that will employ, he says, five hundred operatives. None of these, I repeat, may materialize, but I mention them to show the wide range of inquiries about the state.

show the wide range of inquiries about the state.

Whilst I am hoping to have some income for myself in this work, I trust, also, with the co-operation of the people, to do great service for the state.

W. J. NORTHEN, Manager Georgia Immigration and Investment Eureau.



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A Violent Case of Eight Years' Stand-

A Violent Case of Eight Years' Standing.

Dr. Charles O. Tyner—Dear Sir: I had been a sufferer from dyspepsia eight years in its most violent form. I became almost a wreck. Once after an attack, which had lasted two and a haif days, a friend advised me to use your Dyspepsia Remedy, which has caused the disappearance of every unpleasant symptom. I heartily recommend it. J. L. JEPSON. Atlanta, Ga.

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W. C. McDuffie, Jr., drugsist, of Fayetteville, N. C., writes: "Your Dyspepsia Remedy I have tried and I find it a good medicine—all that is claimed for it. You may
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April 25, 1883.—Mr. C. O. Tyner, Atlanta, Ga. Your Dyspepsia Remedy is the only medicine that has ever relieved me of indigestion and a heavy, sluggish feeling after eating. It is a good medicine.

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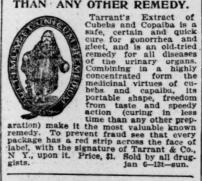
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ATLANTA, GA., January 13, 1895.

The Transit of New England.

The Constitution's advices from Lowell. Mass., printed in yesterday's issue, made it plain that the New England cotton mill owners are determined to come south, and they will come at an early

Some of the largest eastern plants have already made arrangements to establish themselves in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, and now the Boott cotton mills and the United States Cord Company, of Lowell, are getting ready to come. These are all large es tablishments and their proposed change of base means a great deal. The officials of the mills frankly say that they can no longer make their industries profitable in New England, and they have decided to go where they can get cheaper fuel and labor, longer hours of work and save extra transportation by building their mills in sight of the cotton fields

This is sensible and business-like. When the mountain wouldn't go to Mahomet. Mahomet went to the mountain. As the cotton fields cannot go to the New England mills, the New England mills will go to the cotton fields.

Now, this means a tremendous move ment of capital and population in this direction. It is the best advertisement that the south has ever had. It proclaims to the world the confidence of eastern capitalists in the southern people, their laws, their institutions and their future prosperity.

When the New England mill owners come down here with their capital and enterprise hosts of other people will fol low. The mills will draw in their wake hundreds of thousands of people engaged in other occupations. New England farmers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers and capitalists will say to themselves: "These big cotton lords who have always lived among us know what they are about. If the south is a good field for them it is good for us. and the best thing for us to do is to follow the mills, which will build up towns and create markets and make an opening for

They will reason in this way about it and they will be right. So the New Englanders will drift and march and rush southward, and their example will give their kindred in the northwest a similar craze, and they, too, will join the procession, leaving their bleak homes to the Canadians, the Scandinavians and other foreigners who are better adapted to that climate than the present generation of Americans.

These sensible people propose to correct the mistake which their grandfathers' great grandfathers made in the selection of a location. They are going to a section where life is worth livingwhere nature does everything for man and pothing against him.

Look out for the transit of New England!

And then for the northwest!

State and National Ranks.

The Lynchburg News joins The Richmond Times in maintaining that those who think that our state banking system worked badly show that they are

interested in preventing all action lookignorant of its history before the war. ing to an increase of the volume of cur-The News says: rency independent of the control of the New, every intelligent person knows that from 1837, when General Jackson killed the old United States bank, to the commence-ment of the war in 1861, we had no other banks. The republicans are interested in seeing all democratic currency plans fail to the end that the party may be currency but silver bank notes, and that wrecked. The democrats who are conduring the most of that period the people never saw more prosperous times in the history of the government. And there is not an old merchant or banker in Virginia of ante-bellum times who will not testify that there was never a more sound and

trolled by Wall street and eastern influence are interested in compelling a further contraction of the currency by maintaining the single gold standard. The few democrats who remain true to reliable currency system than we had then, and that Virginia money was as current in New York, and all northern markets, and as much in demand, as national greenbacks are at this time. Not only did all northern markets, and as much as the state of the the pledge of the platform, which declares that both gold and silver shall be the standard money of the country, are in a hopeless and helpless minority. chants anxiously seek southern trade merchants anxiously seek southern trade for southern bank money, but they sent out their drummers and advertisements to get it, from Maryland to New Orleans, and would make liberal deductions for all cash payments in state bank money. Of course there were some state banks that did not stand as weil as others, just as there are now some national banks of all this confusion and chaos the democratic congress will go out of existence wannout carrying out either the letter

as there are now some national banks of that same discredit. Upon such discount made on their money. But anything was made on their money. But anything like a bank failure was seldom ever heard of, and between 1837 and 1861 there were far fewer bank failures in the single memorable years of 1892 and 1893, and not involving

tenth part of the loss to the creditor point is also made that the old state bank currency was not based upon nds, but upon the real estate, wealth and integrity of the shareholders-upon the solid wealth of the country, for real

estate constitutes 90 per cent of that wealth. Now upon what security are national bank notes based? United States bonds, which are based simply upon the honor of the nation, for the United States does not own enough property to redeem any considerable part of its obligations. What sense is there in preferring a national currency based upon national honor to a state bank currency based upon integrity and solid wealth in the shape of real estate?

A Man of the Frontier.

The New York Tribune is gratified to see that the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was not generally observed this year, and it jumps to the conclusion that our civilization is now so enlightened and superfine that there would be no room in it for a man like Andrew Jackson.

Our contemporary speaks of Jackson as a "coarse and illiterate frontiersman," and after an elaborate underestimate of his abilities and qualities it concludes as follows: General Jackson represented, too,

frontier habit of indulging in wild, loose language, embellished with large, lustrous and original oaths. With it went that crude, perverted sense of personal honor which made its appeal to force rather than reason, and carried differences of opinion or resentment of personal affronts to the arbi trament of arms: the silliest weakness that ever befuddled the wit of mortal man. All that has passed. It was thought courageous in General Jackson to resent a foolish word reflecting upon what he called his honor and to go out and shoot the offender. Today for doing the same thing he would, upon a fair trial in any state in the union, be tried and convicted and punished for felony. He stood for an imperious will, but for coarse and unfettered speech, full of threats and essary adjuration. Is there not some significance in the fact that just now, as his memory begins to grow obscure and the false halo around him begins to fade, the nowling Waite and the devastating Debs, both illustrators of uncontrolled temper and violent speech by which they have made themselves conspicuous, are slipping away— one out of the office of governor, the other into the seclusion of a jail? The frontier falls back. The period passes. Noisy nonsense and vicious violence have had their Let us rejoice that we are through with the worship of Andrew Jackson, and near the opening of an era of saving com-

poses had attacked the honor of

fair Jackson acted like a man,

and he never regretted his conduct.

Even at the last, when he had become

an earnest Christian, he said in reply

to a question from his pastor that he

forgave all his enemies except those

who had slandered his wife. The Tri-

bune may attribute this to the brutality

of a frontiersman, but we feel sure that

all women and all chivalric men will en-

thusiastically applaud the brave sol-

Several old men who saw Jackson

many times in Nashville and Washing-

ton have told us that he was the state

liest and most courteous man of his gen-

eration. In his intercourse with all

classes he was never guilty of the rude-

ness and indifference which characterize

some of our so-called great men in these

was a man of his word. They knew

where to find him. He was always on

the side of the people. He would not

trim, hedge and dodge, and he would

as soon have joined hands with the

If Jackson represented the frontier.

then, we say, give us more of the fron-

tier. Give us the fearless honesty, the

stern sense of duty, the burning patriot-

sm, the hatred of wrong, the knightly

devotion to the weak and the oppressed

which were the characteristics of this

Much can be forgiven such a man, and

the maudlin graduate of our present civ-

ilization who would blot out "Old Hick-

ory's" justly earned fame because he

sometimes swore, and would not brook

insult and slander and was not profi-

cient in belles-lettres, has undertaken a

task which, if accomplished, will bring

him no thanks. After our experience

with certain eminent modern statesmen

we would gladly exchange the whole

crowd and their followers for the man

The Situation.

The best advices from Washington are

to the effect that the democratic con-

gress has been so completely paralyzed

by Wall street and other analogous in-

luences that it will be unable to remedy

the dislocation of our currency system,

The financial powers of the east are

It seems certain that in the midst of

or the spirit of the Chicago platform and

without giving the people of the coun-

try even a temporary remedy for the

prostration of business, which is the re-

The democratic congress will adjourn

without accomplishing anything, and

then, it is said, the republican congress

will be called in extra session, not ab-

solutely to provide a remedy, but to le-

galize the issue of from three hundred

to five hundred millions of interest-bear-

ing bonds, which is a small part of the

sult of the single gold standard.

evil as with Shylock.

man of the frontier!

of the frontier.

days. Then, everybody knew that he

dier's devotion to the woman he loved.

wife. In that memorable af-

increased more than \$12,000,000 during the same period. This is not the American view of Jack-This result, The World says, was due on. It is purely English, and we have o incompetence, and there is little reaseen it time and again in Blackwood and son to doubt it, for among all the presiother British periodicals. The animus dential figures there is none that leaves of The Tribune sticks out in its ridicuan impression of greater weakness than lous mention of Waite and Debs as men that of Buchanan. He was a thoroughly of the Jacksonian type. The truth is, good man so far as his intentions went the famous hero of New Orleans was -perhaps a patriotic man-but he was neither coarse nor illiterate for an Amernot a leader in any sense of the word. ican public man of his day, and if he He was a figurehead. He mistook his swore and fought duels he only did own obstinancy for decision of charac what other gentlemen of his time were ter. But it is well known that men who in the habit of doing, both in England are obstinate and hard-headed are esand in this country. Nor would he be sentially weak. In fact, these manifespunished as a felon if he were living totations are the unmistakable signs of day, and should kill in a fair fight or a weakness. duel, a man who for political pur-

person

There can be no greater display of weakness than for a man who occupies the place of a leader to place his own personal views above those of the managers of the party. Jackson has been described as an obstinate man, but he was simply intrepid in carrying out reforms which he and his party knew would benefit the people. But we have no desire to get away from the historic parallel which The World has instituted. Our contemporary, after drawing the picture of Mr. Buchanan's incom-

for their folly in allowing the demonetiz

ation of silver to be fastened on them.

congress will be promptly assembled.

What then? Heretofore the republicans

have been able to control their party

majority with absolute ease. But this

publicans who are democrats on the sil-

senate, counting the democrats and pop-

coinage of silver, and that issue will

have to be settled, and settled satisfac-

torlly, before any other financial legis-

lation can be carried through. In the

house those who believe in the free coin-

age of silver will be very strong as to

numbers, and we shall be very much

surprised if the party caucus can compel

them to consent to legislation that does

not give a complete recognition to silver.

as the short session of the democratic

congress has shown, that the dominating

issue in American politics today is the

enlargement of our stock of fundamen

As to Historic Parallels.

calls "an historic parallel." It is not

every editor who is able to do this, for

not every editor can afford to carry "an

historic parallel" concealed about his

The World, however, has one, and it

invites everybody to walk up and inspect

it, so that there may be no doubt of its

genuineness. It brings forward the

ghost of poor old Mr. Buchanan, who

was the last democratic president until

Mr. Cleveland, a quarter of a century

Buchanan went into office the country

was in a high state of prosperity. The

public debt was a little more than \$28,

000,000. In two years, under Mr. Buch-

anan's administration, it was more

than doubled. By 1860 it had nearly

trebled. Revenues fell off and expenses

later, stepped into his shoes. When Mr

The New York World draws what it

tal money by the addition of silver.

In short, the extra session will show,

ulists, will have a majority for the fre

potency, makes this application: The record of incompetence he made can be repeated in the results of the presen and the immediate future, and it will be so repeated unless the democratic party, as it is represented at Washington, in the whitehouse, in the senate and in the house of representatives, develops more brains, more capacity for leadership and more knowledge of affairs than it has yet sho Already we have the same conditions of in-sufficient revenues and increasing debt. Already we have an apparent collapse of those to whom the people have a right to look for relief. Already we have the spects cle of failure to apply the first and plainer principles of statesmanship to a situation where increasing deficit and increasing debt threaten the security of business.

Is the parallel to be continued? Is the democratic party to be led out of power by Mr. Cleveland in 1896 for as long a time as Mr. Buchanan led it out in 1860? Is its control of the government for the first time in thirty years to result in nothing but record of futile incompetence?

The World seems to be entirely reckless in dropping its historic parallel on Mr. Cleveland's consecrated head. What has Mr. Cleveland done recently that The World should make him the target of its parallels? A few months ago our contemporary was clinging to Mr. Cleveland's coattails and abusing all who were not anxious to engage in the same business. Now it indirectly declares that Mr. Cleveland is an incompetent and that he will lead the party out of power for as long a term as poor old

Mr. Buchanan did. We confess we do not understand this sort of business. Mr. Cleveland has not changed a particle since the day that The World was his hot champion. He has not swerved from his policy by so much as a hair's breadth. If he is nov engaged in ruining the country and the party it is by reason of the financial policy which The World has endorsed time and again, and which Mr. Cleveland re

fuses to change or to give up. Under all the circumstances we think The World should draw its historic parallel against itself. To praise Mr. Cleve land for his financial policy one day and to abuse him for it the next is not only very poor politics, but it is a very silly piece of business. Mr. Cleveland's financial policy is just as good now as it was when he commanded congress to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and to refrain from carrying out the pledge of the platform. The policy is no worse now than it was then and no better. The only difference is that the actual results of it are more apparent. It has not only wrecked the business interests of the country, but it is about to wreck the treasury and the

party The Constitution has no word of criti cism because he has his own views and is inclined to hold to them, nor is it inclined to criticise him because he seem to have a wholesome contempt for the present congress. It is a corrupt and an imbecile body, and is deserving of the contempt of every honest man. The little leaven of good and true and patriotic men is not large enough to influence the huge lump. These men find themselves smothered and overwhelmed by the huge mass of boobles and incapa bles. Our sole objection to Mr. Cleveheavy price the people will have to pay I land, as the head of the party, is that he

has set his face against the financial remedy which the people demanded when they selected him as their execu-Let us suppose that the republican tive, but has, instead, devoted himself to carrying out the financial views of those whose schemes are utterly antagonistic to the interests of the people. time they will fail. That majority will be worse divided on the silver question And yet it is to be said in his behalf that he has never absolutely refused to apply this remedy, since the democratic than the democrats have been. The recongress has been too sincerely devoted to Wall street to give him an opportuniver question place that issue above all ty to sign or veto a measure embodying party considerations. The republican the democratic policy:

A Free Silver Senate.

The United States senate has now eighty-five members, with three vacancles. Of the eighty-five senators fortyfour are democrats, thirty-six are re publicans and five are populists. The three vacancies will be filled this month, so there will be a full senate on March 4th. Utah will be admitted in the course of a year, and later on Arizona, New Mexico and perhaps Oklahoma, so there may be forty-eight states and ninety-six senators before Mr. Cleveland's term expires.

Directly after March 4th there will b thirty-nine democrats, forty-three republicans and six populists. Just how the senate will be organized does not now appear, but the country is not particularly concerned, except in the membership of a few important committees, especially the committee on finance, which has charge of tariff, coinage and currency bills. It is now composed of Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones, of Arkansas, and White, free silver democrats; Jones of Nevada, free silver populist, and Mc-Pherson, gold democrat, and Morrill, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich, gold re publicans-six for and five against silver. McPherson will lose his seat in the senate and his place on the committee will be filled by a gold democrat or s silver republican, probably, but the committee will be for silver beyond doubt,

as the senate will be more for silver than it is now. The terms of thirty senators expire in March, fourteen democrats and sixteen republicans. Of the democrats there have been or will be re-elected Berry, of Arkansas; Caffery, of Louisiana; Harris, of Tennessee; Lindsay, of Kentucky, and Morgan, of Alabama. Butler, of South Carolina, will be succeeded by B. R. Tillman; Coke, of Texas, who declined re-election, by Horace Chilton; Hunton, of Virginia, by Thomas S. Martin; Mc Laurin, of Mississippi, by General E. C. Walthall, and Walsh, of Georgia, by Augustus O. Bacon. Camden, of West Vir ginia will be succeeded by Stephen B. Elkins, republican, and McPherson, of New Jersey, by W. J. Sewell, republican, probably, and Martin, of Kansas, by a republican not yet chosen, while Ranom, of North Carolina, will give way to Marion Butler, populist. The demo crats will also lose to the republicans for two years the seat of Senator Vance, of North Carolina, now filled by ex-Gov-

ernor Jarvis. Of the sixteen republicans whos terms expire, the following have been or will be re-elected: Chandler, of New Hampshire; Cullom, of Illinois, probably; Frye, of Maine; Higgins, of Dela ware, probably; Hoar, of Massachusetts; McMillan, of Michigan: Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Power, of Montana, and Wolcott, of Colorado. Carey, of Wy oming, gold republican, will be succeeded by Francis E. Warren, silver republican. Dixon, of Rhode Island, retires voluntarily for W. Peabody Wetmore, repub lican. Dolph, of Oregon, gold republican, will be succeeded by a silver republican. Manderson, of Nebraska, gives place to John M. Thurston, and Wilson, of Iowa, to John H. Gear. Shoup, of Idaho, and Washburn, of Minnesota, will succeed themselves or give way to a silver and gold republican respectively. Patton, of Michigan, will be succeeded by Julius C. Burrows for four years' term to fill out that of Stockbridge, deceased, and Montana will elect Lee Mantle, silver republican; Wyoming, Clarence D. Clark, silver republican, and Washington a silver re publican for four-year terms, there be ing no elections by the legislatures in those states two years ago.

There is no question of a majority in the senate for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 leaving out all the doubtful members There are at least fifty senators who will vote yea, as follows: Democrats Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Call, Chilton, Cockrell, George, Gordon, Harris, Hill, Martin Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, Pasco Pugh, Roach, Tillman, Turpie, Voorhees, Walthall and White-26. Re publicans, Cameron, Clark, Dubois Hansbrough, Mantle, Mitchell of Ore gon, Pettigrew, Power, Squire, Teller. Warren, Wolcott, and one each from California, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, Oregon and Washington, not yet elected-18. Populists, Allen, Butler, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Peffer and Stewart-6-in all 50. All of these democrats now in the senate, except Gordon, Hill, Turnie and Voorhees voted against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. and no one of that four ever voted against free silver as an independent proposition. All of the republicans now in the senate voted against unconditional repeal except Squire, and he, with the fate of Carey before him, is expected to vote with his constituents. He voted for free silver in July, 1892.

The California republicans carried the state in November on a 16 to 1 platform and so pledged their senators and members. The new senator, whether Per kins succeeds himself or not, will be for silver. The fight in Idaho is between Senator Shoup and Representative Sweet, both for free silver. Kansas is for free silver and her republicans were faithfully represented when Plumb and Ingalls spoke and voted for free silver. In North Carolina all parties are for free silver. It is not settled who will take Senator Dolph's place in Oregon, but all parties in that state are for free silver and Dolph will go out because he is for gold, while his republican colleague in the senate and the two republicans in the house are for silver. Washington is like Oregon on the silver question, all

the republicans, Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Elkins, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hawley Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Morrill, Platt, Proctor, Sherman, Thurston, Wetmore, and one each, not yet elected, from Dela ware, Minnesota and New Jersey-24, in all 32. This leaves not placed Quay, republican, and Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Lindsay and Mills, democrats. All these senators voted for unconditional repeal, but Faulkner voted to substitut the Bland act, and, therefore, always voted for silver, as did Mills, both of them as late as July, 1892. Quay voted for the seignlorage bill, as did Faulkner, Lindsay and Mills, and the Pennsylvania senator is supposed to be more in line than he ever was with his colleague, Cameron, who is as consistent and courageous a bimetallist as there is in the country. Gibson and Gorman vote together and they have voted for Lindsay, being Carlisle's sucsilver. cessor and beginning a new term of six years, may stick to the gold side, and

then he may not. At all events the free silver advocates will have a majority of at least ten, giv ing the other side the benefit of all doubts, and that majority will be increased by from two to eight as fast as Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah are admitted to be states. There is some doubt as to the politics of the eight senators to come in the near fu ture from these four states, but, no mat ter what party label they wear, they will be for free coinage.

Of Interest to Postoffice Clerks. The bill now pending in the house which provides for the classification of clerks in the first and second class post offices, and the regulation of their salaries, is apparently a just measure. It provides that all clerks, except tempo rary emergency or utility clerks, shall enter the service at \$600 per year and have an annual increase of \$100 until the \$900 limit is reached. Then all pro motion is to be made upon a basis efficiency and length of service under

such rules as may be adopted. The bill has been endorsed by the best usiness men and by Postmaster Gen eral Bissell and all the ex-postmaster generals now living. It would keep the best men in the service and give the public better service. Under the pres ent system a man may work for years and never have his salary increased Two clerks may do the same kind of work, and the one doing the best work may receive a smaller salary than the other. The best men now often secure other work when they find that they are liable never to receive an increased salary in the postoffice. Postoffice clerks are the only federal employes who are not classified and given a regular increase of salary.

No public employes are more useful to the people at large than the postoffice clerks, and if the pending bill will make them more comfortable and better satis fied we hope that it will become a law

How to Build Up Georgia. We hope that none of The Constitu tion's readers will miss the splendid article on another page from the pen of ex-Governor Northen.

In this article Governor Northen explains the leading objects and aims of the Georgia Immigration and Investment bureau, of which he is the head. The bureau, aided by our railway companies, will seek to get closely in touch with our agricultural, mining, manufac turing and lumber interests, and will leave nothing undone to bring into the state thousands of immigrants-people with money, enterprise and good charac ter-who will assimilate with our people and aid them in building up Georgia.

Governor Northen says that we must make our farmers more prosperous before there will be any material improvement in our state. We cannot do this by producing more cotton. We must ncrease our income, and we can only do this by producing less cotton and giving more attention to clover and native grasses, food crops, stock raising, fruit and truck farms, dairies and creameries cotton and canning factories and a multitude of small industries. This will keep our money at home and bring money here.

The immigration and investment bueau will aid our people in creating markets, and it will try to bring more capi tal and population here to develop our

Its newspaper organ will be the popu lar old Southern Cultivator, which will be enlarged and made a periodical that will be valuable and instructive to our own people and to the outsiders who desire to learn the truth about Georgia But the governor's article is one to be closely read and studied. Every farme should file it away and read it over until he has mastered its contents and be come imbued with its spirit. Nor do we commend it to Georgians alone. Its sug gestions and conclusions are applicable to every southern state.

It is rumored that the republican con gress will be called in extra session on the 5th of March. We believe that things would be different if the democratic congress had been called in extra session on the 5th of Editor Watterson doesn't believe the dem-

ocratic platform has been repudiated except

in the matter of the tariff. But the new

tariff law would be a first rate thing it we had good times. Mr. Horace White refuses to tell us why the credit of a few corporations is better than the credit of the government.

The democratic congress will soon ome to build up the country.

Now that New England is coming to the south we shall hear tremendous stories

We shall expect Mr. Edward Atkins to explain why it is that the New Englar cotton mills are moving southward. It is probably due to the reduction of freight

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Parkhursting of New York does not seem, from the report of the reverend gentleman himself, to have been productive of any lasting good. He is reported as saying is like Oregon on the silver question, all parties being for it.

Against free coinage may be set down among the democrats Brice, Caffery, Gray, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, Palmer, Smith and Vilas—8, and among

ble characters, knowing what the fuss was sil about, and who their real friends and defenders are, have resumed their business. They are not going to be seriously troubled under the present administration, of that

Mrs. Grant, the widow of General Grant,

is now living in Washington at the home of her daughter. Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris. In speaking of her husband recently she said, among other things: "I was with the general through nearly the whole of the war, and I must confess I am the war, and I must contest and him, and the aims, I was slad to be with him, and he always arranged his headquarters, it possible to do so, in order that I might share his lot. I remember when he was sta-tioned in Nashville he sent for me to come, and a few days after my arrival he was or dered away to another post. He came into the headquarters looking very much de-pressed, and when I told him that some of the ladies had remarked that he a planning all in his power to remain where he was, but that Longstreet's movements forced him to go to the front. In his last campaign in Virginia I was with him lived for several months in a log cabin on the banks of the James river. We had waited long and anxiously for the surren-der of the south, and I remember how gladly he hailed the news that Lee was ready to lay down his sword. The general had a severe headache when the tidings came, but he said it vanished instantly. He was glad the war was over for the sake the southern people. He bore no feeling of animosity toward his opponents, and often he has told me that for the good of the south he wanted to end the struggle. are people,' he sometimes remarked, ourselves. They have struck out wildly and for their own sakes I wish to bring this war to an end-the sooner the better for for both sides, for a divided nation could never live. We must be a union.' And allowed the state of t ways his expressions were full of a feeling that longed to bring the whole nation back into harmony. Few, perhaps, know that into harmony. Few, perhaps, know that General Grant was a slave holder, but the fact is he had several in the state of Missouri, and these were freed, like those in the south, by the emancipation proclamation. These slaves," said Mrs. Grant, "came to him from my father's family, for I lived in the west when I married the general, who was then a lieutenant in the eral, who was then a lieutenant in army. I lived in the army then for awhile and afterwards we farmed in Illinois. When the war broke out I followed him to the

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

Sparta Ishmaelite: "What does mean?" they are asking. Cleveland and Hill have hated each other with an in-tensity born of warring selfsh interests. It is probable that they hate each other now-both of them having as satisfactory reasons for so doing as have ever aroused aversion. What, then, could have caused the former to unbend far enough to make advances to the latter? And why should the usually implacable Hill have accepted the tender of alleged friendship at the hands of his past, present and future enemy? It means something.

West Georgia News: The combi Cleveland and Hill is a signal for the party to get together. It is about time for somebody to relent. In a few short weeks the administration must save the party it has so far wrecked, or see it go out midst thickest gloom. Concessions are now in order. As the president opens the way, let other goldbugs follow. The cry of "honest money" has placed us where millions are getting almost too honest to live. Suppose we change the tune and let none but Americans compose the choir. Lawrenceville News: This was a great

surprise to the country, as the two leaders have been enemies since the breach in the ranks of the democracy of the Empire State, growing out of the dual conventions held in 1892, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Chicago convention. Calhoun County Courier: The people are

going to watch the outcome of this new move on the part of the president and Mr. Hill with great interest.

THE EXPOSITION.

Macon County Citizen: The Atlanta Cotton States and International exposition is assuming considerable proportions. If it keeps on gaining in interest, it will soon beyond the most sanguine expectato provide space for exhibitors cities are especially hungry for space.

LaGrange Reporter: Atlanta is to have granite hotel erected on the site of the old capitol, lately so injured by fire that it had to be demolished. This will enable the city to better accommedate her thousands of exposition visitors next tall.

Spara Ishmaelite: The Cotton States and International exposition would not have been possible in the south, but for Atlanta pluck and enterprise. In those particulars, t is absolutely unapproachable.

Cordele Sentinel: A visit to the headquarters of the exposition will convince any one that it will be a grand success. Brainy men and women are working with vim and energy, and they are leaving no Augusta Chronicle: Atlanta is not to be

outdone. She is seeking to rival Chicago in the exposition line, and to keep pace with New York in the matter of the Lexow investigation.

BIBLE SONNETS.

Abraham.

Clay that did lack a flaw-the potter's choice Te mold a vessel for His special grace-

And ear uplifted for the guiding Voice. What wonder when the message from the skies Came suddenly down, thou wast found in

thy place, Ready to sign the covenant and to embrace The heavenly adoption: ready to rise
Out of thy "Abram"-hood, thy "fatherhood,"
To "Abraham." "father of a multitude?" As in unquestioning obedience bow'd Thou standest there, to doubting Thomases

How art thou a divine antithesis, Thou "Father of the Falthful"—"Friend of God." Jacob.

That champion wrestler of the spiritual world, Jacob!—who fac'd the Almighty at Peniel In battle, nor would let Him go until He brought the blessing down-thrice earth-ward hurl'd. Upspringing thrice again—he sway'd—he

Nightlong he wrestled, till at last he fell, Thigh-pierced, disjointed-but vio

still!

No longer now a zealous dreamer, curl'd
At foot of heavenly ladder, whereupon
Angels descending and ascending run
God's errands whilst He slept; no longer

call'd Jacob, "supplanter," but a king, install'd With heavenly insignia and diadem, Israel, "soldier of God"—root of the Lamb. Thou rainbow Joseph! How the feminin

Thou rainbow Joseph! How the feminine eye,
Down diving thro' antiquity's abysses,
Delighteth in thy pearl—ah! surely this is
A pearl of godly price, man's chaetity—
A jewel to carry with him to the sky.
As modesty a woman's chiefest grace is,
So chastity a man's. In ancient places
We find no rarer type than thine (we sigh
Amidst our admiration, since so rare)
And wear thee in our heart because of it
Chiefly. Though we would not withal forget get Thine other Christ-like charm, almost a

spirit of forgiveness. If my prayer to for one double portion, 'twere of that ORELIA KEY RELL.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Happy Fellow. (From Truth.)
From the meadow where I sit, See a sky o' blue; God was six days paintin' it Jest fer me an' you.

I keep sayin': There's your sky! Blue an' bendin' An' unendin'!" So I sing, an' never sigh. Sunshine over hills an' glen -Birds in every tree; When God made the country, ten

Every time it strikes my eye

Acres come to me! Every time it blossoms fair I keep sayin': "That's your share! Roses growin',

Rivers flowin'!" So, I'm happy everywhere! Spring or winter, rain or shine-Don't keer where I'm at, So much o' the country's mine-

Praise the Lord fer that!

Sky an' meadow-high or low. I keep sayin' as I go: "There's your birthright!" Got the earth right-That's why I'm a-singin' so!

Frank L. Stanton. A Departed Veteran.

Georgia is nothing if not original when nes to rhymed obituaries. Here is "He has climbed the golden hills: Heaven was always his intention; Fought through the war; died with the

And never got no pension." There are some capital illustrations in

the current issue of The Looking Glass. A Remedy. Better to sing than sigh, my dear, For life—it is not long; And if you cannot sing, just let

Your heart beat time to song! Hamlin Garland's latest effort is called "The Straddle Bug." We have not read it, but presume it is a satire on the present attitude of congress.

A Question of Dellars. "Is Smith's new book out?"
"Yes, but I don't know how much."

The cold weather evidently has a good effect in Georgia. A recent invitation reads: "You are invited to a hot literary supper." We shall expect one to the mer "to a cold literary lunch!"

Reasons for It. "Jones writes of his wife's eyes as 'mellow stars.' "Quite natural. She makes him see stars."

Magazine that it publishes good poetry. It has broken the record in this line, as well as in many others. His Record. "What did he do for his country free-

It must be said for the Cosmopolitan

For they say he's a man of nerve?"
"He made a raid on the treasury
And routed the gold reserve!"

The women have captured the Colorado legislature and, as usual, are running the house to suit themselves. A Saving of Wood.

Subscriber-What! no fire in the stove Editor-None! but there's a creditor comng round this morning who said he we James Whitcomb Riley is a great reader

character. Charge of the Gold Reserve. Half a day, half a day Half a day onward! All through the treasury Charged a few hundred. Grover to the right of them-Carlisle to the left of them Hollered and thundered! Their's not to make reply-Their's not to question why Their's but to grab and fly! All through the treasury

Rode a few hundred! Then they rode back with all-All the gold plundered! A New York poet informs us that he "writes for a crust of bread." But that is nothing. Some of the rest of them write

advertisements for a whole bakery. Not a Veteran, However.

"There stands a man who was at Water-"Fact. Crossed the ocean last year and

The Western Folk Lore Society meets in Tennessee this month. If it just teaches some of the western poets to handle the negro dialect a trifle better than at present it will have accomplished a great work.

A Baffled Poet. He sings no more the weather: When he raves about a rose The clouds come all together And it snows and blows! And when he sings about the snow It's worse, if anything;

The clouds just break away and go, And all the world is spring. The New York publishers announce tion," the first verse of which is as follows:

"Ruthless, he plucked the rose, For love had passed him by:

Philosophy from Billville. The cold weather has stove us up and there is no wood for the stove.

The average "race war" is made of one barrel of mean whisky and about six miles

of mouth.

Some folks want the government to take care of 'em so bad that they pitch in and rob a postoffice.

Eillville is so down on bonds that we got

o be treasurer without making any.

The kind of corn they ought to send to the Nebraska sufferers is Georgia mountain dew. It makes a man move around so lively that no cold can ketch him. Our representative is a drawing card in

Washington. He draws his salary as faithfully as his constituents draw the line on That bill about the Nicaragua canal is

timely. The country is so well drowned that it's got used to water.

We are convinced that the man who wrote that song of the "Old Caken Bucket" never had to draw water for six Georgia mules in the middle of January.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS. Savannah Press: The papers are commending Judge John C. Hart for calling a special term of the superior court to try the Jasper county lynchers, Judge Hart is a man of brain and nerve. He will stand up to the rack.

Cordele Sentinel: Mr. P. J. Moran, of The Constitution, has gone on a trip to California and Cuba in the interest of the Cotton States and International exposi-tion. Mr. Moran is one of the abless newspaper writers in the south.

The Madisonian: Governor Norther showed his noble spirit in soliciting aid for the Nebraska sufferers. But he has never shown any small side of his nature, anyway, and we believe it has none.

Senator Brown' Filed Yester

OUTSID

to His

MRS. BROWN W

The Balk of His Gr

Julius L. Brown, utors; Mrs. B

DETAILS OF THE IN

Mrs. Brown Gets t Home and a

At 10 o'clock yeste of the late ex-Ser was filed for probe office of Ordinary Ca The will disposes wealth than has ever filed in Fulton cou arrection to all the gr statesman.

The bulk of the for bers of the Brown fa The will will be pr on the first Monday dance with the app executors, Julius L. Brown, and the exe Brown, widow of th The amount involv be obtained by a p last testament. estate is set forth,

stocks and bonds is v range from \$500,000 The will covers closely written legal teen items. The co at different times, n was signed by Sena the witnesses are Courtney and E.

ment is exceedingly Mrs. Elizabeth Bi place, a certain sun interest in the estat This interest is giv Elizabeth Brown is in one of the codici

made in 1891.

In the will are me cities and other corp la given. Steek. trolling interest, in Company, the Cast Walker Coal and Chattanooga Iron Of the real estate are in Texas, town chell county, compor Two farms in Gordo kee county, town h fronting partially lantic railroad, are figuring in the will,

There are vari ned. Some of t hands of the child block, the Pittman on Alabama stree houses on Decatu among them. It is a provision

executors are not Advice to His 8 The first item in as follows: "I desire all my

cre owing at the quickly as possible through life to promptly and I w upon the same rul carry it out in set Item 2 refers to and goes on as fol "To my wife, El square of land on cated on Washin, which lies north Washington on to

cistant all the wa line to be drawn dwelling house, all that part of s tween said line an the dwelling hous provements on sail comfortable home and carriages, a Also \$30,000, either as I may be poss ieath, to be taken premium, if the l remium; this i 10,000 of stocks an ses. I also bequ widowhood the su It is explained paid out of the r on the corner of the second item

"If my wife she confidence that st alliance with any the means to su ity to provide for \$10,000 In a codicil add

regarding the \$30,0 d's share of

ber, of 1887, \$10,00 This amount of bonds under the s

estate and is upon the lines already devel-

Item 15 refers to fifty acres of land near

the old fair grounds and on the Western

ble for a manufacturing site and it is sug-

serve or should die, that Elijah A. Brown

act with the one who qualifies. In event that two of those named should die, George

Contents of the Codiciles.

The first codicil refers to the insuring of

the various buildings belonging to the es-

tate. It is especially directed that the

Kiser building, on Wall' street, be insured

for value, that it may be rebuilt if burned

The second codicil is added to prevent

is named as executiv.

of the real estate sales.

until next Saturday.

next Saturday.

SPRANG A SENSATION.

Members of the Carr Jury Secured

Papers from a Waiter.

The motions for new trial that were to

have been vesterday morning before Judge

Richard Clark in the cases of Myers and

Carr, sentenced to hang on February 8th,

and Jim Phillips, colored, sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, will not be argued

The attorneys for all the denfendants were

ready, but Solicitor Hill was so busy with

the grand jury, which was in session yester-

tions. The papers in all three cases were

simply turned over to Judge Richard Clark

and he will examine them between now and

In the motion for a new trial in the Myers

case there was nothing of a sensational

nature. The usual legal grounds were urged.

Carr, however, there are two or three sensa-tional affidavits attached to the motion. The foreman of the Carr jury, J. D. Goodman

and W. L. Ezzard both make adaffivits to

the statement that members of the Carr jury bribed the negro waiter at the Oriole cafe and secured through him papers con-taining reports of the trial.

It is stated in an affidavit signed by the negro waiter, E. A. Alford, that two of

to purchase the papers with was furnished

It is alleged in the motion for a new trial

that the judge erred in several portions of

Mrs. Hicken Indicted Twice.

The grand jury, which was in session yes-terday morning, found two indictments for

forgery against Mrs. M. E. Hicken, One

and was passed on the Clarke Hardware Company. The other was signed by the same name and was passed on the King Hardware Company. The total amount of

Both the checks were made payable to Mrs. Anna Lyons. The E. C. Henderson is a member of the firm of Austin & den-derson, of Marletta.

Glass Was Adjudged Insane.

R. A. Glass was tried yesterday morning before Ordinary Calhoun and found insane. He will be taken to the asylum at once.

He will be taken to the asylum at once. He is very crazy and appears to become more violent each day. He was on trial in Judge Westmoreland's court when his insanity first appears to have been noticeable. He objected to the

make-up of the jury that tried him de

Receivership Made Permanent.

A consent order was taken yesterday morning in the matter of the May Mantel Company receivership. Mr. Leonard W. Brown was appointed temporary receiver some time ago and on yesterday he was

THEY BROKE THE WINDOW.

Iwo Bold Burglars Smash a Plate

Early yesterday morning the large plate glass window of the wholesale store of Sto-

vall, Callaway & Co., just opposite the Kim-ball house, on Pryor street, was broken by bold burglars and a lot of goods carried

Last night Girard Benford and Will

KROM'S BAZAAR.

A Deserving Institution That Is

Growing in Popular Favor.

Glass Window.

made permanent receiver

that there were two prohibition

on a check signed E. C. Henderso

Carr is undoubtedly crazy

the two was \$62.

In the motion for a new trial for Alex

day, that he was unable to argue the mo-

M. Brown is appointed an executor.

and Atlantic road. It is stated to be valua

cped and in the same equitable way.

PHONY.

our share!

or shine-

rank L. Stanton.

original when it les. Here is the

i illustrations in

king Glass.

gh, my dear,

ng, just let

t effort is called

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make's him see

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man of nerve?"
e freasury
ld reserve!"

stured the Colorado

al, are running the

fire in the stove

re's a creditor com-who said he would

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old Reserve.

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estion why-ab and fly!

ick with all-

nforms us that he

who was at Water-

ocean last year and

ore Society meets in

If it just teaches ets to handle the ne-ter than at present hed a great work.

about the snow hing; ak away and go,

lishers announce

ted the rose, ed him by;

m Billville.

le lyric, "Compensa-which is as follows:

as stove us up and

e stove.

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n bonds that we got

leve around so lively

Governor Norther it in soliciting aid lerers. But he has side of his nature,

Poet.

le to song!

Dollars.

ien hills;

Senator Brown's Last Testament Filed Yesterday Morning.

FEW OUTSIDE BEQUESTS.

The Bulk of His Great Portune Was Left to His Family.

MRS. BROWN WELL PROVIDED FOR

Julius L. Brown, J. M. Brown Exec utors; Mrs. Brown Executrix.

DETAILS OF THE IMPORTANT DOCUMENT

Mrs. Brown Gets the Washington Street Home and a Child's Share in the Estate.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the will of the late ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown was filed for probate in solemn form in the office of Ordinary Calhoun.

The will disposes of a greater amount of wealth than has ever been involved in a will filed in Fulton county, and gives explicit direction to all the great fortune of the dead statesman.

The bulk of the fortune goes to the members of the Brown family.

The will will be probated in solemn form on the first Monday in February, in accordance with the application made by the evecutors, Julius L. Brown and Joseph M. Brown, and the executrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, widow of the late senator.

The amount involved in the will is not to be obtained by a perusal of the senator's last testament. A large amount of real estate is set forth, but the value of the stocks and bonds is very indefinite, and may range from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000.

The will covers about thirty pages of closely written legal cap and contains sixteen items. The codicils, which were made at different times, number four. The will was signed by Senator Brown in 1886, and the witnesses are C. K. Maddox, J. S. Courtney and E. P. Black. The document is exceedingly +horough.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown is willed the home place, a certain sum of money and a child's interest in the estate, which is one-seventh. This interest is given in a codicil. Mrs. Elzabeth Brown is also named executrix

one of the codicils. The last codicil was In the will are mentioned bonds on states, cities and other corporations, but no amount trolling interest, in the Dade Coal Mine

Company, the Castle Rock Company, the Walker Coal and Iron Company and the Chattanooga Iron Company is mentioned. Of the real estate mentioned 20,000 acres are in Texas, town lots in Colorado. Mitchell county, composing a portion of them. Two farms in Gordon county, one in Cherokee county, town lots in Canton, Ga., and fifty acres near the old fair ground and fronting partially on the Western and Atlantic railroad, are some of the properties figuring in the will, all being outside of At-

There are various lots in the city mened. Some of them are already in the hands of the children by deed. The Brown block, the Pittman building, business houses on Alabama street, the Block building and couses on Decatur street and Wall are

It is a provision of the will that the executors are not required to make any reurns of the stocks and bonds to the ordi-

Advice to His Sons and Executors. The first item in the will is in substance as follows:

"I desire all my honest debts paid if any ere owing at the time of my death, as quickly as possible. It has been my habit through life to meet my engagements promptly and I wish my sons to practice upon the same rule; and my executors to carry it out in settling my estate." Item. 2 refers to the portion of his wife, and goes on as follows:

"To my wife, Elizabeth, that part of the square of land on which my residence is lo. cated on Washington street in Atlanta, which lies north of a line running from Washington on to Pulliam streets, equally cistant all the way from Jones street, the line to be drawn so as to miss the new wing, lately built on the south side of the dwelling house, twelve inches, embracing all that part of said square that lies between said line and Jones street, including the dwelling house and all the other im ments on said land; to have and to boid the same during her natural life as a comfortable home for her. Also the horses and carriages, a good milch cow and the furniture, to be disposed of as she sees fit. Also \$30,000, either in cash or in such bonds as I may be possessed of at the time of my eath, to be taken at par, without charging remium, if the bonds should be bearing remium; this in connection with some

a drawing card in his salary as faithts draw the line on Nicaragua canal is 330 of stocks and bonds she now possesses. I also bequeath to her during her

widowhood the sum of \$2,000 annually." It is explained that this money is to be ter for six Georgia paid out of the rents of the Kiser building, on the corner of Wall and Pryor streets. the second item in concluded by this sen-

PERSONALS. "If my wife should marry again, I have e papers are com C. Hart for calling uperior court to try nchers. Judge Hart dence that she would not contract an alliance with any one who does not have the means to support himself, or the capac-ity to provide for himself and family." nd nerve. He will

\$10,000 in a Codicile.
In a codicil added to the will in Septem. of 1887, \$10,000 is added to the \$30,000. This amount of \$10,000 may be taken in bonds under the same conditions mentioned regarding the \$30,000. In the second codicil it is directed that she have one-seventh, or a child's share of the proceeds, of the sale if there be one or more deceased, the prop-of the stock of the Georgia Mining, Manu- erty goes to the child or children of such

facturing and Investment Company, and appoints her executrix to act with the two executors.

The third codicil, made in 1891, it is directed that she have a child's share of the money derived from the rents or sales of real estate in every instance where a distribution is directed.

Where an Equalization Is Explained. Item 3 refers to a legacy left by his wife's fatner, Joseph Gresham, to each of his grandchildren in life, one year after the death of his wife. The will explains that all of Senator Brown's children except Sal-lie E. Brown and George M. Brown were born prior to that time. This legacy amounted to \$5,000. In order to equalize matters, \$5,000 each was given to the two last named. They were given this amount n bonds of the Walker Iron and Coal Com-

Sums Advanced to the Children. Item 4 reads: "I have advanced to Julius L. Brown \$29,000, to Mary V. Connally Joseph M. Brown, Elijah A. Brown and to Sallie E. Brown \$15,000, without reference to the legacy from their grandfather, and to George M. Brown \$18,000."

The item states that the amount of \$15,-000 was advanced to Sallie E. Brown by a deed to a store on Alabama street, occupied at that time by Joseph Smith; to George M. Brown by a store on Decatur street adjoining the library building. The amount of \$5,000 more than the others is not to count against Julius L. Brown, as he rendered professional services which the others were not able to do. The \$3,000 is not to count against George M. Brown either, as his health failed him and he was not able to complete his education and less was spent on him than on the others.

Some Specific Bequests.

In item 5 there are a number of specific bequests made. To Julius M. Brown are left a gold-headed cane, presented to the late senator by General George P. Harri son, of Chatham, and a pistol, presented by Senator Brown's brother on his deathbed, this brother being Colonel John M. Brown, who fell bravely defending Atlanta on July

To his son, Joseph M. Brown, is be queathed the gold watch presented as keepsake to the late senator by his father in-law, Joseph Gresham.

To his sister, Mrs. Edna E. Turner, he gives the plantation on a creek near Canton, Ga., now occupied by her husband, and his town lots in the town of Canton occupied by Mrs. Turner, to be held by her dur ing her natural life.

To his grandson and namesake, Joseph Brown Connally, he leaves \$500, with the request that the young man's father or guardian put it out at interest until he is of age. It is provided, should there be any other namesakes, son of any one of his sons or daughters prior to the final distribution of the estate, a like sum is to be given each namesake.

To his nephews, Joseph Watkins, Joseph E. Boston and Joseph E. Brown, son of James R. Brown, \$100 each is left. They are namesakes.

To Dr. E. L. Connally, his son-in-law, and Mrs. Fanny Fort Brown, his daughterin-law, he leaves \$1,000 each. In the event that Miss Sallie E. Brown marries her husband is to receive \$1,000 also.

Regarding His Children. Item 6 gives to his children all bonds on states, cities or other corporations that he may own or possess at the time of his death, except those his wife may take in payment of her legacy, and all stock that he owned at "the time of his death in any rporated companies, except his stock in the Dade coal mine, in the Castle Rock Coal Company, in the Walker Iron and Coal Company and in the Chattanooga Iron Company-these companies were afterwards consolidated under the name of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company-sald bonds and stocks to be divided equally among them.

In this item it is provided that the executors are not required to make any returns of the stocks and bonds to the or-

Item seven authorizes the holding the stock of the Dade coal mines, the Castle Rock Coal Company, the Walker Coal and Iron Company and the Chattanooga Iron Company, so that the estate can contral the affairs of these companies, as a majority of the stock is held through the estate. It is left, however, to the discretion of the executors as to whether or not the stock shall be sold. The proceeds of such sale and all dividends are to go to the children share and share alike. The dividends are not to be touched, however, until all special legacies have been paid

Some Property Previously Deeded. Item eight states that besides the advancement of \$15,000 to each child, there have been deeded to the children the Brown block, the Pittman building on Wall street, and the building then occupied by Lewis, on Alabama street. These properties were conveyed by deed in 1883, and were at that time estimated at \$125,000. It is directed after all specific legacies have been paid, that the executors sell the property, in their discretion, except the Kiser building, which is not to be sold during the widow hood of Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, and that no part of the home place is to be sold prior to her heath. It is also provided that no part of the Canton property is to be sold prior to the death of his sister, Mrs.

This item states that one-half of a river plantation in Gordon county was given to Elijah A. Brown as \$10,000 of the first advancement of \$15,000. It is explained that this estimate was too high, and it is directed that Elijah A. Brown be permitted to purchase the remaining half for \$4,000. This does not refer to the place purchased afterwards by the late senator and known

as the Neal place. Thirty Thousand Acres in Texas. Item nine refers to lands in Texas. It is et forth that at the time of his will Senator Brown owned 30,000 acres of land in Texas. These acres include a number of town icts in Colorado, Mitchell county. The sale of these town lots is directed to take place when the time is most favorable. As to the lands outside of this township and in the counties of Mitchell, Howard, Taylor, Jones and Nolan, they are to be sold, in the discretion of the executors, at public or private sale.

Item ten refers to the terms of the West-ern and Atlantic lease by which the lessees have certain rights, and he bequeathe to his children all interest in the lease that he may possess at the time of his

death.

Item 11 provides for the carrying on of litigation or the settlement of such that may be in progress at the time of the senator's death. Where matters are left to the discretion of the executors, it is necessary that all should concur.

Item 12 states that wherever the term children is used it is intended to embrace all of the children of the senator in life at the time of the will. It is provided that

eceased; if there is no child, to the grand-BEATS CHEAP COTTON child or grandchildren.

Item 13 refers to the distribution of the

Item 14 gives to Julius L. Brown that Atlanta's Commission Trade Offers a part of land lot 17, part of the Mitchell Valuable Suggestion to Our Farmers. roperty, on Decatur street, next to the property owned by Julius L. It is a very

> IT IS SUPPLIED BY OTHER STATES New York, Virginia, Ohio and Other

> > States Find a Market Here.

gested that when the executors come to sell it that it be divided into lots. Item 16 appoints Julius L. Brown and Jeseph M. Brown executors. It is pro-GEORGIA MIGHT WELL SUPPLY IT vided that in case one should decline to

> Some Figures Showing the Advantage It Would He to Farmers to Raise Garden Products Instead of Cotton.

As Atlanta grows in population its com merce grows in importance and volume. Each branch of trade expands to meet the requirements of the city's inhabitants. As each particular line grows larger and its demands correspondingly greater its sources of supply become a subject of interesting inquiry.

an injustice to his daughter-in-law or daughters-in-law, and provides that on the A phase of Atlanta's commerce, which is death of a husband the daughter-in-law is rich in practical suggestion and full of to receive one-half of her husband's share; interest, is that which is furnished by the in event there is a child or children she is wholesale dealers in commission houses, to receive a child's share. There is \$10,000 whose boundaries are very nearly the bounadded to his wife's legacy in this and she daries of Broad street. This class of business has grown to important dimensions Codicil 3 mentions the consolidation, as within the past few years and, as may be already stated, of the coal and iron comseen by consulting the bank books or the panies into the Georgia Ming, Manufactshipping records, it is one of the largest items in the city's annual trade. It supuring and Investment Company, and annuls that part of the will which might be conplies almost half that goes upon the table strued as a denial of the right to sell the of the average Atlantian, and the men who tock. His widow is given a child's share conduct it handle thousands of dollars in of the proceeds of the bond and stock sale the course of a single year. Every day carloads of commission goods are shipped Codicil 4 gives Mrs. Elizabeth Brown into Atlanta, besides vast quantities of the child's share of the rents and the proceeds same class of products, which come through

It is only of recent years that this business has grown so large. There are now more than a score of commission houses that do each a rushing, thriving business, besides a large number of smaller houses that are of less significance in a commercial way. Most of these houses are located on Broad street. Among the leading commission firms located on this street are J. W. Phillips & Co., Lint & Lovelace, Mc-Cullough Bros., W. H. Barnes, Dimmock & Wallace, A. M. Shomo, J. M. Coleman, H. C. Burgess, Petty Bros., McDonald Bros.,

Southern Produce and Fruit Company, J. H. LaHatte, F. P. Singleton, O. L. Stamps, H. Y. Snow, Georgia Produce Company and numerous others. These firms do an average business of \$500 a week each, their sales being confined entirely to fruits and the more important articles of table consumption.

of cases of eggs, buckets of butter, coops of chickens, barrels of onions, barrels of Irish potatoes, crates of cabbages, crates of celery, barrels of turnips, crates of beans, canned corn, tomatoes and many other ar-ticles of farm produce. The sale of these articles constitutes nine-tenths of the trade of the commission men. The houses on Broad street and the few commission houses located on other streets supply almost the entire local trade of the city with the articles that I have mentioned.

negro watter, E. A. Alford, that two of these papers were The Atlanta Constitution of October 30th and 31st, which the jurors were determined to secure, and two Commercials of the same date. In one of The Commercials was an editorial declaring During the past week I have talked with a number of the most prominent commission men in the city and have gained an insight into the scope and character of the commisthat Carr should be hanged.
W. L. Ezzard, a member of the Carr jury, affirms that the papers were secured, though of what date he does not remember, and that a member of the jury would sit with sion business done in Atlanta. Measured by dollars it is quite large and gives employment to a small army of active men who earn a profitable living out of it. Some figures given by the representative commis-sion men of the city furnish a very fair idea of the extent and nature of the busihis back to the door so that he could dis-pose of his paper before the bailiff entered. The papers were thrown over the transom by the waiter during the temporary absence

mess they do.

"My firm," said Mr. O. L. Stamps, "does an annual business in produce of \$35,000. The bulk of it is shipped to us from out of the state. Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and New York, the approach of the state of the state. of the bailiffs in attendance.

The negro waiter, Alford, in his affidavit, states that on the second day of the trial members of the jury asked him for copies of the daily papers. He says that the money York find a splendid market among the ssion men of the city. to him by members of the jury and that he

"These states sell us with a profit the products of their soil. New York ships to Atlanta thousands of barrels of Irish potatoes, and receives a good price for them. Tennessee also ships us large quantities of potatoes. Cabbage comes to us at this season of the year from New Orleans and around Mobile, Ala. Early in the year we get cabbage from Virginia, but the supply there is always exhausted by this time.

Later in the spring Florida will ship large that the judge erred in several portions of his charge and that the defendant has twenty more witnesses by which he can prove his insanity. There are also affidavits from a jaller, and several prisoners, Jim Lawshe among them, all of whom say that duantities of cabbage to us. Nearly all of our butter comes from East, Tennessee, as do our chickens and eggs. North Georgia supplies the Atlanta market with a fair per cent of the last two items. Onlons for cet from Near Verk in the med. Georgia we get from New York, in the main. Georgia pretty well supplies the market with

sweet potatoes."
"Lint & Lovelace," said Mr. Doolittle, their bookkeeper, "have a large trade in the various articles of country produce you have mentioned. The amount, of course, varies furing the year, according to the season have been figuring for two days on the ousiness of about a year and a half, and have here the figures of an average month's business. More than 75 per cent of the produce comes.from other states than Georgia. Nearly all of the butter and eggs we handle comes from East Tennessee calculate that in a month we handle \$480 worth of chickens and \$600 worth of butter. worth of chickens and \$600 worth of butter. Irish potatoes are shipped to us from the north and east and we send away monthly at least \$900 for that one item. We handle but little butter, but most of it comes from Tennezsee. I should say \$50 a month would be a good average. Onions are an important item in our trade, and they are shipped to us from New York almost entirely. We handle \$1,200 worth in a month. The money for them goes to the east. The sweet potatoes we handle wouldn't exceed \$100 in a month."

Mr. T. A. Murray, of the Southern Produce Company, said that out of an average week's business of \$350 nearly 90 per cent of the articles soid came from outside the state. North Georgia supplied some butter and eggs. Virginia and New Orleans held the cabbage market, and East Tensessee held a correct on butter excess whether

neid the cabbage market, and East Ten-nessee had a corner on butter, except what was sold by the north Georgia farmers.

"Warsaw, Tenn.," said Mr. E. B. Stan-ley, one of the city's best known commis-sion men, "furnishes many Atlanta mer-chants with butter and eggs and chickens This is a thriving town, to judge from its daily shipments to the commission pen of daily shipments to the commission men of Atlanta."

Wood, two small negro boys, were caught by Detectives Wooten, Bedford and Holcombe. Both negroes confessed and told where they had disposed of the hats and overcoats which they had taken away. Wood is well known in police circles and has just been released from the chaingang, where he was sentenced to serve a year for burglary. From present indications the Atlanta."
"My firm," said Mr. Petty, of Petty Bros.,
did a business last year of \$35,000. Nearly did a business last year of \$35,000. Nearly the whole of it was in articles of country produce. We get butter from East Tennessee, from Chicago and from the mountain counties of Georgia. Yes, the Chicago butter is fairly good if we get it in time. It is creamery butter. We ship Irish pota-toes from New York. Cabbage comes from Mobile, Ala, Louislana and Virginia. Onions are shipped to us from Ohio. Georgia sup-Growing in Popular Favor.

Krom's hair bazaar, in the Grand, is fast becoming one of the most popular institutions in the city. It was established a short time ago by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Krom.

Mrs. Krom was the first southern woman to graduate in hair work and hair dressing. This was twenty-one years ago and since then she has catered to the elite of the world in her famous establishment at St. Augustine, Fla.

In a few days Mrs. Krom leaves for that city, but Mr. Krom will remain here and continue the work.

During the absence of Mrs. Krom a competent hair dresser will be in charge of her department. Mr. Krom devotes his time to the restoring of hair to baid heads. He recently completely restored the Tswth of hair to the head of a gentleman who had been baid for seventeen years. Mrs. Krom will return to Atlanta as soon as the hotels in Florida close for the season. plies us with turnips and sweet potatoes. Practically the same story is told by all

Practically the same story is told by all of the commission men. Of course the aggregate amount of their monthly sales differ in amount but their sales represent the same percentage of demand for the products mentioned. They are articles found upon every table. The demand for them, of course, comes from the people through the retail grocery men, whom the wholesale commission men supply.

These representative firms quoted give some idea of the volume of business done by the commission trade of the city. As can be seen thousands of dollars pass through its channels weekly. The bulk of the money goes out of the state.

If there is any practical suggestion in this

money goes out of the state.

If there is any practical suggestion in this commercial side light it is this, that here

a fine opportunity is offered to the productive class of Georgians.

Here is a ready, anxious, profitable market for articles of produce that every Georgia farm can produce abundantly and successfully. It is a splendid field right at the doors of Georgia farmers, and in this era of 5-cent and 4-cent cotton ft is especially entieng. y enticing.
I asked Mr. O. L. Stamps why Georgia

could not furnish the comimssion market of Atlanta with the articles spoken of.
"I know of no reason," said he, "except that the farmers are rooted and grounded in the cotton idea. They have had it so long that they can't get rid of it. It's an old tradition. Why, there's much more money tradition. Why, there's much more money in raising these articles that we have been talking of, for which a ready market can be found all the year round than in raising cotton at even a better price than 5 cents a pound. To illustrate: I know a farmer who lives

"To illustrate: I know a farmer who lives less than twenty miles from Atlanta who determined to piant an acre in onions instead of in cotton. The result amazed him. It is a fact that many of the commission men here know to be true that he sold in one year \$500 worth of onions off that acre. If anything, the labor of cultivation was less. The cost of getting the sets was probably a little greater than the cost of cotton seed, but look at the result. It is a good acre of land that will produce a is a good acre of land that will produce a bale of cotton. It is the exception. A bale of cotton isn't worth more than \$30. This man with the very best results in cotton would have received \$470 less profit on his one acre if he had put it in cotton. The onlong can be planted close terrether. The onions can be planted close together The onions can be planted close together in rows, and the rows may be put close together. But that's just one item. Cabbage could be raised here, too. There's no better country than Georgia for Irish potatoes, and the huge pile of money that goes out of the state every year for Irish potatoes could be saved if the farmers would plant potatoes for the market.

plant potatoes for the market. "East Tennessee has every advantage East Tennessee has every advantage over Georgia as a butter-producing country because of the attention and care they give to the preparation of butter. If we get a consignment of Georgia butter it is made up of a dozen colors of butter—some white, some pale yellow, some deep yellow. A and for the reason that the Tennessee mar has a process of melting it all together. What is the cost of shipping butter from Tennessee? Well, it comes by express, and I should say that the express toll and the cost of canning would amount to about 2 cents a pound."

Mr. J. F. Petty believes in Georgia as a

producing state, and says it could supply the market here if the farmers would only turn their energy and attention to it. "I have an uncle," said he, "who lives just over the line of Fulton in Cobb county. Last year he planted a quarter of an acre

Last year he planted a quarter of an action of ordinary farm land in onlons. I bought from him myself \$48 worth of onlons.

"This merely illustrates what the Georgia farmer can do in this direction."

"There's hardly an article sold by the commission men of the city," sald one of the best known commission men in Atlanta.

commission men of the city," said one of the best known commission men in Atlanta, "that Georgia farmers could not furnish us. Farmers from other states ship us the articles and make a great profit off of them, and if they can do it why certainly, in these days of cheap cotton, the farmers of Georgia can do as well.

"As fine Irish potatoes as can be grown anywhere can per grown in Georgia sail. anywhere can be grown in Georgia soil

anywhere can be grown in Georgia soil. Magnificent cabbage can be grown here and you would little think but celery, as good as we get from Michigan, can be produced in Georgia. All it requires is plenty of water. Georgia truck farmers could produce it profitably. The butter, chickens, eggs, onions and other articles, for which thousands of dollars go out of Atlanta to other states every week, should be produced right around Atlanta.

"Why if I had a farm, situated convenient to a shipping point, I would not think of putting my land in cotton. I would run the northern and eastern farmers out of the Atlanta market and get some

ers out of the Atlanta market and get some of the benefit of it myself. There are not nly some thirty or forty commission houses in Atlanta which are doing a thriving bus-iness, but there are in Atlanta four or five brokers who represent big producers in the west, north and east and sell to the comnission men. These brokers get a good mission men. These prokers get a good profit on all their sales, the commission man gets a good profit, then add to that the cost of shipping and the profit to the producer and the article is necessarily somewhat expensive before it gets to the consumer. There's profit all along the line. Georgia farmers who are located convenient to a market should adont this suggestion. to a market should adopt this suggestion this year and instead of pinning their faith to cotton try this. A good, ready and prof-itable market can be found all the year

The Georgia farmers who sell their prod-The Georgia tarmers who sell their products to the commission men are very few. The few who do sell their products do not make a business of raising for the market, but finding that they have more than is needed for home consumption they dispose of the surplus. Within a short radius of the city there are a number of thriving and prosperous truck forms, but they ever deal own delivery wagons and sell direct to the consumer. In nearly every instance they have thrived. There is a progressive farmer, near Moore's mills, eleven miles from Atlanta, who, three years ago, gave up the planting of cotton for truck far

and made more in one year from the latter than he did in three from cotton. He now has a paying line of custom in the city.

The virtue of this idea of Georgia production has been proven by Mr. Charlès Beermann, lessee of the Kimball house, who, with his thrifty German ideas, has given the farmers of Georgia a fine object lesson. Mr. Beermann, when he leased the Kimball house, found that his table demanded just such articles as have been mentioned. He had some knowledge of Georgia soil and it instantly occurred to him that the very cheapest way for him to get his supply was to raise it himself. He purchased a pretty farm two or three miles east of the city and began to improve it. It was poorly favored by nature and had been run down by former treatment, but in a short while Mr. Beermann, but in a short while Mr. Beermann, by thoughtful work and good ideas, had it in a fine state of productiveness. On that farm Mr. Beermann has a dairy that furnishes the milk and butter supply of the Kimball. on the farm a large per cent of the vege-tables that go upon the tables of the Kim-ball are raised. This farm represents a great saving to its thrifty proprietor. He finds that it is splendld economy to keep it going, and his experience is rich in sugges-tion and encouragement to others. HIT HIM WITH A HOE.

A Lively Fight in Front of a Decatur Street Saloon.

Will Parker and Todd Henderson, both negroes, engaged in a lively fight in front of a Decatur street saloon yesterday afternoon. They were separated, when Parker grabbed a hoe from another negro and gave his antagonist a heavy blow over the skull. His gore spattered the sidewalk, but the fight continued until Officers Kitchens and Taylor came up. Both negroes were taken to police headquarters. Henderson's wound is severe, but will not prove fatal. A MYERS TICKET.

Some Very Strong Men Believed to He on It.

Savannah, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)— The Myers faction held a secret caucus tonight, and, it is said, made up a board of aldermen to oppose those put out on the Duncan ticket, last night. The following Duncan tiexet, last hight. The following have been ascertained to be among the twelve men named on this ticket: William Garrard, Thomas Screven, George A. Hudson, J. J. Carolan, Harry Willink, E. C. Gleason, Dr. L. A. Falligant and S. Krouskoff. The Myers board will be given out Monday night.

Infants' Kid Moccasins and fancy soft sole Shoes. Have just opened up a new stock of these goods. Chamberlin, Johnson & Until we take stock great 25 per ce nt cash discount sale of

Diamonds

WAS SHE HYPNOTIZED

Mary McKeiver, the Young Mountain Girl. Tells a Strange Story.

THEY PUT ME UNDER A SPELL," She Made a Statement to the Sheriff, and Told a Very Sensational Story of Her Abduction.

Was Mary McKeiver, the young moutnain

girl, hypnotized? For the first time since being taken from the old vacant house on Marietta street she was able yesterday morning to give an intelligible account of herself and solve the mystery of her sudden appearance in Atlanta and the strange condition in which

Her statement to Sheriff Westbrook and Deputy Sheriff Furr implicates two weilknown citizens of Paulding county, and one of them who, it is known, brought her to this city, belongs to a prominent family near Dallas.

"They put a spell on me. I jes' kum cause I couldn't help myself, an' I'm powful glad I'er goin' back, 'cause I didn't know where they wuz takin' me, an' I mout a starved to death up thar in that ole ouse, whar they left me when we got to Atlanty that night."

The girl pulled a rusty slouch hat down over her face and laughed hysterically as she told of her wrongs and the sensaitonal story of her abduction. This story bears a resemblance to hypnotism and indicates that she was subjected to some extraneous power-power that she could not understand nor resist.

Thursday morning the girl was found in a dilapidated structure which, for a number of years, has been unoccupied, and the officer, who passed the place in the early dawn, and saw the queer-costumed figure moving noiselessly about the empty rooms, felt a strong desire to get out of the way. It was neighborhood gossip that the house was haunted. This uncanny sight was almost proof positive, but the patrolman called up his courage and walked

The room in which the girl had taken ref. uge was bare. There was no furniture, and the walls were crumbling and moulding with age. The girl seemed to be frightened at the intrusion and cowered in a corner like a scared animal. She reluctantly consented to be brought to police headquarters, where she was given a comfortable

place. Said She Was an Indian. The girl gave her name as Mary McKelver. She is olny sixteen years old, and a

rare type of the fresh-faced, unlettered nountain lass, whose nature is in keeping with the wild, rugged scenery of the north. ern districts, and whose character is tainted by the bleak and desolate surroundings. She is clad in a mans coat, badly tat-She is clad in a mais coat, badly tattered, an old slouch hat jerked down over a healthy, rubicund countenance, tanned by long exposure to the wind and sun. The tangled mass of long black hair, which falls in unkempt profusion, makes a striking setting for her well-rounded face. It was this black, wiry hair which caused the first story which she gave to be believed. She claimed to be of Indian parentage, and her appearance seemed to indicate that she was of savage ancestry. She talked wild and incoherently, telling an incredible story of the cause of her flight, which she said led her to make up her mind to leave Georgia and take a trip to the Indian Territory, where she supposed, her dian Territory, where she supposed her father, who was an Indian, had gone.

In every way the actions of this strange maid led the officers to believe that she was not of sound mind, and preparations were being made for transferring her to the asylum. Instead of lying on the cot which was provided for her, the girl would. asyum. Instead of lying on the cot which was provided for her, the girl would stretch herself out on the granite floor, where she appeared to rest with as much ease as she would have done on a feather bed. She refused all meals offered by the turnkey, and in various other ways exhibited strong of the provider. hibited strong signs of insanity. Put Her Under a Spell.

It was not until yesterday morning that

It was not until yesterday morning that she assumed her normal condition or revived from the trance-like condition in which she had remained since the time Patroiman Harris rescued her.

Deputy Sheriff Furr, of Paulding, happened at police headquearters while transferring Emma Hale, the alleged murderess, from Jonesboro to Dallas, and was carried back to the cell where the girl, who claimed to be from the same county. who claimed to be from the same county, was confined.

He immediately recognized the young girl

He immediately recognized the young girl as the wife of a young farmer of that section. She had been married only a short while and had separated from her husband. When the sheriff first called, the girl gave her story about going to the Indian Territory. It was known to Furr that she had never been crazy, and he at once suspected that there was something wrong.

By continual questioning he succeeded in extracting the exact facts concerning her trip to Atlanta. Her confession implicated two young men well known to the sheriff. Maley Mathews, who, she said, "put a speil" on her, will be remembered as one of the prinipal witnesses during the trial of Alex Carr. He is foreman in one of the copper mines in the lower part of Paulding county, and knew Carr when he was in the same work. This is the man who was the cause, according to her statement, of her abduction.

her abduction.

Walter Rollins, who, it has been learned by Officer Harris, brought her to Atlanta, belongs to a highly respectable family. His father, known as "Old Squire Rollins," is a flourishing farmer who has been greatly grieved at the wayward course of his reckless son.

off. He takes me to the train, an' that's how I got here. I wants to go back, Mr. Furr, can't I go with yer?"

The sheriff was much surprised at the account which he had heard. He knew the

two men well to whom she referred. Ma-thews did not have the most enviable character, but Rollins, although he had been re-garded as a daring, dissipated young fellow, he had never been known to figure in any cases of a criminal nature. This girl seem-ed sincere in the simple statement of her

wrongs.
"She has been enticed from home," said the sherifi. "There is no doubt in my mind about that. She is a pretty wild character herself, but I don't think that she would have attempted this trip of her own

"It's a rather queer thing, she says about those boys casting a speil over her, though, I don't know what she means unless she thinks she was mesmerized, or something

of that kind." Later in the day Sheriff Westbrook came to police headquarters and the girl gave a full statement of the trouble. She appear-ed to be very anxious to return to Paulding. This morning the sheriff will carry her back and a full investigation of the case will be made. Rollins was in Atlanta Thursday.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WILSON.

It Will Occur from the First Methodist Church This Morning.

The funeral of Mrs. Marian Lumpkit. Wilson will occur this morning of 11 o'clock from the First Methodist church. For more than forty years this devoted pother in Israel was a loyal and consecrated member of this church, having con nected herself with it during the early days

nected herself with it during the early days of Marthasville, at which time it was known as Wesley chapel. Mrs. Wilson was the mother of Dr. Hen-ry L. Wilson, of this city. She came to Atlanta in 1852. Her husband, Colonel William Tunstall Wilson, was a galiant officer liam Tunstall Wilson, was a gailant officer in the confederate army. He was one of the first citizens of Atlanta to surrender his life upon the altar of his country, dying on the last day of August, 1862, from the result of a wound received while leading his men on the battlefield of Manassas. He received his first wound on the 21st day of July, 1862, making it necessary for him to return home for a rew days. As seen as he was able to rejoin his regiment, however, he returned to the front, where he was soon fated to suffer a soldier's marhe was soon fated to suffer a soldier's martyrdom. Mrs. Wilson belonged to one of the oldest families in the south, her father being Hon. Henry Hopson Lumpkin and her motiver Miss Lucy Milner, a daughter of Captain John Milner, of the continental army.

Another revolutionary ancestor was Cap-Author revolutionary ancestor was cap-tain John Holmes, who commanded a fort during the struggle for independence, and Captain Fentley, of South Carolina. Indeed since the earliest colonial period the ances-tors and relations of Mrs. Marian Wilson have been noted for the fine patriotism which led them to risk all for their country. The noble traits of character inherited from a long line of noble ancestors, among them William Pitt, who, in the house of English parliament, advocated the cause of the struggling American colonies, made up a character both strong and strong in an intellectuality of the highest order, combined with all the sweetness of a gentle, refined and womanly nature, and Mrs. Wilson's influence for good has been broad and ennobling. For over half a century she had been a devoted consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being one of the pioneer members of Wes-ley chapel, now the First Methodist church. Although in her eightieth year and at times very feeble, she had been a regular attendant at the church she loved so well and served so faithfully, and her help and influence will be sadly missed in church work. Every relation in life she filled as only the true and sincere Caristian can do. Few women have been more eminently distinguished for the practice of all the Christian virtues. A loving wife and mother, kind neighbor and sincere friend, in the sorrow that has come to her household the sympathies of a large circle of the contract of the only and devoted son, Dr. Henry L. Wilson. She leaves three grandchildren, Mrs. William Wilson, Mr. Nat Wilson and Mrs. Frederlek Lyden. The immediate family connections in the city are her niece, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Associaty Justice Samuel Lumpkin, Mayor Porter Kıng, Judge Henry Lumpkin, Mrs. Albert H. Cox, Mrs. A. J. Orme, Mrs. E. P. Black and Professor W. W. Lumpkin. Mrs. Hoke Smith and Mrs. Henry Jackson are among the large number of relatives out of the city who number of relatives out of the city will mourn the loss of Mrs. Marian Wil while mourh the loss of Mrs. Marian Wilson, hose long life has been so nobly spent, "increasing in goodness as the knowledge of God increased in her."

The funeral services at the First Methodist church this morning will be conducted by Rev. P. M. Ryburn, of Madison, Ca., a brother-in-law of the deceased, and Dr. J. B. Robins, the paster of the church, and

others.

The following gentlemen will act as pall-

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: W. A. Bass, F. P. Rice, H. E. W. Palmer, R. A. Hemphill, W. L. Peel and H. C. Leonard.

The following gentlemen will constitute the honorary escort: N. J. Hammond, George Winship, R. F. Maddox, B. B. Crew, C. W. Hunnicutt, W. A. Osborn, A. M. Reinhardt, W. H. Patterson, L. W. Thomas, T. A. Gramling, W. H. Nutting, W. L. Lampkin, A. J. West, J. S. Todd, Er Lawshe J. S. Cook, J. C. Courtney, I. S. Boyd, Dr. J. F. Alexander, C. A. Collier and M. L. Bates. and M. L. Bates.

and M. L. Bates.

The pallbearers and honorary escort will meet at No. 655 Peachtree street this morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

At the funeral this morning Mr. Alex W. Smith will sing, as a solo, the beautiful an-them, "I Have Read of a Beautiful City." Mrs. Dow will also sing and the funeral services will be impressively solemn.

The Ring or the Lady? The Ring or the Lady?

Rubystone (despondently)—I have changed the engagement ring three times, now, and she doesn't like it.

Castleton—What are you going to do about it?

Rubystone—This time I think I shall change the girl.

Castleton—You would have saved all this trouble if you had bought the first ring from A. L. Delkin & Co., 69 Whitehail street.

The girl says that it was Mathews who came by her house one afternoon in a buggy and carried her out to ride. While driving back home he insulted her. She leaped from the buggy, informing him that she intended to kill him and ran through the woods to her house, which was some distance away.

"I wuz jes' so mad that I didn't keer what I was up to, and I got my pistel and wus among the foremost of the business insti-

"I wuz jes' so mad that I didn't keer what I was up to, and I got my pistol and wuz goin' to shoot him, but he warn't at home an' they said he was over to the mines, but I knowed I couldn't do nothin' over thar, kase they wuz so many of them men theran' I goes back home.

"Next mornin', leetle after day, I heared somebody hit on my door, an' I enquired who was thar, an' Walter Rollins was thar, an' he calls to me to let him come in. He says he had a word fum Maly Mathews, an' he was er goin' to take me away.

"I seed he had done put a spell on me, an' thar wuz no use in tryin' to slave him

MR. COX COMES TODAY

Coming to Atlanta.

THE THEATER WILL GO UP IN A HURRY

The Foundation for the New Structur Will Be Laid This W-ek-What Mr. Greenwall Says.

Mr. Henry Greenwall writes to The Constitution that Mr. Frank Cox, of New Orleans, will leave that city tonight for Atlanta, and will reach here tomorrow morning to begin the construction of the New

the designer of the rew playhouse, will bring with him quite a force of experienced hands who have been working with him on the new theater at Galveston, and that the New Lyceum will go up in a big hurry.

The work of taking down the stage fixings and the furnishings of the theater has already been attended to, as was stated in yesterday's Constitution. The interior of the theater is now pretty barren looking. It will be a short job for the crew of workmen that Mr. Cox will bring with him to tear the roof off the little theater and bring the walls down. This will be finished in a day or two and then the preliminaries for the new theater will be pushed forward with a rush. The foundation for the new theater will extend several feet further westward than the present foundation of the theater, the house will be widened and the stage will be made much larger. In the new house the seating capacity on the first floor will be a third larger than it is now, while that of the gailery will be increased to even a greater extent. Eight pretty boxes will be put in on either side. Mr. Greenwall declares that the new

house will be completed by the middle of April. April 29th he writes that it will be christened by Lewis Morrison. After this opening play there will be no attractions there until the summer opera company comes in the middle of the following month. This, he declares will be one of the finest

This, he declares will be one of the finest comic opera organizations ever brought south. The latest operas and the favorite operas, he says, will be given.

Mr. Cox, the architect, who will superintend the building of the new theater, is a well known painter and architect. He it

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

The most noticeable feature of Saturday's weather was the severe cold wave which was sweeping south and east over the country, bringing the mercury down to zero, or below, in the lake regions and Ohio valley, and below the freezing point almost to the gulf adn Atlantic coasts. At 8 o'clock p. m., the cold wave covered the entire country, but its full effects had not been appear. try, but its full effects had not been apparent at points in the southeast and eastern states. At Cincinnati the mercury was registering 6 degrees below zero, and during the afternoon had not been above the zero mark. Even as far south as Knoxville the temperature was but a few degrees above zero at nightfall.

Atlanta had in the morning a brisk flurry

of snow and for awhile the local conditions looked very favorable for a heavy snow. storm. These conditions, however, soon changed and "old sol" showed his face, making o vain effort to warm things up a little, but the temperature continued to fall and at 8 o'clock was only 18 degrees above vero with every indication of reaching that zero, with every indication of reaching that point, or nearly, before this morning. High or brisk winds prevailed during the entire day on the self-registering instruments at the local weather bureau office, recording a maximum velocity of thirty-six miles per hour shortly before noon.

Atlanta and vicinity: Fair and colder,

Mean d							
Normal	tem	peratur	e				40
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Lowest	in to	wenty-f	our h	ours.			18
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SOUTHEAST-

		44	
	.00		
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Montgomery, Ala., clear 30.06 30 12	.00	46	
Pensacola, Fla., clear 30.02 42 8	.00	58	
Savannah, Ga., clear 29.90 40 16	.00	62	
Tampa, Fla., clear 30.00 60 6	.00	66	
Wilmington, N. C., cloudy. 29.78 42 24	.00	58	
SOUTHWEST-	,	-	
	.001	36	
Corpus Christi, Tex., clear. 30.14 54 10	.00		ı
Fort Smith, Ark., clear 20.38 18 8	.00	22	l
Galveston, Tex., clear 30.18 50 8	.00		i
Memphis, Tenn., clear 30.24 16 12	.00		ı
Meridian, Miss., clear 20.12 28 8	.00		ı
New Orleans, La., clear 30.08 46 12	.00	50	ı
	.00	42	ı
Palestine, Tex., clear 30.26 34 6			ı
San Antonio, Tex., clear 30.22 48 14	.00	54	ı
Vicksburg, Miss., clear 30.16 30 8	.00	36	l
NORTHEAST-	-		i
Baltimore, Md., raining [29.62]40[12]	.01		i
Buffalo, N. Y., snowing [29.76]36] 8]	.T	40	ı
Cincinnati, O., clear 30.06 6 6	.00		ı
Detroit, Mich., snowing 29.82 2 20	.32		ı
Lynchburg, Va., part cloudy 29.70 24 L	.14		I
New York, N. Y., cloudy, . 29.80 38 8	.00	44	l

NORTHWEST-		
Chicago, Ill., snowing 29.98 22 22	.301	28
Denver, Col., part cloudy 30.10 44 L	.00	58
Dodge City, Kan., clear 30.3322 L	.00	26
Huron, S. D., clear		
Kansas City, Mo., clear 30.40 8 12	.00	12
North Platte, Neb., clear 30.36 22 6	.00	30
Omaha, Neb., clear 30.46 6 6	.00	8
Rapid City, S. D., clear 30.24 20 10	.00	26
St. Louis, Mo., cloudy 30.18 12 18	.00	14
St. Paul, Minn., clear 30.40 6 10	.00	10
*7 oro		

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in or-er to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsa-arilla purifies the blood and strengthens

PERSONAL.

The M. M. Mauck Co., wallpaper, paints, shades, glass, picture frames. Atlanta.

DR. ALEXANDER S. TUCKER Cures Hernia or Rupture without the knife. Cure guaranteed in every case or money refunded. Consultation free, Address Dr. Alexander S. Tucker, 212 Norcross Building,

Atlanta, Ga.

jan 13 1 y n r m Boys' shoes, size the price \$1.50 to \$3.5 he most complete stock in the city. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

DULLEST IN YEARS.

The Builder of the New Lyceum 18 Reports in Europe That Bad Weather Had Checked the Movement of Cotton.

NEW YORK CLOSED SLIGHTLY LOWER

No New Reason for an Improvement in Stocks, Yet They Close 1-4 to 13-4 Per Cent Higher.

New York, January 12.-Stocks at the

opening were dull except for Chicago Gas

which ran off from 77 to 75% on liquidations, said to be for the account of interests about said to be for the account of interests account to retire from the directory. Lackawanna also dropped 2¼ to 159 on sales of 200 shares, but the stock quickly bounded to 153½. The rise in the stocks strengthened Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central, belaware and fildson and bresy tental, the former moving up from 130% to 132, and the latter from 91% to 93%. No new reasons were assigned for the improvement in the stocks. Reading was quiet and sold at 13% @13%. The unfavorable report for the year, made public today, had absolutely no effect on the stock. The Grangers were firm on the belief that the senate will take up the Patterson pooling bill on Tuesday next, and that it will soon thereafter receive the approval of that body. The moderate exports of gold and an impression that there will be no currency legislation at this ses-sion on the lines heretofore announced, led to some covering of short contracts. While the bank statement was not considered favorable, it had no influence. In the inactive stocks National Starch, second preferred dropped 5 to 20, and Bay State Gas rose 1¼ to 23½. Speculation closed firm with prices for the prominent issues anywhere from 161% per cent higher than on Friday. Chicago Gas, Sugar and Distilling and Cattle Feeding lost ¼6% per cent on the day.

the day.

The bond market was active and strong.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 66,000 shares; unlisted, 13,000. Treasury balances: Coin, \$71,679,000; cur-

rency, \$70,406,000.

Money on call 1@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87% @4.88 for sixty days and \$4.83%@4.89 for demand; posted rates, \$4.89@4.90; commercial bills, \$4.88%@4.87%. Bar silver 59%.

Government bonds steady.
State bonds higher.
Railroad bonds strong.
Sliver at the board was 60@60%.
London, January 12.—Bar silver 27%d.

mes	for the account.
osing	bids:
2314	Missouri Pac
68	Mobile & Onio
90	Nash., Chat. & St.L.
9134	U S. Cordage
. 98	do. pref
	N. J. Central
4%	N. Y. Central
6256	N. Y. & N. 16
56	Norfolk & Western.
	Northern Pac
	do. pref
	Northwestern
	do. pref 1
	Pacific Mail
10%	Reading
-	Rich. Terminal
-	Rock Island
	St. Paul.
	do. pref 1
	Silver Certificates
	T. C. L
	do. pref
	Texas Pac
	Union Pac
	Wabash, St. L. & P.
	do. pref
	Western Union
	Wheeling & L. Erie.
90	do. pref

	do. 3s
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	Openin	Highes	Lowest	Today'	Yester	
Delaware & Lack	159	16,10	159	16236	160%	ı
Northwestern	56	9834		96%	96	ı
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1556	15%		1516	15	ı
Southern Railway	1038	105	103	10%	1016	Ł
New York & N. E	33	331/2		3234	82%	ı
LakeShore				137	137 4	ł
Western Union		88	874	87%	8730	1
Missouri Pacific				2234	25%	1
Union Pacific	111%	111/4	111%	1114	1136	l
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	11	11	1040	10%	103a	ı
Atchison	434	436	434	488	434	١
Reading	13%	18%	12%	12%	135%	ı
Louisville & Nash	831		55%	5398		Ł
North. Pacific pref	173			17%	1742	1
St. Paul		56%		56%		ı
Rock Island	6232	62%		621/2	624	١
Chicago Gas	77	77	733	7632	76%	Į.
Chic., Bur. & Quincy			71%	71%	7142	ı
Ame'n Sagar Refinery	90%	90%	90	90	9014	۱
Erie				9%	104	ı
Am'n Cotton Oil	221	233/2	234,	234	23	1
General Electric				34	33%	1

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, January 12.—The New York Financier says this week: The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending January 12, 1835 is conspicuous mainly for what it does not tell conserning the actual condition of the institutions in question. The reserve increases \$5,990,150, which is the largest single week's accumulation of excess cash reported in nearly a year, and the banks now hold \$186,642,990 im specie and legal tenders. The net gain in cash during the week was \$3,563,900, the loss in specie being \$35,320. and the gain in legal tenders \$35,922,200. Where this cash came from is not clear. The gain from the interior movement during the current week was very little, if any, in excess of \$5,000,900, and the banks lost in cash through subtreasury operations \$30,000, which would show a net gain of not much in excess of \$1,000,000. The increase in deposits as \$21,555,000. This was düe, in a measure, to the Jaruary dividend payments, which brought money into the banks and also to the currence of loans, amounting to \$3,307,400, would be an unfavorable feature ordinarily, but the decrase in part was caused by repayments of short time loans in connection with the ecent bond issue. The withdrawals of \$2,000,000, do not sho in the bank statement for the current week. The statement is very unsatisfactory in every way, and if it indicates anything it is to point out that tide money is accumulating in New York january 12—The following is the statement to the New York associated banks for the week. The New York Bank Statement. New York. January 12—The following is the state-ent of the New York associated banks for the week

The banks now hold \$41,791,200 in excess of the legal equirements of the 25 per centrule.

Financial Gossip. From The New York Stockholder.
There is no change in the situation or in the outlook. That trade does not improve is evident from the steady piling up of idle money at important centers; that the railroad situation is no better is evidenced by earnings.

St. Paul's loss for the first week in Janby earnings.

St. Paul's loss for the first week in January, though revenues a year ago were remarkably small, was \$55,000, while compared with 1893 it was \$322,000, and with the year preceding, \$184,000. That tells the story for the Grangers and by implication for the Trunk lines, indirectly so dependent on the west for a large percentage of their traffic.

We believe that these barriers to recover will result eventually in a materially lower range of prices, not only for the properties directly affected by the crop failure, but for those whose incomes have been heavily curtailed by depression in general business, overproduction and adversities peculiar to themselves—as the coalers.

Industrials are in the hands of manipus and in the case of the active coase sus combinations are using all their culative ingenuity to outwit and despoil one another. Professionals deal in them because they get quick results, but the public is not tempted and the commission bills which the combinations have to pay must be pretty heavy.

For the present we look for a traders, market as on Thursday, when but 133,000

shares were transacted and only three stocks were dealt in to the extent of over ten thousand shares, the general outcome being a fractional concession. Sugar, with \$9,000 shares, was the stock most traded in, ending ½ down.

Chicago Gas on dealings involving 23,000 shares, ended ½ up, resulting in a material reduction of the short interest. It was reported from Chicago that Messrs. J. W. Donne, Robert T. Lincoln, John DeKoven, Oliver H. Payne and John G. Moore would go into the directory at the meeting to be held on Monday next.

Some sharp changes occurred in the low-priced Industrials and in the specialties on small transactions Thus the Cordages declined 1 to 2, due to the unfavorable annual report, and National Starch first preferred £ A ruling against Stevenson Burke, against whom the Hocking Valley has a suit to recover \$0,00,000, caused advances of ½ to 5 in the common and preferred respectively, while Laclede Gas preferred gained 4 on good earnings.

The Granger stocks were heavy, though very dull. St. Paul reported a decrease of \$5,000 for the first week in January. Earnings were so small in the corresponding period of 1894 that but little change, possibly a small galn for the past week had been hoped for.

But business in the St. Paul's territory,

period of 1894 that but little change, possion, a small gain for the past week had been honed for.

But business in the St. Paul's territory, owing to the crop failure and the price of wheat, is almost paralyzed. Hence, earnings continue to fail below the surprisingly small totals of a year ago. The stock was weak, though not active, and London sold it. We repeat the prediction that it will reduce or pass the devidend,

Northwest shared in the general downward tendency and should continue to do so. It is much too high not only compared with its contemporaries, but in view of its earnings, its heavy mileage in the drought-stricken territory, and the depression of the Northwestern iron industry on which the company is largely dependent. Eventually Northwest will sell under 90.

Judging from the grain and flour movement, all the western roads must have suffered in the first week in January. The falling off in the deliveries of those articles at Chicago was, indeed, but little less than 3,000,000 bushels. The corn traffic was the lightest in many years. Likewise, outs and wheat. Burlington had a decrease of \$9,200 and Rock Island 600,550. There was very little change at Milwaukee, where the St. Paul decreased its deliveries 70,656 bush.

sos, 250 and took island 600,550. There was very little change at Milwavkee, where the St. Paul decreased its deliveries 70,555 bushels and the Northwest 49,350.

The coal stocks were dull and a shade lower. There is nothing in the situation to justify the present quotations of Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central, which are too high by many points to be in keeping with the surroundings and presences. The Lobich Ventual are to be in keeping with the surroundings and prospects. The Lehigh Valley annual report shows how ruinous have been developments affecting all of them and throws much light on the disastrous shrinkage in the revenues of the Jersey Central Com-

much light on the disastrous shrinkage in the revenues of the Jersey Central Company.

The conditions which brought about heavy losses in the case of the Lehigh Valley were and are common to all the coal carriers. On every ton of coal sold in New York last year it realized 70 cents less than in 1893. There was a decrease in the rate per ton per mile from \$23 cents to .723 cents. The profit of the companies comes chiefly from handling their product.

The shrinkage in the rate per ton per mile, therefore, of over 11 per cent, represents an enormous contraction of revenues. In 1893 the coal companies obtained good rates and made money. Conditions are now reserved and promise so to continue for months to come. It is impossible to see how the present rates of dividend can be maintained throughout 1895.

Good authorities affirm that there is no improvement in the cutlook, that stocks are excessive, the demand, owing to the general tendency of the public to economize, very much below the normal, while prices continue to be secretly cut, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary.

The anthracite people, in view of these conditions, are structing to bring order out of chaos. To which end they are discussing a plan for the regulations will be shaped by the laws of supply and demand.

be shaped by the laws of supply and demand.

The exchange market continues strong, and rates were fractionally higher. The usual preparations were made for gold shipments, and the treasury lost on that account yesterday a million dollars. The treasury reserve is, therefore, reduced to about eighty millions. Today's engagements will probably exceed three millions, for shipment to France.

The week will close without change in the conditions which have made exports of gold imperative. Money remains at nominal rates, millions being obtainable on the Stock Exchange at 1 per cent. Exportable products are about as low as ever. Europe is a quiet bu, constant seller of securicties, and the currency problem has yet to be solved. All these things tend to perpetuate the outward movement of gold. Further exports are predicted for the coming week, as there is still an urgent demand for gold from France.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bl	d and	asked quotations	
STATE	AND	CITY BONDS.	
New Ga. 3128, 27 to 30 years98 New Ga. 3128, 25	100	Augusta7s, L. D.113	
to 40 years98 New Ga. 41/28	100	Columbus 5,100 Rome graded103	102
Georgia 78; 1895, 101 Sava mah 58 104	119	Rome 5s 90 South Car. 4128 93	1004
Atlanta 7s, 1804, 1134 Atlanta 7s, 1899, 166	114	Chattanooga 5s	
Atlanta 68, S.D. 100 Atlanta 68, L.D. 102		3s & 4s, 1910 68 Ala., Ciass A101	76 104
EAI	LROA	D BONDS.	
Georgia 6s, 1567. 99 Georgia 6s, 1910, 107 Georgia 6s, 1912, 110 Central 7s, 1803, 115 Ga. Pac. c't'fs110	101 109 113 119	C. C.& A. 1at 5s, 1909	103
Ga. Paede 2d 52 A. P.& L., 18178 95 Martin & N.G. E., A. & M. Ist 50	52	1st7s, 1900101 Atl'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 1st 7 do. income 6s 1900	118
RAI	LBOA	D STOCKS.	
Georgia152 Southwestern . 74 Central 17	154 75 20	Aug. & Sav 80 A. & W. P 80 do. deben 93	83
	New Ga. 3428, 27 to 30 years	STATE AND	to 8 years

THE COTTON MARKET. Local market closed 4teady; middling 5 1-16c.

	RECE	IPTS	SHIP	MTS	STOCKS.		
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	
Saturday	189	156	85	.600	27638	10148	
Monday	*****		*****		*****	******	
Tuesday	ferre	******	****	*****	******		
Wednesday	*****	*****	*****		******	*****	
Thursday	deres	****		**			
Friday			*** *	******	******		
Total	189	166	85	600			

Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

MONTHS	Opening.	Highest.	Lewest.	Today's	Yetterday's
January	5,54		5,54	5.54-	
l'ebruary	5,54			5.54-	
March	5.60	5.65		5.62-6	
April	5,67			5.67-	
June		5.72			
July		5.76		5.75-	
August				5.80-	
Closed dull; sales 17,400 The following is a state receipts, exports and sto	einen	t of t			lated ne
RECEI	ris 1	EXP	PRTS	I) ST	OCKS.
		-	-	-	

	1395	1894	1395	1894	1895	1894
Saturday Monday Tuesday						
Wednesday Thursday Friday						
Total	25,231	20618	18805	29405		
The following cotton in New Cantary February Much April May June Closed quiet;	Orlean	5 today . 5, 12 . 5, 21 . 5, 31 . 5, 34 . 5, 40 . 5, 45	July Augus Septen Octobe Nover Decen	nber		5.5 5.5 5.6

New York, January 12—The statistical position of cotion, as made up saturday a Caronicle, is as follows:

This week. Last week. Last week. Last week. Visible supply. 4,947,631 4,881,672 4,001,814
American. 4,526,451 4,356,472 4,001,814
Crop in sight. 7,235,489 7,596,731 6,769,134
Crop in sight. 201,715 271,892 183,426
Plantar'n deliveries. 173,441 211,806 163,957 Advices from Europe report that the market there was unfavorably affected by reports from America that the reason of the falling off in the movement was that the recent bad weather prevented the mar-

LADIES WRAPS HALF PRICE. BASS, 37 WHITEHALL

CLOAKS HALF PRICE. CAPES HALF PRICE.

Determined to close out cloaks and capes. Fine Kersey and Cheviot Wraps, made to sell for not less than \$15; price, \$6.50.

Fine Beaver Jackets, latest styles, made to sell for \$20; price, \$9.50. Melton Cloaks worth \$18; price, \$8.50.

High Grade Jersey Jackets worth \$25; price, \$12.

Children's Reefer Jackets, \$1.50. Children's Gretchens worth \$5; price, \$2.75. Ladies' Plush Capes worth \$12; price, \$7.75. Ladles' Plush Capes, handsomely trimmed,

worth \$15; price, \$10. Ladies' Plush Capes, rich fur and passaceterie trimming, worth \$20; price, \$10. Excellent Golf Capes, the latest rage, with

silk lined hoods, worth \$6; price, \$3. 200 Golf Capes worth \$4; price, \$2.50. Superior Quality Clay Worsted Jackets, long cut, latest production, worth \$24; price, \$12.50.

High Grade Cheviot Cloaks well worth

The purchase gave us a large stock and we are going to sell it. SELL IT NOW-Not after the winter

If you want a ladles' wrap, a misse wrap, a child's cloak, come to see us; price half; determined to close out.

Dress Goods.

from 50 to 65c., for 25c.

35c. and 39c. Wool Mixtures, Wool, Serge and Tweeds, 15c. Fancy Plaids and Nevelty Suitings worth

Lot of Novelty Sultings and Fancies, to 44 inches, worth \$1 to \$1.49, for 50c. 54-inch Covert Cloth, all colors, plan and plaids, the \$1.25 goods, for 59c.

Special lot of All-Wool Navy Serges worth 69c., for 35c. 54-inch French Broadcloths in black, navy and red, worth \$1.50, for 75c.

54-inch French Broadcloths in black, navy, red and tan, worth \$2, for \$1.19.

Blankets and Flannels.

These goods at prices that cannot and will ot be duplicated by others. We bought them away under the market at the great New York, in May. We want you to see

our full-sized bed blanket at each 25c. Our Fine, All-Wool California Blankets, \$10 value, per pair, \$3.50.

Heavy, All-Wool Blankets, price \$2.98. 100 Elderdown Comforts, price \$3.50. Red Flannel worth 25c., price 15c.

White Flannel worth 25c., price 15c. Red Twilled Flannel worth 40c., at 25c. White Flannel worth 40., at 25c.

Every quality of Flannel cut almost in

Gents' Furnishings.

Men's Fine, All-Wool Shirts and Drawers silk stitched, worth each \$1.50; price, &c. Men's Heavy Undershirts and Drawers worth 40c., at 25c.

Shoes.

600 pairs Ladles' Fine Kid Button Boots worth the world over \$1.75; during this week the price will be \$1. Ladies' Genuine Kid worth \$3, at \$2.

Men's Rex Calf Shoes, \$1.50 Handwelt Calf, worth \$5, at \$3.50.

Domestics, Etc.

Heavy Brown 4-4 Sheeting, price 4c. Good 4-4 Bleached Domestics, 4%o. 36-inch Cabot, 64c. 1,000 Towels, price each, 3%c. 160 dozen Honey Comb Towels worth 74c,

Fine Damask Towels worth 20c., price lk. Extra Damask Towels worth 40c., price

Ladies' fine Cloaks and Capes, worth \$20 to \$50--came in the great purchase and will be sold at half their worth. If you want a Ladies' Wrap, a Misses' Wrap or a Childs' Wrap, come to our place for it. We'll sell it to you if you give us a chance, and no mistake. Must be sold. These great bargains and a thousand others as startling to be had at our old stand. Come and see us.

37 WHITEHALL STREET:

keting of the crop as rapidly as would have happened under ordinary conditions. As a result of these disappointing advices from Europe, the market has been the dullest for many years, and closes without change, though slightly lower than yesterday. The feeling in the market continues bearish, based upon the conditions to which we have so often called attention—namely, the tack of trade and the large movement of the crop. large movement of the crop.

January Government Crop Report.

January Government Crop Report.

The government crop report for January makes the wheat outturn for 1894, 25,000,000 bushels larger than the crop indicated by the official figures of December. As wired from Washington to the New York News Bureau, it is as follows:

"The corn crop of 1894 in rate of yield is one of the lowest on record in the past thirteen years. The yield per acre of but one year, namely 1881, was lower, the yield for that year having been 18.6, against 19.4 for the year 1894. Severe drought and dry winds in a few of the principal corn producting states reduced the area harvested for its grain value to \$2,882,000 acres, from 76.000,000 planted, the product garnered 1,212.700,000 bushels, having an estimated farm value of \$554,719,000. The wheat crop is above an average one in yield per acre. The entire product for the country is 460,-267,416 bushels, which is below the average for the five years, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. The farm value of the crop is \$22,592,025. The area, according to revised estimates, is 31,882,435 acres. In the revision of acreage principal changes have been made in the spring wheat states. The rate of yield is 13.2 bushels per acre. The average value per bushel 491 cents. The estimates for oats are: Area 27,02,563 acres; product 62.066,023 bushels; value \$214,816,920; yield per acre. 24.5 bushels; value \$214,816,920; yield per acre. 24.5 bushels; value \$27,34,127. Hay: Area 48,231,272 acres; product \$48,1468 tons; value \$168,573,221. Buckwheat: Area 789,232 acres; product 12,668,200 bushels; value \$1,324,77. Hay: Area 48,231,272 acres; product \$48,1468 tons; value \$168,573,231. Buckwheat: Area 789,232 acres; product 12,668,200 bushels; value \$1,56,787. Tobacco: Area 52,103 acres; product \$48,6488 tons; value \$27,379,733 acres; product \$1,600,000; acres; product

Visible Supply of Cotton.

New York, January 12.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,847,651 bales, of which 4,525,451 bales and 4,127,414 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 108,840 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 173,441 bales. Crop in sight, 7,238,469 bales. The Sun's Cotton Review.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, January 12.—Cotton declined 1 to 2 points, recovered this and closed dull; soles 17,400 hales. Liverpool declined 1 point and closed dull; 8,000 bales were sold on the spot at steady and unchanged prices. New Orleans declined 1 point for March. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged. New Orleans reveipts on Monday were estimated at 15,000 to 16,000 bales, against 20,234 last Monday and 9,23 last year. Port receipts today were 25,231 bales, against 20,234 last Monday and 9,23 last year. Port receipts today were 25,231 bales, against 22,071 bales on the same day last week, and 18,741 bales last year. Southern spot merkets were generally steady or firm at unchanged prices.

The Fall River dispatch said: This market has been agitated and unsettled throughout. At the closing, however, it is quiet and easy, on a basis of 33 for extras, sellers, having successfully combatted the efforts of the buyers to bring the price to 2½c, the lowest price in the history of the country. Operations were on a more extended scale. Sales, 168,000 pleces, including 34,000 odds and 82,000 sixty-four squares, or which 54,000 were spots and 122,000 futures. Stock, 93,000 odds and 50,000 sixty-fours; total, 148,000 pleces. If the price should recede to 2½c, there may be a return of the trouble experienced in August and during the fall of 1894, but the depreciation in the value of the raw material offsets this in a great measure.

The market was as near stationary as it very wen could be. Operators were holding off for further development. Receipts are large but prices low. The speculation is very light. The cotton goods trade is in

off for further development. Receipts are large but prices low. The speculation is very light. The cotton goods trade is in anything but a satisfactory condition.

The receipts at the ports this week are estimated at 180,000 bales, against 100,000 for the same week in the big crop year of 1892. The Chronicle states the visible supply as

lands 3 1-16; saies 8,000 bales; American 7,100; speculation and export 500; receipts 57,000; American 56,2 6; uplauds low middling clause January and February delivery 2 63-64; February and March delivery 3,164; April and May delivery -: May and June delivery 3 4-64; June and Juny delivery -: May and June delivery 3 4-64; June and Juny delivery 3 5-64; July and August delivery -- August and September delivery 3 8-64; September and October delivery, 3 9-64; futures opened easier with demand moderate, Liverpool, January 12-100 n.m.—Uplands low

and October delivery 3 9-64; futures opened easier with demand moderate.

Liverpool, January 12—1:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 2 63-64, buyers; January and February delivery 2 63-64, buyers; February and March delivery 3 19-64, sellers; January delivery 3 1-64, sellers; Apriland May delivery 3 2-64, buyers; May and June delivery 3 4-64 sellers; June and July delivery 3 5-64, sellers; July and August delivery 3 6-64, sellers; Sentember and October delivery 3 9-64, buyers; August and Septemberdelivery 3 8-64, sellers; Sentember and October delivery 3 9-64, buyers; futures closed dull.

New York, January 12— Cotton dull; sales none bales; middling uplands 5%; middling gulf 6; net receipts 28; gross 12,120; stock 129,363.

Galveston, January 12—Cotton firm; middling 53-16; net receipts 6,900 bales; gross 6,900; sales 3,059; stock 268,123; exports to Great Britain 8,128; to France 6,623.

Norfolk, January 12—Cotton steady; middling 54; net receipts 1,023 bales; gross 1,023; sales 087; stock 6,4756; exports construes 160.

serious, January 12—Cotton steady; middling 5%; net receipts 1,023 bales; gross 1,023; sales 587; stock 64.755; exports construes 160.

Baltimore, January 12—Cotton dull; middling 5%; net receipts none bales; gross 1,572; sales none; stock 18.145. 20.741.

Philadelphia, January 12—Cotton quiet; middling 6: net receipts 134 bales; gross 434; sales none; stock 8.512.

Savannah, January 12—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 54; net receipts 2.496 bales; gross 2.496; middling 54; 104 255; exports 100 continent.

wise 498.

Memphls. January 12—Cotton steady; middling 5½; net receipts 1.120 bales; shipments 2,755; sater 1,900; stock 141,310. Houston, January 12—Cotton quiet; middling 6% net receipes 5,363 bales; shipments 0,371; sales 533; stock 69,695.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The Advance in Wheat Was Made in the First Half Hour. the First Half Hour.

Chicago, January 12.—Half an hour after the opening of the wheat market today, prices for that grain took an upward jump of ½c with such dispatch that many were led to believe that a boom had been initiated. No further gain took place, however, although a good strong undertone fromained in possession of the market until the close. May wheat opened 58% 58% to 58% c, sold between 58% and 58% 58% c, closing at 58% 358% - ½3% higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm,

Henry Clews & Co. Bankers.

11, 13 and 15 Broad St., New York.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. Three per cent. interest allowed

on all daily balances. Private wires to Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, Correspondence invited.

sales averaging 1401/20 better than yesterday.

sion in further buying of that grain by that class of operators today. A large commission house was also absorbing a great part of the offerings, their orders being induced, doubti-ssly, by the strength of wheat. A fair business was seen with prices holding firmly the moderate gains made. May corn opened from 47%,0480, advanced 48% and closed at 48%,05%c, %c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm, maintaining previous advances.

Oats advanced correspondingly with wheat and corn. A good trade, without in any manner being large of remarkable, was transacted. May oats closed 140% chigher than yesterday. Cash oats were %c higher than yesterday.

Provisions—Subsequent to a barely steady opening product firmed and advanced a little on the speculative strengthening rain. No changes in prices of hogs were reported from the yards, although the different grades were irregular in tone as they were greater or less supply. The close on May pork was 7½c higher than yesterday, on May lard a shade higher and on May ribs 2½c higher.

The leading fatures ranged as follows in Chicago: Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close

11 30 11 30 12 82% 11 80 6 85 6 85 6 85 8 97% 7 62% 6 97% PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA, GA., Junuary 12, 1895.
Flour. Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 12—Fl.ur, first patent #3,85; second patent 83,25; straight \$2,90; faucy \$2,70; extra family \$2 50. Corn, white 56c mixed 55c, Oats, rust proof 52c; white 48c; mixed 44c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Barley, Georgia raised 85c, Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, mail bales, 80c. Meal, plain 60c; bolied 55c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 90; amail sacks 92½, Gritz 83,30. New York, January 12—Southern flour quie steady good to choice \$3.10@3.50, common to fa tra \$2.10@3.00. Wheat, spot quiet but firmer

Fruits and Confectionaries. Atlanta, January 12—Apples—\$3.50@4.00 3 January — Messina \$3.50@4.00: Florida \$2.00@ § box:Sicily \$2.50 @3.00. Oranges—Florida \$3.00. Coccanuts 3@3bg. Pincapples—Crates

The J.W.PHILLIPSCO (INCORPORATED.) Commission Merchants kinds solicited. Prompiness our motte COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL

EXPOSITION COMPANY. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Atlanta, Ga., January 12, 1895. osals for furnishing material and for the erection of the m.

To loan, several sums from \$1,000 to \$4,500, to be secured by Atlanta improved property. Aaron Haas, 37 S. Pryor street.

DR. M. P. BOYL tal plate a spec of teeth can b wards; they a and will certa style sets of tee believing; come work. Office, 1 work. Office, 1 MRS. DR. E. W. sician for dise dren a special Phone 428.

WAN WANTED-Two necting rooms family; must price in answer W. W. S., care WANTED-A lar room with dre boarding house venient to boa exchanged. Add WANTED FEB connecting room lower floor pref side; references G., No. 9 East WANTED TO store attached fall, care Cons

WANTED-A 12 tree, suitable best references lock box N, ci FOR SALE-II LAP ROBES, dressing, all a 27 West Alaba also a good saddle, \$5; a good go for a good munhall.

FOR BARGAINS call on James bama. Everyth FOR SALE—Thr sets of harness. 4 Peachtree str FOR SALE, ch and saddle. 16 FOR SALE—De cheap for cash, loan stock. Nu DELIVERY W. 27 West Alaba

FOR ¢A

HAVE YOU SEE
the Nude," a m
of the fine art
ductions of pain
January numbe
Mailed by Arti
department 23, FOR SALE-A FOR SALE OF and engine, a for anything this office. ROSIN KINDLII
ties by Miss L
street, Atlanta,
FOR SALE-1 N
terms address
Ga.

WANTED—To re tage, with ges neighborhood, once. Address, ful," room 300 WANTED \$500, lender, on stro-cent, A, this WANTED \$600—V and \$25 commis security. Jacks FOR PIANO FOR SA

wood case, in Good bargain f a durable inst its value. Sacr FOR SALE-Pia

WE HAVE STO the best enterp property, plant bama, or will er

BUSIN END for lit Successfully in kets;" mailed t Co., Rialto Bu DO YOU WISH and control me money in it, required. For facture, 7201/2 P

WANTE TYPEWRIT

WILLIAMS St MUSICA FLUTE, cheap Meyer; first jo lined case; all P. O. box 514.

month; for sal jan13 5t sun FOR ByJohn J. W

Agent,

WOODSIDE -... 3r. h., 197 East 3r. h., 1906 Ma 6r. h. 227 Geor 6r. h., 342 Cay 18r. h., 342 Loy 10r. h., 61 Fore 5r. h., 118 E. P. 5r. h., 677 Sout 6r. h., 32 Spri Stable, Decatur 3r. h., 408 Au 3r. h., 70 Nort 6r. h., 506 Ed 7r. h., 507 Sout 6r. h., 42 Luch 30r. boarding class, newly p class, newly p class, newly p class, newly p 6r. h., 42 Luck 30-r. boarding class, newly p best of repair. 7-r. h., 85 Cou 7-r. h., Brownw 8-r. h., 27 Luck 8-r. h., 115 Cour We move all solutely free of

New lin to be op Best all o Brocatell for \$62. parlor pi half form berlin, Jo

ach \$1.50; price, 850.

ershirts and Drawer

A worth \$3 at \$9 oes. \$1.50 Handwell Et6.

eting, price 4c. each, 3%c.

mb Towels worth 74 ls worth 20c., price rels worth 40c., pr

will be sold come to our sold. These and see us.

n 11. Lard-Best qual-

y salt shoulders boxed oxed 6.10 (6.15. mess \$11.75. Lard. 1.25. Bacon, should; short clear 6.87%

2 - Rosin dull but steady:

s=e1.50@4.00 7 bbl.
to:Florida \$2.00@2.60
Oranges—Florida \$1.25
Despoles—Crates of 2
Despoles—Crates of 2
Despoles—Crates of 3
1.75 ½ boxes 056
bors citron 20@ 256.
to:81_00c Braill 7
0@11c: mixed auts 10
oetife light of fancy

ILLIPSCO RATED.) Merchants

merchandise of all ND INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.

ONTRACTORS y 12, 1895.—Shaled promaterials and labor, of the negro building be received at their tlanta, Ga., until 1 the 28th day of Janpened in the presence posals must be made by the architect or on, and addressed to marked "Proposals A certified check for ach bid, and will be

veral sums to \$4,500, by Atlanta erty. Aaron ryor street

AUCTION SALES.

The Phoenix Auction House will sell, at 47 Decatur street, 100 front, house, pantry and closet doors; 7 sewing machines of different makes, 2 small iron safes, 14 tables for storekeepers, 8 counters, 1 large blackpainted glass door, shelving; also a large consignment of ladies trimmed felt hats. These goods must be sold without reserve. Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

MEDICAL,

DR. M. P. BOYD will make his putent dental plate a specialty; these beautiful sets of teeth can be put up for 37 and upwards; they are a facsimile to nature and will certainly please you; the old style sets of teeth put up for 55; seeing is believing; come and see this beautiful work. Office, 155 Marietta street. MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. E. W. SMITH, experienced phy-sician for diseases of women and chil-dren a specialty. 73 Walker street. Phone 428. WANTED-Rooms.

WANTED-Two or three unfurnished con-necting rooms for housekeeping by small family; must be good and cheap; give price in answer, clerk with small salary W. W. S., care Constitution. WANTED-A large unfurnished room or room with dressing room, in a select boarding house, or private family con-renient to board. Near in. References exchanged. Address at once, "Virginian," care Constitution. WANTED FEBRUARY IST-Three nice

connecting rocms, with gas and w lower floor preferred; near in and side; references exchanged. Addres G., No. 9 East Alabama street, city. WANTED TO RENT house with small store attached; rent cheap. Address Wig-

store attached; rent cheap. Address Wig-fall, care Constitution.

WANTED—A 12 or 15-r house on Peach-tree, suitable for fashionable boarding; best references given, Address X, care lock box N, city.

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. LAP ROBES, whips, axle oil, harness dressing, all at cost. James E. Hickey, dressing, all at c 27 West Alabama.

FOR SALE—A new spring wagon, price \$30;
also a good saddle and bridle, \$5; side saddle, \$5; a good gray mare, \$60, or will trade
for a good mule. Apply at 110 White-

FOR BARGAINS in vehicles and harness call on James E. Hickey, 27 West Ala-bama. Everything at cost. FOR SALE—Three good buggles and two sets of harness. Apply at Abe Fry's, No. 4 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE, cheap, nice buggy, harness and saddle. 164 Courtland street. FOR SALE—Delivery wagon and mule, cheap for cash, or trade for building and loan stock. Nunnally's.

DELIVERY WAGONS, carts. Bargains to close out. Call on James E. Hickey,

27 West Alabama FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT? "Art Studies from the Nude," a monthly portfolio for lovers of the fine arts; ten magnificent repro-ductions of paintings by renowned artists; January number now ready; price 25c. Mailed by Artists' Publishing Company, department 23, St. Louis, Mo. FOR SALE—A nice sewing machine, gas-oline stove, and large heater; all in good condition. Cheap for cash, 37 S. Pryor St.

condition. Cheap for cash, 37 S. Pryor St. FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE—6-h. p. boiler and engine, almost new, \$65, or exchange for anything useful. Address Engine, this office.

this office.

ROSIN KINDLING for sale in any quantities by Miss L. Glover, 29½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—I No. A Daylight kodak; for terms address R. L. Ellis, Greeneville, Ga.

WANTED-Houses.

WANTED—To rent, a nice 6 or 7-room cot-tage, with grs and water, in destrable neighborhood, closed in; possession at once. Address, Monday morning, "Care-ful," room 300 the Grand. WANTED \$500, six months, direct from lender, on strong paper. Will pay 1 per cent. A, this office.

WANTED \$600-Will pay 8 per cent interest and \$25 commission; glitedge real estate security. Jackson, Constitution.

FOR SALE-Planos.

PIANO FOR SALE-Celebrated make, rose FOR SALE-Piano, best make, good as new; also, household and kitchen furni-ture, cheap for cash, at 27 Luckie street.

FOR EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR ENCHANGE—North side residence
for south side improved or vacant property. Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama
street.

street.

WE HAVE STOCKS and bonds in some of
the best enterprises in Atlanta; also, city
property, plantations in Georgia and Alabama, or will exchange for stocks of goods
or any other property if you have anything
to trade. Write lock box 288, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS PERSONALS. SEND for little book, "How to Speculate Successfully in the Grain and Stock Mar-kets;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Co., Rialto Building, Chicago.

DO YOU WISH to become manufacture and control monopoly in your state. Big money in it, only few hundred dollars required. For particulars address Manu-facture, 720½ Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-To Exchange. WANTED to exchange good high-grad-blcycle for typewriter; must be in good condition. Address Bicycle, Riverside

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES. WILLIAMS standard typewriter, desks, typewriter supplies, repairing, carbon, rib-bons, second-hand typewriters. Edwin Nar-din, 15 Peachtree street, Atlanta. jan-10-7t

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. LUTE, cheap for cash; make, H. F. Meyer; first joint ivory; 13 keys; plush-lined case; all good as new. Address C., P. O. box 514.

FOR SALE-Bicycles.

KEATING WHEEL, cost \$150, ridden one month; for sale, \$50. L. H., this office. jani3 5t sun

FOR RENT

ByJohn J. Woodside, the Renti ng Agent, 48 North Broad,

New line in Parlor Goods to be opened this week. Best all over stuffed Silk Brocatelle 5-piece Suit for \$62.50 made. Some parlor pieces in odds at half former price. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

HELP WANTED-Male STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, drum mers, clerks, collectors, druggists, teach ers, etc., furnished by Southern Bureau, 70% Peachtree street Atlanta, Ga.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70% Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists applicants in getting good positions. Five placed last week.

SALESMEN—Salary or commission, to introduce our goods to the trade; permanent position; staple line; pleasant work. Address with stamp, King Mig. Co., D 17, Chicago. Chleago.

SALESMEN for cigars; \$75 to \$125 salary and expenses; experience not necessary; send stamp. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo.

Mo.

MEN TO SELL baking powder to the grocery trade. Steady employment, experience unnecessary. 375 monthly salary and expenses or commission. If offer satisfactory address at once with particulars concerning yourself, United States Chemical Works, Chicego.

MEN AND WOMEN to work at home. You can earn big money in painting crayon portraits in spare time, day or evening, by new patented method. Any one can do the work. Send your address. I send particulars free of charge, H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa. jan13-131-sun WANTED—An experienced job printer to

WANTED—An experienced job printer to take charge of a thoroughly equipped of-fice and run it on shares. Apply 41½ Peach-tree street.

WANTED—Catholic man in his own dio-cese. References required. 318 per week. Write to Joseph R. Gay, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. jani3-lm sun wed Chicago. jani3-im sun wed

I WANT a house inspector, married man,
of good address, writes a legible hand,
good at figures and intelligent, to look
after vacant houses; must be strictly
sober; situation permanent, and good
chance for promotion; salary \$25 per
month; give references and name of former employer. Address "Inspector," this
office.

office.

SOLICITORS with good address and ability
can earn from \$3 to \$10 daily selling our
novelty. Sells on sight. J. A. Radford &
Co., 112 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Co., 112 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced restaurant man or one who could run a cafe in the best location in the city. The landlord would take an interest in it with the right man. P. O. Box 302 City.

\$5 PER 1,000 for distributing circulars; enclose 4 cents New York Advertising Association, New York city.

WANTED—A young or middle aged man with some capital to travel with an experienced cancer doctor. Call or address, with stamp, Paris Cancer Cure, 98 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To correspond with good solice.

WANTED—To correspond with good solic-itors throughout the south; especially, good building and loan men wanted; new plan of investment; liberal contract; refer-ence required. Address Box 547 Atlanta, Ga.

ence required. Address Box 647 Atlanta, Ga.

A REGULARLY CHARTERED Building and Loan Association has a vacancy in the office of president; would like to correspond with an efficient gentleman who can devote some time-to the work. Address Box 553, city.

WANTED—For office work, on salary, in most every county in the south a young lady or gentleman; experience not necessary; salary at first from \$20 to \$50 per month, chances for promotion good; must deposit in bank cash about \$100; no loan asked; no investment required; it is a salaried and permanent position, strictly office work; our enterprise is strongly endorsed by bankers. Address P. O. Eox 433, Nashville, Tenn.

AGENTS WANTED—Exclusive for Morey gas burner; see illustrated advertisement in this paper. A. G. Morey, LaGrange, Ill., the inventor, patentee and manufacturer.

MEN AND WOMEN to work at home. I

MEN AND WOMEN to work at home. I pay \$5 to \$16 per week for making crayon portraits; new patented method; any one who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send your address. I send work at once. H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

jan 13 13t sun

WANTED—Office manager with some means to control the state for useful article. E. J. Worst, Ashland, O.

jan 13-3t, eod.

SALESMAN—To sell line of cigars; \$75 a month and expenses. Address, with

month and expenses. Address, with stamp, Empire Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo. HELP WANTED-Men and women; \$2 a day, sure; we furnish the work; you work in the locality where you live. Write today. Keiser Art Co., Englewood,

write today. Reiser Art Co., Englewood, Ills.

SALESMEN OR AGENTS make money easy selling suits to order, \$13.50; pants, \$3; shirts, \$1; mackintoshes, \$5. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. decl-4m-sun tues tuur

SALESMAN WANTED to sell the Rapid Dish Washer to the wholesale and retail trade. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers, \$75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no hard work; can make \$100 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, O. mov 18-15 su.

MEN AND WOMEN to work at home. I pay \$5 to \$16 per week for making crayon. MEN AND WOMEN to work at home. I pay \$8 to \$16 per week for making crayon portraits; new patented method; any one who can read or write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send your address. I send work at once. H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Padec16 4t thur sun

ADDRESSES of your neighbors wanted; \$10 per thousand cash paid plain writers; enclose stamp. Addressing Bureau, 100 W. 27th St., N. Y. nov25 52t sun

W. 27th St., N. Y. nov25 52t sun

SALESMEN WANTED—\$5 a day; no deliveries or collections; costly outfit free;
side line or exclusive. Address Manufacturers, 3941 Market street, Philadelphia, Penn. dec16-4t-sun

OPIUM, morphine habits painlessly cured
at home for \$10; no cure, no pay; particulars free. Correspondence confidential.
Guarantee Opium Co., Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE habits painless. ly cured at home for \$10; no cure no pay; particulars free en application; corre-spondence confidential. Acme Opium Cure Co., P. A. Stewart, Ph.G., manager, 207 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

WHY DO PEOPLE complain of hard times, when any woman or man can make from \$5 to \$10 a day easily. All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish Washer; yet many are apt to think they can't make money selling it; but any one can make money, because every family wants one. One agent has made \$478.36 in the last three months, after paying all expenses and attending to regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Mfg Co., 45 Starr avenue, Columbus, O., for particulars.

bus, O., for particulars. dec-2-25t-sun SALESMEN WANTED-\$5 a day. No de-liveries or collections. Costly outfit free. Side line or exclusive. Address Manufac-turers, 3941 Market street, Philadelphia, dec16-4t-sun

Pa.

dec16-4t-sun

4.50 PER 1,000 CASH for distributing circulars. Enclose 4 cents. U. S. Distributing Bureau, Chicago.

SALESMEN to sell baking powder. We put our goods in giass rolling pins; \$50 month and expenses, or commission. Chicago Baking Powder Company, 767 Van Buren street, Chicago.

jan 6-15t_sun

WANTED-Salesmen and agents to take the agency for our celebrated Mackintoshes; grand thing for somebody, Light work, good pay. Write for particulars and terms. The A. C. Cattell Co., Mfgs., Cincinati, O.

WANTED-A good gardner who also undercinnati, O. good gardner who also understands the culture of grapes and fruit trees. Address Charles L. Davis, Warm Springs, Ga.

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

WOODDUTY separation with the separation of the woodding to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturers Cil Company. Cleveland. O. sept25- m

ADIES KID slippers cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 to 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. dec30 6m sun

WANTED-Lace curtains, laces, dresses, etc., to launder; also gents' clothes to clean; your favors in this line solicited; work done cheap. Mrs. Kate Temple, 272

FOR SALE—Three shares of Commercial Travelers' Savings bank stock, nearly paid up. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ White-hall street, Atlanta, Ga. LIFE endowment and tontine insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED—A first-class cook. None need apply who cannot bring the best of references. Call at 54 Peachtree Monday. WANTED—Ten intelligent salesiades Monday morning. No. 168 Ivy street. I WILL PAY ladies a salary of \$10 per week to work for me in their locality at home; light work; good pay for part time. Address with stamp; Mrs. E. E. Bassett, Suite 904, Marshall Field & Co. building, Chicago.

WANTED-Five hands at once to make cheap shirts and pants at No. 6 West Mitchell street. Mitchell street.

GOUSEKEPER-Refined Christian lady
for refined widower with children, to
whom a mother's care will be given;
references exchanged. A. J. D.

ANY LADY can make \$18 weekly working for us quietly at home. Position permanent and if you can only spare two hours per day don't fail to investigate. Reply with stamped envelope, Woman's Mutual Benefit Company, Box 2, Jollet, Ill.

WANTED—A first-class white house girl at 559 Peachtree street. at 550 Peachtree street.

LADIES WANTED to write and do light work at home, 515 weekly; no canvassing; send stamp. Mrs. E. E. Mercer, Toledo, O. WANTED—A lady assistant for Woodbury High school. Address, with testimonials and salary wanted, W. G. Post, Prin., Woodbury, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. WANTED—A position in law office by a young man holding a law degree from one of the leading universities of the south; well known in Atlanta and has been practicing for several months; best of references; will work on commission. Professional, care Constitution.

WANTED—A position, by a boy, in a fire or life insurance office; best of references. C. H. YOUNG MAN, twenty-three years of age.

WANTED—A position by an experienced druggist; can give best of references. Address C. care Constitution.
jan 6—sun, tue. VANTED-By a young, energetic and progressive teacher, a position to teach vocal music, elocution and physical culture during spring term. Three years' experience as a college teacher, and the latest and most approved methods employed. Address Progressive, care Constitution, Alanta. Ga

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female. STENOGRAPHER—Young lady of experience in general office work desires to exchange positions with active young man in small place who wants to come to Atlanta; only those with first-class references need apply. Box 305.

SITUATION WANTED-Am a thoroughly experienced stenographer, will call at experienced stenographer, will call at your place of business, take your dicta-tion and return work the same day. Sten-ographer, 35 Inman building.

WANTED—By a lady of experience, position as cashier in restaurant. Address M., Constitution office.

M., Constitution office.

WANTED—Position as cook or house work of any kind by an honest and upright white woman; will work for small wages; a good home the chief object. Address Work, care Constitution. LADY EXPERIENCED in general house work wishes position in small family, Address Miss C., 517 South Pryor street,

city.

SITUATION WANTED by a settled Irish girl; long experience as housekeeper, linen keeper, chambermaid or pantry girl; capable of filling any place in hotel, large boarding house or in first-class family. Address A. M., Constitution. A GRADUATE of Cox college; an experi-enced teacher of music, desires a class in family or school. Address Box 176, Madison, Ga.

Madison, Garage WANTED—By a lady of several years' ex-perience, a position as housekeeper or pantry services in hotel or restaurant. Best references given. Address M., care Constitution.

AN EDUCATED LADY, experienced and accomplished, desires employment as teacher, matron, companion, the care and training of children, or the management of a householf. Best references. A. B. C., P. O. Box 200.

WANTED—By a young lady of experience a position in a family to teach small children for board. She teaches music, Latin and French; fine testimonials. Address Miss A. care Constitution. jan-10-thur-fri-sun.

POSITIONS WANTED by two German

TO INVESTORS—Who will build me a comfortable house on desirable lot? I will sign five year's lease that will net seven per cent interest. Address "L.," care P. O. Box 107.

WANTED-To hire horse and carriage WANTED—To fire norse and carriage of the week; terms must be moderate. Address E. T. C., Constitution.

WANTED—American Life Annuity Co. of Nashville, Tenn., writes straight life insurance and coupon annuity bonds, security to policy holders; \$10,000,000. Active agents wanted in all part of Georgia; liberal contract to proper parties; correspondence solicited. Hamilton & Roberts, general agents for Grant building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Your suits to clean, press and repair for \$1.50; pands cleaned and press-ed, 50 cents; suits dyed and pressed, \$2'50. At Sirkin's, 4½ East Alabama st. WANTED—Second-hand hearse. Address box 78, Tallapoosa, Ga.

WANTED—Everybody to leave their bug-gles and harness with me to sell, as I will sell them at short notice. Charles Vittur, 110 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. WANTED—To purchase for cash a new or second-hand plano; give price, with full description. Address L., Kimball house. WEATHER STRIPS—Have the patent Arctic Weather Strips on your windows and doors, and keep out the cold. Atlanta Weather Strip Co., 28 Peachtree street. IMPORTANT TO WRITERS—MSS prepared for the press. Most publishers now require typewritten copy; all prefer it. Articles typewritten and revised if desired. Address Southern Manuscript Bureau, P. O. Drawer 779, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-A gentle family horse to keep for his feed. Address Box 433, WANTED—First-class Scotch terrier, war-ranted trained ratter. Address with full particulars, Harry Dewar, Nelson, Ga. WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695.

dec30 6m sun

WANTED-Board.

WANTED-Board for young gentleman with private family, convenient to busi-ness portion of city; references. Address C. V., care Constitution. A GENTLEMAN well known in the city desires board and lodging in a private family of refined and educated people on the north side of the city, convenient to business center, expense not so much a consideration as permanency and comfort. Address, stating locality, "Comfort," care Constitution office.

WANTED-Room and board, young man, within 5 minutes' walk of depot; reasonable terms. Address M., care Constitution. VANTED-Board and room with anothe lady, on level with dining room, nort side; state terms, Mrs. G., room 204 Nor cross building. References given. GENTLEMAN and wife desire board in Christian family of culture and refinement who have pleasant home and good plano. Undoubted references. Addess Exclusive, care Constitution.

BOARD WANTED—Single gentleman. Address P. Constitution, giving location and terms by week and month. GAVAN BOOK CO. WE WANT 50,000 second-hand school books, all kinds, for cash; we buy and sell law and medical books; must be standard cur-rent editions; we save 50 per cent on all deals with us; special rates to teachers and dealers; correspondence solicited. 41 Peachtree.

HAVE YOU any real estate, timber lands or farms for sale or exchange? If so and you want them to have attention put them in the hands of Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

WANTED-Agents

AGENTS—We have the best selling article on the continent; from \$3.59 to \$5 per day can be made supplying regular customers with our popular flavoring powders, perfumes and soaps. Address Consolidated Perfume Company, Chicago.

AGENTS—WANTED—\$5 per day an easy average for an agent selling our aluminum novelties. Phenomenai sellers. People want the latest fad. Pilkington Bros., 108 Fulton street, New York.

AGENTS wanted to handle \$35 cash regis-ter. Something new. Only men with good references need apply. Liberal com-mission. Miller Vastine Magufacturing Company, 72-78 Market street, Chicago. Company, 72-78 Market street, Chicago.
WANTED-Live, hustling agents to represent the largest tailoring establishment in
the world. Suits \$12 up. Pants \$2 up.
The Royal Tailors, Haymarket theater
building, Chicago.

AGENTS—Handle aluminum goods and
make money. Sales querk, profits large.
Send 10c for sample in plush box. Illustrated circulars free. Novelty Introduction Company, 209 State street, Chicago,
Ill.

III.
AGENTS—To sell cigars; sample outfit free;
\$75 per month and expenses. Reply with
2-cent stamp. Sterling Cigar Company,
Chicago.

Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED-Prescrying salt, most important discovery known. Sells on sight. Indispensable to packers and dalrymen. Preserves meat, sausage, milk, butter, fish, oysters, etc. Wholesome and healthful. For particulars, address Ritner Preserving Salt Company, Philadelphia. AGENTS WANTED to sell the celebrated

California corset. Send for cuts, prices, and terms. California Corset Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. AGENTS WANTED—To sell aluminum AGENTS WANTED—To sell aluminum specialties; aluminum flexible shoe soles, double wear of leather; bread, cake and paring knives; 15.000 sold by agents in ninety days. Address with stamp Aluminum Novelty Co., Canton, O. jan 13-2w-sun-sat

Jan 10-2-w-Surpsit AGENTS, male and female, wanted every-where; lighthing seller; absolutely new-no talking; profits immense. The Abbott Mfg. Co., Box M, Springfield, O. WANTED—Agents for Dr. Montgomery' specifics. The sovereign remedies of the world. Sell rapidly, give splendid satis faction, produce wonderful results. Address Montgomery Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O. dress Montgomati, O.
AGENTS can make \$25 day, selling "boomerang," new, lawful dice game; just out; retails \$1; lightning seller; make big money. Introduction Co., 638 Jackson St.

WANTED General agents selling patented household necessities to dealers; exclusive territory; no competition; no capital re-quired; big profits; particulars free. Jayel Novelty Co., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago. AGENTS—Rapid road to wealth; wonderful invention; scissors, thimble, needle threader combined; sample 10c. Inter-state Manufacturing Company, Meadville, Penn.

Penn.

AGENTS—Ladies to sell somehing new that
every woman will buy; good profits. 904
Neave building, Cincinnati, O. AGENTS WANTED in every county in Georgia. Send self-addressed postal. W. H. Tarver, Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—General agents, capable of handling sub-agents' article of great merit, rapid seller, Call Monday sure, Brunswick Hotel. Brunswick Hotel.

AGENTS WANTED in every city in the south to sell our Perfect Pencil Sharpener; \$2 to \$6 per day can be made; sample and terms sent for 10c. Southern Rubber Stamp Co., Roanoke, Va. jan13—3t.

and terms sent for 10c. Southern Rubber Stamp Co., Roanoke, Va. jan13-3t.

AGENS-dn every state on salary and commission. Agents making \$25 to \$50 weekly. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. jan11-lm eod AGENTS WANTED-To handle aluminium novelties; sell at sight; \$25 per week easily made; send 10c for sample; circulars free. Novelty Introduction Company, 209 State street, Chicago, Ill. jan6-2t-sun WANTED-Everwhere, good agents to sell cushion-sole shoes for indies. Easily sold. Big profits. Exclusive territory. References required. Address Manf. Shoe Co., 40 Bedford st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the latest aluminium noveltles; enormous profits, sells at sight, delivered frue; secure territory. Sample in velvet lined case with full information, 10 cents. Catalogue free. Aluminium Novelty Company, 335 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS MAKE \$5 daily. Marvelous invention. Retails 25 cents; 2 to 6 sold in a house. Sample mailed free. Forshee & Makia, Cincinnati, O. sep 23-62t sun ADY AGENTS-Rubber undergarment quick sales; big profits; catalogue free. Mrs. N. B. Little Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-Boarders. BOARDERS—A couple or two young gen-tlemen for two lovely rooms. New house, newly furnished. Table unexcelled. Clean, comfortable and home like. No. 187 South Pryor. WANTED BOARDERS-Two large, well-furnished front rooms in private,

furnished front rooms in private family boarding house on Peachtree street; close in, with board; terms reasonable; referen-ces required; every convenience, Address "H.," P. O. Box 104. 135 SPRING STREET is newly fitted up BOARDERS WANTED-Three or four gen-

tlemen boarders can get nice board and lodging at No. 118 S. Forsyth street; close in. THREE well-furnished rooms, warm and comfortable; all conveniences; well fur-nished; best board; private family. Ad-dress P. O. Box 692.

WANTED-Two or three gentlemen to board in private family. 165 S. Pryor. SEVERAL gentlemen can get very reasonable board in quiet house at 25 Auburn avenue, next door to Y. M. C. A. FIRST-CLASS private family with spare room would like two boarders. Address Home, care Constitution.

Home, care Coustaining rooms, modern ELEGANT HOUSE, large rooms, modern and an analysis of the coustain state per week at 27 Markham street. WANTED BOARDERS—Elegantly fur-nished room, with board; hot and cold water; both gas and fuel furnished; one block from Aragon. 61 East Ellis street. BOARDERS WANTED-Desirable room with board for couple of gentlemen. 7

with board for Church street. BOARD can be obtained in elegant private home by securing another couple; un-doubted references required. Address Constitution

THE WILMONT just opened at 141 Spring street; all nice and clean; meals sent out, if desired.

Terms reasonable.

WANTED—To board two gentlemen in private family; large front room. Apply 189 Ivy street. References required.

LARGE, PLEASANT, front room, with board, at 21 W. Baker, three dooors from Peachtree. References.

FOUR OR FIVE GENTLEMEN or couples can find good board at reasonable terms, nice rooms, with or without board; all conveniences. /Address "Oliver," care Constitution. BOARDERS WANTED-At 87 Loyd street, one and a half blocks from depot and one block from the capitol. First-class ac-commodation at easy prices. Mrs. W. A Barely.

WANTED-Boarders; nice rooms and good table, \$3.50 per week, at 145 Walton.

SUNNY FRONT ROOMS with board in North Atlanta; single or en suite. Refer-ences required. Box 686. dec18-jan6-13-20-27. decils-jan-6-12-20-27.

126 SPRING STREET is newly fitted; lovely rooms, single or en suite; elegant board; every convenience; good location.

Jan 8 tues thur sat

BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men can get first-class board very reasonable at 60 West Harris street.

Jan-10-5t

WANTED-To borrow \$800 to improve (build) farm; farm as improved given as security, Farm, care Box 400. WANTED—By a single man, a comfortably furnished bedroom with or without board on north side, between Ellis and Pine streets. State terms. W. W., this office. MONEY WANTED—To borrow \$900 on close in city properly at 7 per cent for 3 years, interest payable semi-annually; no com-mission. Address Citisen, care of Consti"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."

"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."

JANUARY B. Mis—Bwenty years ago today Burke's 'Old Book Store' was establisned. We have sold in that time 28,221
school books at about hair price, a saving
to parents of 37,100. We have repurchased 38,172, maxing a total saving of
378,84. We have caused to be reduced
the price of new school books, and have
brought down the price of new miscellaneous books about 40 per cent. Singlehanded and alone we have fought, the
"book trusts and monopoies," who have
expended thousands to ruin us, and are
stul here. We have for inspection 37
unsolicited letters, many from prominent
citizens, now occupying high positions,
who, had it, not been for "Burke's Old
Book Store," would now be in ignorance.
We have given ree in twenty years 73!
sets of books to poor children. Six dry
goods houses have "succumbed" who sold
books. They must bear in mind that it
takes brains not brass to be a bookdealer.
Not less than 65 parties have attempted
to do an old book business. Where are
they? We stand singly and alone. "The
Only Old Book Store in Atlanta," the
largest in the south, the cheapest in the
world.
WE BUY FOR CASH school books. law.

WE BUY FOR CASH school books, law,

world.

WE BUY FOR CASH school books, law, medical, histories, biographies, etc., magazines, paper novels and all manner of saleable cd books; also confederate money and stamps. We carry in stock over 100,000 miscellaneous books at one-quarter to one-half price. We sell blank books, stationery, curiosities, etc. We have the largest picture framing establishment in the south. Persons not familiar with our establishment are invited to call and inspect the magnitude of our business. Persons residing out of the city having books or confederate money for sale write us for particulars. "Burke's Old Book Store," 3s Marietta street.

AN EPIDEMIC of great magnitude, but fortunately of not a malignant or fatal type is now spreading over our city. Many are attacked with "Napoleonism," others with "Brownleism," and the young and inexperienced cierk with a desire to write articles on "The Currency Question." Fortunately the "fool killer" has his hands full in Washington at present, and it is to be hoped the epidemic will die out before he can reach here. All citizens retaining their common sense visit "Burke's Old Book Store," and select from over 100,000 volumes of choice literature at from one-quarter to one-half price, take home and make life happy. It is, however, our desire to accommodate all classes. We have a large stock of Napoleon relics on hand, or will make to order on the shortest notice.

1896—JUST OUT—New map of Atlanta. "A

or will make to order on the shortest notice.

1885-JUST OUT—New map of Atlanta. "A good thing—push it along!" The only absolutely correct map of Atlanta ever issued. Our price loc; an inferior one is on the market for 2c. "Burke's Old Book Store."

HAVE YOU FOR SALE any magazines, paper novels, medical books and school books? We will buy for cash. Have you any papers, such as Judge, Puck, Harpers', Frank Leslie's, Scientific Americans, Life, etc? We will buy them. Have you desire to dispose of for cash? We will buy them. Parties out of the city having books to dispose of write us for particulars free. "Burke's Old Book Store" WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionarts. 5.000

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionaries, 5,000 illustrations, 46,000 new words, blographical appendix, new, latest; patent index that alone cost to put in \$1.80, half Turkey Morocco; we will sell for \$2; times are hard, we need the money. "It's a good thing, push it along." "Burke's Old Book Store." WANTED—Confederate money, Georgia and other state bills, cash paid. "Burke's Old Book Store." 'GEORGIA SCENES," price 10c; by mail 15c, at "Burke's Old Book Store."

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

KILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street.

Jan 12-1y top col.

7, 7½ and 8 PER CENT loans made on the better class of improved Atlanta real estate. Interest payable semi-annuality; money here in bank; no delay; no commission. The Scottish American Mortgage Company, limited; office with W. T. Crenshaw, 13 E. Alabama street.

Jan-13-sun-tu-wed

IF YOU WANT to borrow money and have Atlanta real estate, call at 47 E. Hunter street and make application, and D. Morrison will do the rest. Interest 6, 7 and 8 per cent. One per cent commission.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$500 to \$3,000 on At-

MONEY TO LOAN-\$500 to \$3,000 on Atlanta real estate, 8 per cent interest; no commission. Address W. T. C., care Constitution.

\$500 TO \$25,000, 7 per cent; \$25,000, 6 per cent; repayable monthly. C. A. Cheatham, room 205, Norcross building.

MONEY TO LOAN—Short-time loans made on approved collaterals and endersements at low rates. Room 1, 8½ West Alabama street.

street.

REAL ESTATE loans negotiated quickly; \$500 to \$250,000 Atlanta property. Mailard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

\$500 TO \$5,000 TO LOAN in amounts to suit at 6 per cent, repayable monthly. Georgia State Building and Loan Association, 8½ West Alabama street, rocm 1. \$500 TO \$25,000 TO LOAN at 7 per cent on city property. 27 South Broad, Ebbert & Schmidt. MONEY TO LOAN-Loans on real estate

MONEY TO LOAN—Loans on real estate in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by Francis Fontaine, No. 7 North Forsyth street. jan13-5t, sun, tue, thu,sat,sur MONEY TO LEND—34,000 now on hand a 7 per cent interest; 3 to 5 years on Atlanta city property. Ansley Bros., 12 E. Alabama street. street.

LOANS—We have \$4,000 to lend at 7 per cent on choice Atlanta property. Northen & Dunson, 409 Equitable building.

Jania-2t-sun-tues

WILL LOAN full value on tontine and endowment life policies or on paid up policies. W. M. Scott & Co., 14 Pryor street, Kimball house.

Jania-tf sun wed fri

MONEY LOANED—Will loan full value on life insurance policies or will buy for cash life policies. In confidence. Address A. H. J., Kimball house. dec 23—lm sun wed fri

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid back monthly and purchase money notes bought. W. A. Mathews, cashier Pied-mont Loan and Banking Company, 24 South Broad street. july1-6m sun \$25,000 to lend at 7 per cent; \$6,000, \$4,500 \$1,500, at 8. Short time notes purchased. T F. Scott, 807 Equitable building.

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, Equitable building. oct 14-5m.

MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank. jan 6-im.

MONEY TO LEND in any amount at 6, 7 and 8 per cent, 3 to 6 years, monthly loans at 112 to \$17 per \$1,000, including principal and interest; purchase money and endorsed notes, also building and loan stock wanted. R. H. Jones, 35 Marietta street.

\$5,000 TO LOAN on long time at reasonable rate of interest, secured by Atlanta real estate. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 311 Norcross building.

WANTED-To buy purchase money notes

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any notes well secured. T. W. Baxter, 311 Norcross building.

WE LEND our own money on real estate in this city. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company, Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jes. N. Moody, Cashier. nov 11-1y

CHOICE CITY and farm loans negotiated throughout Georgia; deal direct with W. C. Davis, attorney, Room 43, Gate City Bank Building. WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, are prepared to place loans on business property at 6 per cent; on residence property at 7 per cent. now! tf
FOR FARM LOANS Lnywhere in Georgia come or write to The Georgia Farm
Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, No. 374 Whitehall st., Atlanta.

LOST.

LOST—Between Houston and Peters streets one day book; finder will please bring same to our office and get reward. Stocks Coal Company.

LOST—White setter; black head and ears, gray muzzle, black spot on back and at root of tail; answers to name of Duke. Reward for return or information. 205 Bass street.

FOR SALE 250,000 feet of white oak, red oak, ash and sweet gum lumber. For particulars apply to G. T. Kilpatrick, Godfrey, Ga.

FOR RENT-Cattage FOR RENT-15-room house, 59 West Mitch-ell street; water and gas. G. W. McCarty. FOR RENT-4-room cottage, 144 Crew St., gas, bathroom, hot and cold water; all conveniences. Apply to Mrs. Smith, 208 Fulton street.

Fulton street.

TO RENT-Four and five-room houses on Pryor and Cooper streets. Apply 69 E. Fair street.

TO RENT a 6 or 7 room house; ar in. Address M, care Constitution, giving street number and rent required.

street number and rent required.

FOR RENT-Desirable 5-room house, III McDaniel street. Apply to 163 McDaniel street. G. P. Gomez.

FOR RENT-One 5-room house and a 7-room house; good location. Apply to Mrs. Willis, 15 Houston street.

FOR RENT-In good neighborhood, close in, 8-room house, new, 318 per month. Inquire C. P. Johnson. jan 13 3t.

FOR RENT-The convenient and roomy cottage, 58 Forest avenue, next door to my residence. Possession January 24th. William T. Newman. dec 20-4f su.

9-R. H. 143 Capitol avenue, \$2.50. C. H. 9-R. H., 143 Capitol avenue, \$12.50. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall street. jan 12-1w.

ROOMS FOR RENT. FOR RENT-To couple without

three or four nice connecting rooms we gas and water. Call at 79 Luckie stree FOR RENT-3 or 4 connecting rooms; g and water; also one furnished roo Apply 161 S. Pryor street. FOR RENT-Rooms suited for light house keeping at 11 Chnford street, corner Ellis, two blocks from Aragon. Call in the after-noon.

noon.

FOR RENT-Two elegant connecting room opposite Fair street school; every convenience; only two in family, 374 E. Fair street.

FOR RENT-2-rooms and bathroom, with all modern improvements, for \$7. Apply 140' Madison street. Madison street.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS for rent cheap at 59 Mills street; couple without children preferred; references exchanged. ROOMS FOR RENT-Apply at No. 94 North

FOR RENT-Front room, southern exposure, for single gentlemen. No. 19 West Cain street. TWO LARGE rooms for rent, suitable for light housekeeping. 22 Auburn avenue. janio-tili sun FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT-Furnished rooms, with table board at 65 N. Pryor street, next to Y. M. C. A.

ONE FURNISHED room for rent on Broad street, near Marietta street. Address \$5, box 283, city.

FOR RENT-Handsomely furnished front room; hot and cold water and gas. 23

Washington street. Washington street.

FOR RENT-Large front room, nicely furnished; all conveniences. Apply 185 Ivy

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at No. 64 Church street; gentlemen preferred; blocks of Aragon; private residence. FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front reem on first floor; reasonable to good trant. If South Pryor street.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms; also one front room. Terms reasonable. Opposite Hotel Marion, 102 North Pryor street.

FOR RENT—A bright, sunny front room, nicely furnished, with privilege of bath-room, cheap. 101 Spring street. FOR RENT-Two exceptionally, beautiful rooms, handsomely furnished; connecting bath; private family; gentlemen; references, 21 Powers street.

FOR RENT-Two nicely furnished front rooms, newly papered, will room single or

roms, newly papered, will rent single of together. Apply 20 East Fair street, corner Fornwalt.

FOR RENT-Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, water and bath on same floor, gas stove ready. Also one nicely furnished, sunny room. 22 Church street. ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished FOR RENT-Two nice front rooms, fur nished or unfurnished, gas and bath near in. 41 West Cain street.

FOR RENT-Furnished or unfurnished, a large front room with closet. 158 Trinity FOR RENT-Nice front room, furnished ONE OR TWO NICE large rooms, i ed or unfurnished at 108 Trinity or 12 E. Hunter. FOR RENT-Unfurnished Rooms.

FOR RENT-Two nice, unfurnished rooms to parties without children. 95 Pledmont ayenue. Reference required. ROOMS-With or Without Board. FOR RENT-With or without board rooms in private family, two blocks from Ara-gon hotel. Apply at 227 Courtiand Ave. LARGE ROOM FOR RENT-New house, with or without board, furnished or un-furnished. 71 Williams, near Baker. ROOMS WITH OR without board at very reasonable rates, 73 East Mitchell street; next door to Girls' High school.

FOR RENT-Miscellancour. FOR RENT—Part of Whitehall street store; large display window. Apply C. B. Mitch-ell, Nos. 58 and 60 Whitehall. FOR RENT—A large, well lighted store, No. 40 West Alabama street, suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to R. F. Maddox, Jr. jani3-sun mo tu 15-ROOM boarding house, partly furnished, for rent cheap. Call at 28 Auburn avenue, or address J. D. Carter, 305 Equitable building jan 8 3t e o d

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market:" mailed free. Comstock, Hugnes Company, Rialto building, Chicago, Ill. may 20 sun tf

FOR SALE--Part interest in an established paying business; must have \$1,000 to \$2,000 or more capital to secure best results this spring; a splendid chance for a live young man. Address W. S., care this office. guperstructus hair removed permanently by one application without scar or injury to skin. Much superior to electric treat-ment. Send for free advice. Curris Com-pany, 186 Thirty-second street, Chicago. FOR SALE—Nice little drug store in small thriving town in East Tennessee; will in-voice 81,000 or more; four physicians; good prescription trade; will sell at a bargain. Address J. M. B., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Only bakery in town of 3,000; will invoice about \$300; death in family reason for selling; good business chance. Address Bakery, care Constitution. FOR SALE—In thriving city of 13,000 pop—lation, a first-class drug store; oldest established in city. The finest bargain ever offered fer a permanent paying business. Address K., this office. jan13 sun wed BUSINESS CHANCE—Half interest in the business of 3-story central brick hotel, furnished and doing paying business; owner going to leave city. Also four 4-room houses, renting for \$40 month, for only \$4,000. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

"GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL Speculation."
How to trade successfully on limited margin on grain and stock markets; mailed free. Coates & Co., Rialto building, Chicago, Ill. A YOUNG MAN, with \$2,000, can buy half interest in a well-established insurance business, Address Good Business, care Constitution.

A NICE DRUG STORE with clean stock of drugs for sale in town of 400 inhabi-tants, located in one of the best sections of middle Georgia. Address Drug Store, care Constitution. jan-1-2w-tu-th-sun A FULL OUTFIT for drug store, prescrip-tion counter, shelving, bottles, drugs, scales and everything requisite to open a first-class prescription pharmacy—a bar, gain for cash. 180 Peachtree street, cor-ner of Ellis. per of Ellis.

FOR SALE-A first-class paying newspaper.
Address H., Barnesville, Ga. jan 12-2t.

STATE RIGHT to manufacture our machine. If you are looking for a money-making investment, communicate. A. C. R. Ca., 15 Park street, Wakefield, Magnatic

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—Half fin an old established democratic paper in democratic county. Good terms to right party. Address Lock Box 75, Thom aston, Ga. janil-3t. BEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market;" mailed free. Company, Rights building, Chicago.

FOR SALE-Rent Estate.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Central lot and house on prominent corner; suitable for public building; also, other property. C. E. W., Constitution office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Good 4-room house, elevated lot 100x200. Wm. A. Haygood, 111/2 E. Alabama street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Elegant 2-story house, on large lot, Kirkwood, 11/2 E. Alabama street, So. Kirkwood Land Company.

Company.

FOR SALE—New 8-room house, north side, modern improvements, liberal terms. Fitz-hugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street. VILL SELL 100 acres, beautiful tract, nine miles north of Atlanta, at bargain, or exchange and pay difference for city res-idence. Address C. J., care Constitution. FOR SALE for \$600 cash new 6-room hou worth \$1,200 and rents for interest of \$1,500. Hard Up, Constitution. DESIRABLE Atlanta residence, north side for moderate cash payment, balance or long time and small monthly payments, deal direct with owner. G. M. Heidt, Bloomingdale, Ga. Refers to John L. Moore, optician, 54 Marietta street, jane-im-sun-wed.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—A farm, 40 acres, 4 miles of Atlanta, on railroad; high, over-looking the city; will take city property. F. C., 29 Gate City bank building.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

Vacant lots, Dora street, very chear

4 Vacant lots, Dora street, very cheap. Call and see them.

10 ACRES at Clarkesville, one-half mile from the depot; four and one-half acres in grove; \$300.

4 R. H. with hall, 50x290 on West Hunter; \$200 cash; balance monthly; \$6.00.

200 Acres, 5-r. h., 2-r. servant's house, large barn, chicken house and out buildings, one and one-half miles north of Buckhead on Fowers ferry road; 1,500 feet front; will exchange for city property; \$2,100.

2 R. H., Venable street; will sell on easy terms; \$1,600.

50 ACRES one and one-fourth miles south of Manchester; 10 acres in timber-running

of Manchester; 10 acres in timber-running water. One 2-r. h., and one 3-r. h. rent for \$100 per year. Will exchange for city

property. 265 ACRES with one 12-r h. and one 6-r. h. good barn and stable; all out buildings; 7 acres in scupernong grapes, about half in cultivation; just 10 miles from Augusta, Ga., on the Georgia railroad. This is not half-price for this property, \$3,500.

D. Morrisen, 47 E. Hunter Street, 7-R H., nearly new and fine large lot 50x 193, to 10-foot alley, on Washington street fronts east; servants' house, barn and stable; only \$1,000 need be paid for two years, balance at 8 per cent interest worth \$7,500, this week for \$8,500.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. 4 CHOICE building lots in first ward, worth \$1,500, I will sell them this week for \$250 each, or the four for \$800. R. H., Neal street, lot 45x106, easy terms 6-R. H., on nice corner lot 50x96, very near in, on Capitol ave., on easy terms at the low price of \$3,690.

TWO HANDSOME building lots on a broad avenue near Grant park; 834 in cash was paid for them two years ago. The owner needs money, and will sell at once for \$300. 4-R H. and store near in on E. Hunter street, will alway srent for such price as will give you 12 per cent; only \$1,550.

BEAUTIFUL new 6-r h. on fine, large, high lot, with east front, near Pryor and Georgia avenue; terms easy, \$2,890.

7-R H, large lot, Gordon street, \$3,600.

20-ACRE truck farm, near this city; easy terms, \$1,500. 3-R H, fine, high lot, McDonald street, \$200.

3-R H., Bell street, near Fifth Baptist church, one-half cash; \$850.

FARMS of 20 up to 100 acres each for sale or exchange for Atlanta city property. Call and see my list of bargains.

FOR RENT-A number of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 room houses. Call and see my list.

TWO UPSTAIRS rooms one furnished, \$5.50; unfurnished, \$4.50; gas and water, 50c each, 106 Ellis; two store rooms corner Ellis and Fledmont avenue, \$5 each.

Ellis and Fledmont avenue, \$5 each.

AN EDUCATED lady is anxious for a position as teacher or governess. Best of testimonfals furnished. Address S. C., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—No. 20 Peters street, nice house, very near Forsyth street; very convenient. Apply No. 16 Peters street.

FOR SALE—Two beautiful lots in Imman Park; also the on Houston street, near Jackson. Great bargain. Apply room \$, 3% Whitehall street.

"HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE!"

"HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE!"
That's the game the money sharks play
with Uncle Sam—they get the gold and
the bonds both; but all can get suited in
printing at Bennett's just the same.
EAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALES. U- lhx8Up3 \$2,900 PURCHASES substantially built and

\$700 cash; \$1.99 can remain three years at \$ per cent, balance \$25 per month. Would be cheap at the price if every penny were paid cash. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

\$3.300 FOR NEW 6-r. cottage on south side. Convenient to school and car. Attractive exterior; interior finished in hard oil and cabinet tile mantels. Lot \$7x148, \$1,200 cash, balance \$50 per month. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

\$4.500—NORTH SIDE. Payable \$1,000 cash, balance \$40 to \$50 per month for new two-story 8-r. h., with cellar. Finished in hard oil, hard wood cabinet tile mantels, gas, water, bath, etc. Back stairway, butler's pantry. Lot \$5x200, elevated two feet and perfectly level. Most select neighborhood. An ideal home for the money. Convenient to three car lines. Mallard & \$5tacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

\$6,750—CORNER LOT 60x190, one block of

Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

\$6,750—CORNER LOT 60x190, one block of West Peachtree street and also of North avenue. New &r. h., every modern convenience, finished in oil and hard woods, cabinet mantels, stained glass windows, a beautiful and desirable home for you. Owner leaving the city, hence the sale. Terms, \$1,750 cash, balance \$75 per month. A snap for some one. Mailard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

FOREST avenue bargain. Lot 60x154 mear Peachtree street. Want offer. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

A LADY OF culture wishes as a correspondent, a middle-aged gentleman of literary taste; entertainment and improvement desired. Address L. T. T., Lock Box 424 Atlanta. WANTED—By young gentleman, 27, honorable, refined, educated, ambitious acquaintance of unmarried lady of means who will assist him financially and consider marriage; strictest confidence; assistance repaid; references given. Address Randolph, Constitution office. AN EXPERIENCED lawyer will take legal business, his fees to be contingent on success. Lock box 656.

C. T. WILHELM-I am here alone; a to C. L. Mingis, 38 Auburn ave., At Ga. Ga.

PERSONAL—Syphilitic blood poison cured in 20 days. Permanent cure or no pay. Write for proofs free. Can be no failure. Guarantee Remedy Co., 565 W. Madison St. Chicago. jani3-4t-sun WIDOW. 38, alone, would like to correspond with some nice gentleman. Weeble, care Constitution.

ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 6 inches; guaranteed; sealed instructions 2c or 24-page illustrated catalogue & by mail. Emma Tollet Bazaar, Boston, Mass. WILL THE GENTLEMAN who called for board on Ivy street at 5 o'clock call in the morning again? A. R. Watts & Co., jeweiers, 67 Whitenall.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE. ENVELOPES, 25c a box. 8-pound linen note paper and 2 lare envelopes 15c. of the control of the

GEORGIA SCENES-10c a copy.

WHAT OF LAST YEAR?

Eighteen Minety-Four Has a Word to Say on the Change of Dates.

IS STILL IN THE RING

Something Regarding 1895, Who Is Supposed to Be Quite Young.

A FANCY PICTURE DISSIPATED BY 1894

Lots of Unflaished Business to Be Looked Impartial Standpoint.

Time has been the theme for many a poet's plaint and the subject of as many dissertations in prose. There are proverbs involving time, while jokes are the

ommon property of past and passing ages. understood and disposed of in various ways. In South Africa it is the custom of a tribe, whose name is not easily remembered, to keep time in a very ique and original fashion. It serves to Illustrate the subtleness of time, something which cuckoo clocks and courthouse timepleces with their loud strikings do not. This particular tribe has a number of vilages and over each township presides a headman. It is the duty of this headman to keep time, and the manner is the same in all the villages of this peculiar people.

Then large rocks, each precisely similar to the other, are the simple timekeepers Every morning at sunrise the headman, followed by a long procession of faithful ones, wends his way to the ten rocks. He
lifts the rock nearest the east and moves
the one next it to the front, where it occuples the position of the first, and so on
each sunrise until there remains no apparent change, as the rocks are all alike.
It is even said that one blaze young mem-



SAT IN A COMFORTABLE CHAIR.

time, and that he did not believe that the rocks were ever moved. He was laughed

"Time," said the young African, "only exiss after it has bassed. It is measured by deeds and sufferings and not by the mere meeting a rock." noving of rocks."

But this as all in South Africa, where no

But this as all in South Africa, where no one is supposed to know anything.

The passage of time, however, is always put into some figure or speech or personified. In this large country of ours we have a habit of personifying time. We are very insistent as to the age of the persons who represent that section of time designarted as a year. A fat, chubby, wingless, angelic-looking voungster is turned loose ungelic-looking voungster is supposed to the looking voungster is supposed t oking youngster is turned loose upgelic-looking youngster is turned loose upon the world as representative of the New
Near. Haphazard he is thrown upon a cold
world with very little clothing save a bit
of ribbon. After the first few days in the
New Year, the artists let us lose sight of
this enfant, terrible, and when next we
see him he is old, long-bearded and disreputable looking, and is just in the act of retiring in favor of a very fat youngster,
who resembles the one of the year before who resembles the one of the year before closely enough to be related to him. It seems to me that it is unnecessarily cruel

to launch such an unexperienced little fel-low upon the world.

And this old man—the aged representative the dying year—what becomes of him? he dies we have no evidence of his body treated with a Christian-like spirit

The question is, What becomes of him?

In an Unknown, Lonely Spot. A sto-y on Grant park in the winter, its bare trees and leave-covered ground, as com pared to the happy summer scenes, was suggested by the city editor. Out to Grant electric car is a very short dis tance. It was raining and the streets were

How I lost my way, I can't say, for it was easy enough afterwards to find my way out. But I managed to lose myself somewhere near Grant park and wandered about until I came upon a house that appeared to be unoccupied. There were no peared to be unoccupied. There were no footprints leading up the muddy walk to the door. Perhaps, the day had been too bad for any member of the household to venture out. I knocked on the door vigorously. There was no response, and I knocked several times, in no gentle manner.

Finally I heard soft footsteps and a pleasant-faced old man opened the door. I stepped inside, and told him that I was absolutely at a loss to find my way. He invited me into a luxuriously furnished room, where he motioned me to a seat, and



SERIOUS LOOKING DOCUMENTS.

himself sat in a comfortable chair. He was smoking a cigar. There was something familiar in his appearance. I looked at his scrutinizingly whenever he was not looking at me. It was there—the resemut I could not trace it out so as to identify him.

'Bad weather," he finally ventured, "but "Bad weather," he finally ventured, "but I've seen lots worse."

I still searched for some special resemblance that I might identify him by. I saw now what the resemblance was.

"I beg your pardon," I ventured, "but you resemble pictures of the old year, except that your beard is in better shape, and of course, a dying year cannot be expected."

of course, a dying year cannot be expected to look genteel."

He looked all about him and finally leaned forward in a rather tragic fashion and

aid:

"Suppose I were to tell you that you are correct?"

I laughed heartly at this, but he was evidently serious and continued:

"I am the latter portion of last year as accepted by the people in general. You are a newspaper man, and through you I may

a newspaper man, and through you I may dently serious and continued:
"I am the latter portion of last year as accepted by the people in general. You are a newspaper man, and through you I may be able to correct some universal errors. be able to correct some universal errors.

"According to all the newspapers and even the calendars, 1894 is a personage of the past. There is no 1894. How absurd possesses wonderful powers. We cannot

ice at the beginning In Which Matters Are Explained. "Do you see this?" He handed me a fan-cy picture—such a one as has been de-scribed as the "Dying Year" picture, a combination of whiskered old gentleman and garmentless infant. I nodded in an-

"Did you ever stop to think how utterly out of the nature of things this represen-tatior was?" I would not admit that I had, as I didn't

want to handicap his .nthusiasm.
"Is it reasonable," he went on, warning to the subject, "that a kid like that would be given charge of a new year? Is it at



POINTED AT A VERY PECULIAR OB-

all reasonable or likely? There are matters

that occur which require the charge of steady-minded man, "Each year," he explained, "is given into the charge of an experienced man of thir-ty-in your figures—and he looks after it. It is an awful strain and frequently he breaks down under it and a substitute is put in. Now, this year, 1895, is called 1895, but it is in reality 1895½. You will remember that 1893 was a very severe year in every way. Well, 1893 gave out in the middle of the summer and his 'sub' had to go in and finish up. I went in and managed to

hold during 1894. But I've got a lot of business on my hands yet. Just come to this safe, here." He threw back a heavy door and exhibited to my astonished eyes any number of serious looking documents,

"I didn't have time during my term to is a promising man, by-the-way, took the nt of my work off my hands, I trimmed my hair and my beard, donned my best clothes and am beginning to feel really re-spectable. You have kept up with current events well enough to know what my respensibilities have been. I am glad that is all over with. I have an engagement with 1855, who will be here shortly. In the meantine," in a tone that indicated that as soon as the forthcoming proposition was accepted or declined it was my polite dut; to leave, "I would like to show you a lit tle curio which I have in a glass case."
"Of course, there are a number of interesting articles in my collection, but I pride myself on one especially. It doesn't happen once in many centuries. I have every son to feel a certain elation of s, irits

n the matter."
We went to a corner of an adjoining room where there was a handsome glass case. H pointed at a very peculiar glass case. He in a velvet case. I leaned forward and tried to descry its outlines more clearly. It was plainly there, but yet there was cet ainly something very diaphanous in its makeup. Eighteen ninety-four gazed at me with a

quizzical look in his eyes.
"That," said he slowly, "that is a New
Year's resolution which was not broken!" Year's resolution which was not broken.
"What a humorist you are," I laughed.

He saw that I was incredulous, but was not angry, for he understood how much his statement carried with it. "That's true," he reiteraied. "The man resolved that he would get off the front end of a street car just once more and then quit. He stepped off and—I forgot who preached the funeral."

There was a vigorous knocking. I told 1894 that I was obliged to leave at ence. When I stepped out of the door he told me to keep straight on. Once I started to look back. A voice called to me to keep straight

When I did look back, a curve in the road when I did look
hid the house from my view.
JULIAN HARRIS.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Hypnotism and Hearing.

There is no higher authority in this country, if, indeed, in the world, on the scientific investigation and successful treatment of deafness than Professor Enoch Henry cipal of the Ne institution for the instruction of the deaf and the dumb.

In a recent interview he confidently pre-

dicted that hypnotism will in the near fu-

ture prove effectual in remedying and re-

moving that distressing malady, deafness. This want of hearing is the result primarily of prenatal paralysis of the auditory nerve, and in the living child this nerve simply lies dormant and undeveloped. The nerve is there and remains there, but it simply is not used. By mechanical means—the conical tubes—the professor has given relief to many, and in one instance has restored to hearing and speech a man born a mute. after a total deafness of twenty-eight years. So thorough has been this cure that this man can, blindfoided, distinguish the tones of different musical instruments. This mechanical treatment is too long and te dious for the humane professor. He has been scientifically investigating hypnotism and thoroughly believes it will effectually and radically cure deafness in a great proportion of cases, in fact, to justify his confidence, he cites the case of a lad in the University of Minnesota, born dumb, who for fourteen years "had not articulated a single sound, yet after only a few months' operating in the hands of a hypnotist the power of speech developed within him." Dumbness is the necessary consequent of deafness. If we are born dumb we cannot speak. Our nerves are the vehicles between our senses and our brains. The nerves may be likened to the wires and the brain may be likened to the wires and the brain to the switchboard in the telephone exchange. No movement or action of any member of our body is possible unless directed by our brain, and before our brain can so direct it must first be impressed through our senses. As with the telephone, you must first call "Central," who then responds to your wants. Ordinarily our brain is extremely busy in attending to the manifold impressions through our senses, and it is almost impossible to absolutely concentrate its action even temporarily to our senses alone. Now, hypnotism subjects the mind of the patient absolutely to the will and control of the operator; he positively directs the brain of the subject; he subverts any sense or all senses; he calls into action only such nerves to and from the passive brain as he requires to have his subject do his bidding. The inference is plain. Let the brain be hypnotized and the whole energy of its directing force can be brought to bear directly on one nerve or set of nerves. Suppose such to be the auditory nerve; it is stimulated, it tingles with life and action: its very use reviews and nerve; it is stimulated, it tingles with life and action; its very use revives and strengthens it and it is gradually restored, to its ordained and natural use. It is too much to claim that hypnotism can instant-ly cure the deaf and the dumb. These la-tent, undeveloped nerves are as rusty wires, dormant senseless, but time and patience

speculation! Chasing rainbows, etc., cloak our ignorance in this age of startling scientific development. In fact, we cannot afford to disbelieve anything. The fool of today may be the sage of tomorrow. Al we can safely do is to demand the proof.
Professor Currier is evidently not of that class to condemn without a fair and exhaustive trial. His statement or belief that ism will accomplish such remedia results is peculiarly encouraging to this large class of unfortunates, but is plainly large class of unfortunates, but is plainly and startlingly suggestive of pleasing possibilities in other lines of human ailment. Hypnotism is developing scientifically, and when sensible men can give up their skepticism, lay aside their prejudice and investigate impartially its merits they will appreciate its benefits in the hands of the honest, while condemning its abuse in the base uses of the unscrupulous. uses of the unscrupulous.

1895's Heating.

The brilliant young physician Dr. Cyrus Edson, whose discoveries in the field of medicine have won him the title of "America's Jenner," states: "Important discover-ies are being worked out in a number of lines and the problem of prolonging life is one which I think will be dealt with scientifically. We shall get nearer to the sources of things. It is not enough mere-ly to cure the ills of man. We must prevent them. It is perhaps a trite thing to say that death is a thing for nature to deal with, and that we can but assist nature. She can be best assisted by re-moving obstacles in her way. Along these lines we must look for brilliant work by specialists in diseases of the lungs, for ex-ample. Tuberculosis is the scourge of the human race, and modern science will not rest content until the trail on which they are following after a cure shall lead them to the remedy. The stage of experiment has been a long one, but I believe decisive progress will appear in 1895."

One of the newest medical marvels is anti-toxine, the new treatment of diphtheria. If, by its use, a death proportion of one in three can be reduced to one in thirty-five, as has been claimed recently one great scourge of humanity will have lost most of its terrors.

Telephone Messages Over Telegraph

A test is reported to have been recently made at the residence of the inventor of a new telephone system. The test was made over a wire in resistance equal to 3,000 miles of line wire, an the result was considered by all who witnessed it as emi-nently satisfactory. It is said that this telephone has been made to speak over an ordinary telegraph line 230 miles in length. and that by means of it conversation car of miles without repeaters. It is claimed that the Bell instrument cannot be made to speak over a telegraph wire, but requires for the production of the voice specially prepared and costly wires, known as a metallic circuit. The new system is the invention of Dr. William Marshall. and is entirely novel in construction and principle

A continuous ride on electric railways can now be taken for about thirty-five miles in Philadelphia and suburbs.

Electric Traction for Fire Apparatus. Probably the first instance where fire apparatus has been taken to a fire electric power occurred at Newburg, Y., some two weeks ago. In response an alarm of fire, the companies, with and without horses, started up Broadway. One of those without horses was the "crab" of one of the steamers—a four-wheeled cart loaded with hose. As the crab was passing the power station of the Newburg electric railway the superintendent of the road suggested to the firemen tugging through the mud to take an electric tow. A passing car pulled up, the almost exhausted men tumbled into it, the "machine" was hitched on, and the quickest run to a fire on record was made.

Trees That Furnish Food, Wine, Beeswax, Butter and Milk. From The Boston Post.

There are many vegetable wonders in this world of ours. Certain tropical trees furnish clothes as well as food, and the nner bark of others is smooth and flexible enough for writing paper. The bread tree has a solid fruit, a little larger than a cocoanut, which when cut in slices and cooked can scarcely be distinguished from excellent bread. The weeping tree of the Canary islands is wet, even in a drought constantly distilling water in its leaves, and the wine tree of Mauritus island furnishes good wine instead of water. A kind of ash in Sicily has a sap which hardens into sugar and is used as such by the natives without any refining. The product of the wax tree in the Andes resembles beeswax very closely. Then there is the butter tree of Africa, which produces as much as a hundred pounds at once, only to be renewed in a few months. This se-cretion when hardened and salted is diffi-cult to distinguish from fresh, sweet butter. Closely rivaling this is the milk tree of South America, the sap of which re-sembles rich cow's milk, and is used as such by the natives. China can boast of a soap tree, the seeds of which, when used as soap, produce strong suds and remove dirt and grease easily. In direct opposi-tion to these useful trees is the man-eating pland of the tropics, which resembles Venus's flytrap in its nature. It has a short, thick trunk armed with narrow, flexible, barbed spines.

Automatic Telegraph. Probably the fastest telegraph operators are those employed on press association work at Washington, and their highest speed is thirty-three words a minute under the most favorable conditions, and by the use of a code. A Washington concern claims to have a telegraphic transmitter which will send 200 words a minute over the wire, without a possibility of error and without the services of an operator at either end of the wire. The message is on a specially prepared tape having small holes punched in it, which varying in dis-tance from the central line indicate the various letters and characters. This "copy" is simply fed in at one end of the wire and comes out neatly printed at the other A simple punching device is provided for attachment to any typewriter for preparation of the message. It is claimed that telegrams of forty words can be sent from New York to Chicago by means of this automatic transmitter at less cost to the operating line than the ordinary ten-word message under the present system. If, as claimed, this automatic system proves com-mercially practical, it would indicate a long stride in the direction of postal teleg.

Platinum and Gold. Popular opinion concerning the great value of platinum is largely at fault, says an exchange. One frequently hears the statement that platinum is more valuable than gold. Nothing could be further from the truth. Pure platinum is worth about \$\$ an ounce. In recent years it has been as low as \$6 an ounce. Once, owing to a speculative corner, it reached the top fig-ure, \$17, but it soon fell back to normal. Pure gold the world over has a never-varying value of \$20.67 an ounce. About three tons of plathum are annually con-sumed in his country in the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps and for similar purposes. At least another ton is used in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

Higher Car Fares Demanded by Savannah Passengers.

Owing to the competition between the electric railway lines in Savannah, Ga., the fare was cut from a nickel down to I cent. Recently the regular patrons of one of the lines of the Electric Railway Company demanded an increase in

fare on account of the inconvenience suffered by the overcrowded condition of the cars at the 1-cent rate. On one line the company has increased the fare from 1 to 2 cents, an don another one to 5 cents. Fares on the other lines throughout the city continue at 1 cent. This reluctant con cession of higher fares brought about by the persistent demand of its patrons, is very suggestive. Evidently the company is not'deploring the one-cent rate, and jus as evidently this one-cent fare must compare profitably with the old nickel rate. In this column some weeks ago, we called attention to this "cut rate" sister city, and predicted that cheap fares and plenty of them were probably more profitable than empty cars at the ordinary rate; besides educating the people that it is cheaper to ride than to walk. Compet tion forced the low fares on the company and it looks like commercial profit demands their retention.

State Aid for Electric Railways.

A project for erecting a perfect network of electric railroads over the state of Ohio is being agritated by Martin Dodge, of Cleveland, O., late president of the Ohio road commission. His plan is for the state and the counties to join hands and con-struct electric roads between all the county seats in the state, and then to lease such lines to private parties to operate. plan is to divide the expense of construc-tion between the state and the counties It is estimated that about 4,000 miles of road would thus gridiron the state, which would cost about \$20,000,000.

LEMON ELIXIR. It's Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

For Billousness, Constipation and Mala-For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Head-

Sleeplessness. Nervousness and

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Diseases. For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.
For Blotches and Pimples on the face take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemon, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fall you in any of the above named diseases, all of which are caused by a torpid or diseased stomach, liver or kidneys. Fifty cents and \$1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Asso elation, of Atlanta, Ga.

A great success. One million insurance written first six months. The insurance for business and professional men at less than half old line rates. \$1.25.

Florida,

Florida,

The land of sunshue, fruit and flowers, and the lovellest winter resort on this continent, is reached quickest by the Central Railroad of Georgia from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville and Atlanta in Pullman's finest vestibule sleeping cars through without change. The improved double 'daily schedules of this line with elegant day coaches and Pullman sleepers through from Atlants to Jacksonville without change make it the quickest and most comfortable route to the "Land of Flowers." Round trip tourist tickest and in Joints in Florida are row on sale via this line. See that your tickets read over the Central Railroad of Georgia, "the Triton Route," and be sure of a delightful trip. For tickets, maps, pamphlets and full information, sipply at ticket office, No. 16 Wall street, and union depot.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Lttle Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

Through Car Service to Florida Via the Central Railroad of Georgia. the Central Railroad of Georgia.

In addition to the elegant Pullman sleeping car service between Atlanta and Jacksonville, the Contral Railroad of Georgia is now running elegant day coaches from Atlanta to Jacksonville, through without change. Leave Atlanta 7:30 a. m., arrive Jacksonville 7:30 p. m., arrive Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., making direct connection at Jacksonville for all points in Florida. For detailed information, tickets, etc., apply at ticket office, No. 16 Wall street, and union depot. janli-lw

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA. Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the raliroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information. Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller Book Store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE TO TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Change of Schedule Between Atlanta

Change of Schedule Between Atlanta and Macon—(Western System Sonthern Railway Company.)

Commencing Sunday, January 6, 1895, train No. 35, heretofore leaving Atlanta at 7 o'clock a. m., will leave Atlanta at 7:45 a. m. and arrive at Macon II o'clock a. m., thus shortening the time between Atlanta and Macon. This splendid schedule, in addition to our elegant train leaving Atlanta at 4:10 o'clock p. m. and 11:35 o'clock p. m., should commend our elegant service between Atlanta and all points south. For further information and sleeping car reservations call at office Southern railway, Kimball house corner, or 'phone 142. jan-6-lw

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth, Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind coilc and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE GODLEN UNION. Office 807 Equitable Building, Atlan

This order steps to the front as the mos

This order steps to the front as the most attractive benevolent association in existence. Its mutual and co-operative insurance features are the best and most economical to be found. That it is popular in the highest degree among those who know anything of such orders is evidenced in the fact that many of the leading people of the city have joined, its membership consisting largely of noted gentlemen of the legal, clerical and other learned professions.

Over a quarter million dollars in the city has been taken within the first two months since the charter was secured.

A striking feature of the order is that it is a home institution, headed by some of the most prominent and successful business men in the city. The more you know of it the better you will like its features.

It offers superior advantages to good organizers from any section of the United States.

Call at the office, or address for informa-

ganizers from any section of the Cantes States. Call at the office, or address for informa tion, G. M. Jones, supreme organizer. nov4 tf sun.

"The Earthly Footsteps of the Man of Galilee."

May be obtained only through The Constitution. Bring or send 10 cents and reading certificate to business office of The Constitution and get thus great art work. Render's Certificate.

This certifies that the holder of this is a reader of The Constitution, and as such is entitled to participate in the distribution of the new religo-educational fine art series, "Earthly Footsteps of the Man of tabulee. danilee. Use the arranged for our readers and subscribers as follows:

Bring or send this certificate with 10 cents to cover cost of postage, wrapping, handling, mailing, etc., to The Constitution and any part issued will be delivered or mailed.

Don't fail to try the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed by the American Brewing Co. It is the pure mait and hops. Balley & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder-

HODES, SNOOK & HAVERT Furniture Co.

X E will begin on tomorrow our GREAT CUT PRICE on every article in our immense store-FURNITURE, CARPETS, MANTELS, DRA. PERIES, ART GOODS. The entire line must be sold. Cost will cut no figure. Supply and demand only will set the price. Chamber Suits, Par. lor Suits, Library Suits, Dining Suits, Hall Suits, Hatracks, Bookcases, Ward. robes, Sideboards, Folding Beds, Chiffoniers, Couches, Lounges, Easy Chairs. Metal and Brass Beds, Fancy Tables and Chairs. The best \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 articles in America. The handsomest Mantel Room in the South. 500 Mantels in stock, ranging from \$4 to \$300. Get ready for the Exposition \$25,000 worth Hotel and Boarding House Furniture, strong, durable and cheap, three essentials to success.....

BARGAINS.

20 Fine Hair Mattresses, 100 Eiderdown and very fine Satteen Comforts at less than cost.

300 quartered oak Hatracks from \$3 to \$50-reduced one-half.

200 solid oak Sideboards, \$5.50 to \$75-a clean cut of 50 per cent.

Carpets, Rugs, Draperies and Mattings.

We will sell you any Axminster Carpet in stock, made and laid,

We will sell you any Moquette Carpet in stock, made and laid, \$1.05.

We will sell you any Body Brussels Carpet in stock, made and laid. \$1.00. We will sell you any Tapestry

Carpet in stock, made and laid, 75c, We will sell you any all-wool Ingrain Carpet in stock, made and

laid, 57 1-2c. city, and will offer them tomorrow We will sell you any of our 30c at \$4.78.

Matting, by the roll of forty yards, Lace Curtains, Portieres,

We will sell you any of our 25c Matting, by the roll of forty yards, for \$6.00. We will sell you by the roll of

forty yards, Matting for \$6.25. Our spring shipments of fine white and fancy Mattings are arriving daily, Beautiful styles and

colorings. We will show you 1,000 Remnant Rugs and sell them for 48c

We will show you 500 Remnant Rugs, extra size, and will sell

them for 82c each. We will show you 250 Velvet Rugs, fringe ends, and will sell them for \$1.25 each.

We will show you 150 Smyrna Rugs, full size, and will sell them for \$2.10 each.

We will show you 100 Velvet Rugs, beautiful designs, and will sell them for \$1.00 each. We will show you 300 Smyrna

Mats and will sell them for 50c each. We will show you the handsom est line of Lined Skin Rugs in the

and edge, \$4.35. 500 Window Shades, with fringe, all colors, mounted on spring roll-

уоц, 98с.

you for \$1.50.

ers: will sell them to you for 38c. 500 Window Shades, plain or with dado, all colors, mounted on best spring rollers, for 38c. Poles in all colors wood, brass

Shades and Poles.

sell them to you, \$1.25.

them to you for \$2.98.

150 pairs full length, taped edge

100 pairs beautiful Lace Cur-

125 pairs extra fine Lace Cur-

tains, taped edges, full length; will

tains, taped edge. will sell them to

75 pairs of full-length Portieres.

Extra heavy and width Por-

tieres, heavy fringe top, bottom

fringed top and bottom; will sell

Lace Curtains; will sell them to

trimmings; will sell you for 32 1-2c. In Linoleums, Cocoa and Napier Matting, for office and kitchen wear, our lines are complete.

We are receiving our line of Draperies, Lace Curtains and Hangings for the spring trade. The latest things from the markets.

These Offerings Demand Immediate Consideration!

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Our entire fall and winter stock, consesting of the finest and most fashionable fabrics, to be closed out regardless of former selling price or actual cost. Every yard of fall and winter Suiting, Trousering and Overcoating in our house to be sold at unheard-of prices. We offer choice of Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots that formerly sold for \$25, \$28 and \$30, made to your order in Suit or Overcoat, for



\$16.00

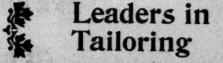
NOTHING WITHHELD THE SACRIFICE IS CREAT AND COMPLET THE VALUES UNPRECEDENTED

Have your clothes made to order. All of our \$6, \$7 and \$8 Trouserings during this sale marked down to





We guarantee perfect fit and our trimmings and workmanship orst-class in every particular. Five hundred styles to select from, among which are the finest productions of the best foreign manufacturers. Do not miss this opportunity to have your clothes made to order at prices actually lower than you can buy ready-made clothing,



Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. and medicinal use our specialty. R. M. Rose Co. Established 1867.



THE BERLITZ SCHOOL LANGUAGES, 19 E. Cain St. FRENCH-GERMAN-SPANISH. Director: L. Coche.

MOREY BURNER.



ed, economy cubic footof gas) genial to eyes, steadiness.

Indestructible flame white, light

A. C. MOREY. LaGrange, ills. Men of activity, clean record and spot cash capital (only) can exclu-sively control their city.

Splendid Opportunity. I offer for sale, and will receive bids until February 10, 1895, a complete stock of drugs, patent medicines, fixtures, etc., located in the town of Hogansville, Ga.; also stock of dry goods, hardware and crockery. Will sell both stocks jointly or separately, as may suit the purchaser. The stocks can be inspected at any time. Terms of sale one-half cash, balance payable next fall. This January 9, 1895, .

Hogansville, Ga. jan-9-im-wed-sum

DIAMONDS-We sell them.

Silverware—The newest and best assortment in the city.

Watches For ladies or gentleguaranteed. A large assortment. Clocks-We have them world without end. Suitable for library, office or home.

YES! We carry a full line of goods

Wedding Presents. Headquarters on that. Come.

Stilson & Collins Jewelry Co 55 Whitehall St.

Pure Liquors for family

Are ma fabrics edge, Worst French "Harris and kir trimme made s

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ERLITZ SCHOOL
OF
ANGUAGES,
E. Cain St.
GERMAN—SPANISH.
lor: L. Coche.

EY BURNER.

Indestructible
flame white, light
evenly distributed, economy
(three times usual
illumination per
cubic footof gas)
genial to eyes,
steadiness.

DREY. LaCrange, ills ity, clean record and ital (only) can exclude their city.

Opportunity.

and will receive bids untia complete stock of drugs fixtures, etc., located in ansville, Ga.; also stock of ware and crockery. Will jointly or separately, as chaser. The stocks can be time. Terms of sale one nee payable next fall 1895.

F. MOBLEY, Assignee.

jan-9-1m-wed-sub

)S—We sell them.

—The newest and best assortment in

For ladies or gentleen. Every one A large assortment. have them world nout end. Suitable ice or home.

full line of goods

g Presents.

llins Jewelry Co

nors for family inal use our R. M. Rose Co. 1867.



These Suits

Are made from some of the finest fabrics of which there is any knowledge, including Clay's English Worsteds, Huddersfield Tweeds, French and Belgian Cassimeres, "Harris" and "Globe" Mills Woolens and kindred weaves; cut, made and trimmed equal to the finest custom made garments in the land; in all the fashionable shapes; Regent and Dove-tail Cutaways; "Oxford," "Cambridge" and "Princeton" Sacks, single and double breasted sacks, faultless in the elegance of their respective styles; incomparable in fitting properties. Designed by the "grand masters" of the tailoring art and now placed on sale at.....\$9.75



The Balanse

Of our Suits and Overcoats at proportionate reductions. Parties residing outside of the city can have the benefit of this Great Sale on receipt of \$9.75, with the understanding that if goods are not perfectly satisfactory, your money back if you want it.

ONE MORE WEEK

WE GIVE CHOICE

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

IN OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT AT____



OUR LOW PRICES

Are foundation for our success. Our advanced ideas of up-to-date merchandising has given us prestige among the people that cannot be wrested from us. Writing cannot do justice to the excellence of these goods; neither can printed prices portray the values.

We stay on safe grounds by telling just what the store is, and what is here to sell and our way of selling them. We are large believers in small profits. This is the secret that alwas draws the crowd and that has made our store so popular with the people.





THESE___

....Overcoats

Are among the finest that ever graced the form of man. British Box Cloths, Belgian and American Kerseys, Carr's triple-milled Meltons, Montagnac and Chinchilla, Beavers and Irish Friezes, cut full length, deep velvet collars, strap seams, raw and stitched edges, single and double breasted, silk and satin lined, half silk and cassimere lined, and lined with Italian Serge. Every shape that's in vogue, every color that's fashionable, every fabric that's desirable, designed, cut and made by the high priests of the Sartorial Art, made by the best Tailors obtainable, of the unimpeachable style, faultless in the perfection of their fitting qualities, and now the choice of all, is open to all comers at\$9.75



We are not inclined to be egotistical, but we cannot help remarking that it requires no mathematical gymnast to show that our record as LEADING CLOTHIERS' since our advent in this city, has been a "kaleidoscopic" of gigantic triumphs.

Come and get the pickest out of the pick of this wonderful sale. Come to the place where the greatest bargains in the universe are being distributed with lavish hands. Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, dizziness, vertigo, coativeness, piles.

BICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS,

INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION

All Disorders of the LIVER. Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, slinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffecating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists,

MRS. UPTODATE: How much do you pay for your baking

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

MRS. INARUT: I always use the Blowhard Baking Powder, and that, you know, is 50c a

MRS. UPTODATE: Why don't you use "The Best" which is made by the Kamper Grocery Co.? It is only 40c a pound; besides, I think it is much better than the Blow-

For Springs, Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding of all kinds see and price with us. The quality in Bedding is suggestive. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

FOR EVERY MAN. ONLY \$1.



W. H. PARKER, M. D., 4 Bulfinch Street THE MOST EMINENT SPECIALIST IN AMERICA ness of Man. CURES the young, the mid-deaged and CURES old. Consultation in person or by letter. Prospectus, with testimonials, FREE Large book. The Science of Life; essay, \$70, pp. 125 invaluable prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, full gilt, only \$1.00, double scaled.

R. M. Rose Company (R. M. Rose and Randolph Rose) Wholesale Liquors, 12 Marietta St., 'Phone 184. Established 1867.

SCHOOL SHOES-If you want Shoes that will wear buy from us. Price from \$1 a pair up. Chamberlin. Johnson & Co.

The exquisite elegance of our new Moquettes will interest all lovers of beauty. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

200,000 SOLD AND IN USE THIS SEASON! OVAL FIRE KINDLER CO., Cleveland, Tenn.

TO ELECT A NEW CAPTAIN. Rumor That Captain White Will Not Accept Re-Election in the Guard. The Gate City Guard will hold its annual meeting next Tuesday night, at which time all officers for the ensuing year will be

Captain L. D. White, now commander of the active company, it is rumored, will not accept re-election, hence a new captain will have to be selected. Much interest is feit in the election and a large attendance is expected, as much business of importance regarding the welfare of the corps is to be transacted.

ers and friends of the company say that the Gate City Guard should be ed. It is the oldest military organiza tion in the city and has every reason to be

GROCERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Organization of the Retail Grocery-

men Hold Its Annual Meeting. The Retail Grocers' Collection and Info mation bureau, at its annual meeting, held yesterday, transacted some very impor-tant business. The meeting was largely ating year was a matter that came before the bureau. The bureau has been oc-cupying temporary quarters in the Fitten building, where its annual meeting held, since the fire at the old capitol. The held, since the fire at the old capitol. The following well known gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:

I. S. Mitchell, president; A. L. Hoibrook, wice president; John A. Thomas, secretary, and G. S. Prior, treasurer. The board of directors elected is composed of the following gentlemen: C. J. Kamper, A. W. Farlinger, George Sims, D. Klein, E. H. Jordan and B. E. Gardner. There were no material changes in the election of officers. material changes in the election of officers, except the election of Mr. Thomas, for-

Mr. Thomas has entered actively into his ing under his office with dispatch and ac-curacy and to the entire satisfaction of all increased. The offices have been removed from the Fitten building to permanent

quarters at 38 Imman building.
The object of the bureau and the good accomplished through its organization are well known among Atlanta's merchants, especially those engaged in the retail gro-

TABERNACLE TALK.

The Merry Heart.

The merry heart that laughs at care, Reflects heaven's cloudless light; It makes the gloomlest prospects fair, The darkest pathway bright.

The merry heart that laughs at care, Needs neither rank nor pelf, Its thornless crown content to wear, And rich within itself.

The merry heart that laughs at care, Fits us for any fate: Nor fortune foul, nor fortune fair, Can change its equal state. The merry heart that laughs at care,

Sees good in everything, Feels summer's breath in winter's air, In deserts finds a spring.

The merry heart that laughs at care, Will best the lesson know, That he who doth contented fare, Lives happlest here below.

The merry heart that laughs at care, Makes Faith its guide and friend, and hand in hand will walk with her Serenely to the end.

-CHARLES W. HUBNER.

At the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, the services will be conducted by Rev. T. P. Cleveland. D.D., the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church. Dr. Cleveland needs no introduction to the Atlanta public; he is known and loved by all classes in the community, and his words never fail to have weight, because they are supplemented by his beautiful and blameless life. His address this afternoon will be eloquent and pratical, two characteristics that are always blended in Dr. Cleveland's sermons. The music for the occasion will be in charge of Professor B. C. Davis. Mr. Charles Tillman will sing. In spite of the cold weather a large congregation will, no doubt, attend the services this afternoon.

Mr. W. M. Lewis, the state secretary, will headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Lewis is an eloquent and foreible speaker, and his address this afternoon will, no doubt, be in keeping with his reputation.

The matter of holding special religious services during the exposition next fall for the purpose of reaching the large mass of the purpose of reaching the large mass of unconverted people that will gather in Atlanta at that time was taken up and discussed at the last regular meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association. It was decided to refer the matter to a special committee and this committee was instructed to red. structed to make a report at the next meeting of the association, in February. The association will, no doubt, confer with one of the leading evangelists of the country, and perhaps the services of Mr. Moody will be secured. The exposition will be a great religious opportunity and the churches of eligious opportunity and the churches of

Atlanta cannot afford to slight it. The wall of partition between the Jew and the Gentile seems to be gradually disappearing. The strong religious hostility that once existed between them is beginning to yield, apparently, to the broader kinship that unites them into one great family. The Jew has been the custodian of the moral laws by which the world is governed since the ten commandemnts were handed down from Mount Sinai, and there is much to venerate and admire in the purity of their social lives as well as in the traditions which have come down to them since the days of Abraham. No one can abuse or criticise the Jew without bringing reproach upon his own religion; and people reproach upon his own religion; and people should remember this whenever they are disposed to speak ill of the great nation of people to which the Savior belonged. These remarks are suggested by the friendly relationship existing between Dr. McDonald, the pastor of the Second Baptist church, and Rabbi Reich, of the Hebrew synapogue. Dr. McDonald, is a man of synagogue. Dr. McDonala is a man of broad and liberal views, with a heart as warm as a tropical summer. He never fails to see the good in other people and, in strict fealty to his own denomination, he is always free to admit that other creeds, as well as his own are hard upon a way as well as his own are hard upon a well as well as his own are hard upon a well as well as his own are hard upon a well as his own as his own a well as his own as his own as his own as his own and hard well as his own as hi as well as his own, are based upon reason and have their anchor in the truth. In other words Dr. McDonald is an intense be-liever in the brotherhood of the human family. For Rabbi Reich he has always entertained a high esteem, due to his schol-arship and personal worth. On the other arsnp and personal worth. On the other hand the rabbi was heard to say of Dr. McDonaid the other day: "I love that man. He is one of the noblest characters I ever met. I lose sight of our differences whenever I see him, and think only of one kindle and constants."

be held up to the people in every church in the city this morning. A strong and vigorous young mission that is forcing its way to the front is the Kirk-wood and East Atlanta mission. Plans are now on foot for building two prominent churches in this locality, as the result of the encouragement which these earnest the encouragement which these earnest Christian workers have received.

utiful object lesson and one that s

Methodist.

ship and one common humanity.

First Methodist church, Rev. J. B. Robins, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity church, R. J. Bigham, pastor. Services by the pastor at 11 a. m., and ser-mon by W. L. Wooten, pastor of Payne's chapel, at 7:30 p. m.

Walker street church, Rev. J. H. Eakes, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

St. Paul's church, corner East Hunter and Hill streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. bath school at 9:30 a m. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Epworth League meeting Monday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at

Marietta street church, Rev. R. H. Robb Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. R. Hodge,

Boulevard church, corner Beulevard and Houston street, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., by the pastor. Morning subject: "Man's Per-sonal Experience the Divine Agency for Contra Man." Saving Man." Epworth League meets 6:15

Payne's Memorial, Rev. W. L. Wooten pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor; at night by Rev. B. H. Sassnett. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. meeting at 3 o'clock. Epworth League at

Baptist.

First Baptist church, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, pastor. Services this morning at 11 o'clock. Second Baptist church-Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor, Dr. McDon-

ald. House comfortable. Everybody in-First Baptist Church-Rev. A. E. Marshall, an eloquent Baptist divine, will preach at the First Baptist church this norning in place of Dr. Hawthorne, who

Sixth Baptist church, correr Mangum and West Hunter streets, Rev. A. C. Ward, pas West Hunter streets, Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's meeting at 7:30 p. m., Priday. All are cordially invited to these meetings.

m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young People's Union meets at 3 p. m. Woman's Ald Society meets Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:15.

The Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Dr. A. T. Spaiding, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets. No preaching today. At 11 o'clock the church will meet in conference and discuss the advisability of calling a and discuss the advisability of calling a pastor and if deemed advisable, will enter into the selection of a pastor. It is earnestly hoped that every man, woman and child a member of the church will be present. Besides this other matters of vital interest to the church will be discussed. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Fred L. Allen and W. H. McClain, superintendents. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Society of Christian Endeavor Tuesday night.

West End Baptist church, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. At the close of the morning service an adjourned conference will be held for the purpose of electing church and Sunday school officers and teachers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is decired.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central Presbyterian, Washington street Rev G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preach Rev G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Communion after the morring sermon. Children's service and baptizing of children at 3:20 p. m. Preaching at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

The Prvor Street Presbyterian chape Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets, J. W. Selby, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services every Sunday and Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 p. m., rear Pearl street and Georgia railroad; services every Sunday and Tuesday at 7:30 m. All are welcome. J. C. Dayton. superintendent; John J. Eagan, assistant. Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corwallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Frayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatle, superintendent.

The Barnett Presbyterian church, Marivis, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p. m. A cordial invitation to all.

Congregational.

Congregational.
Central Congregational church, Ellis, near
Peachtree street, Rev. R. V. Atkisson,
pastor. Services at 11 a. m. with sermon
on "Steadfastness in Christian Work."
Evening service at 7:30. Subject, "Freedom by the Truth." Communion following the morning sermon. Sunday school at
9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:30
p. m. All seats free and all are cordially
invited to attend.

St. Luke's church. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer, Litany and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 charge of St. Luke's church for the next few months, will officiate at all services. Seats free. All respectfully invited. Chapel of the Good Shepherd,

Sunday school at 3 p. m. Lay ser. vices at 7:30 p. m. Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur Lay services 11 a. m. Sunday school at

St. Paul's church, Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, missionary. Services at 7 and 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Redeemer, corner Walker and Fair. Sunday school at 3

Holy Comforter, Washington Heights. Sunday school 3 p. m. Chapel of the Incarnation, West End. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Lay services

Mission of the Advent, Decatur street. East Point. Lay services at 8 p. m.

Hapeville. Lay services at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church and For-syth streets. Morning service at 11 a. m. Subject of discourse, "Visions and Tasks." Subject of discourse, "Visions and Tasks." Rev. William R. Cole, minister. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. M. Currier, super-intendent. Seats free and all are welcome.

First English Lutheran church. Services at 11 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, conducted by Rev. L. K

Christian Science.

Church of Christ (Scientist), second fie of the Grand, Peachtree street. Divine services at 10:45 o'clock a. m. and Sunday school at 11:30 o'clock. Meeting on Wednes-day at 10 o'clock a. m. for the study of the Bible, and Friday at 3 o'clock p. m. for the study of the international Sunday school

esson. All are cordially invited. Kirkwood Methodist. Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. Ellison R. Cook, pastor. Preaching at li a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor at the Baptisi

Parsonage and Home Mission Work. The Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society will hold its fourth quarterly mass meeting at the residence of Mrs. Frank P. Rice. 336 West Peachtree, Tuesday, January 15th, at 10 a. m. A full at tendance of the city auxiliaries is derired.

MRS. T. R. KENDALL,

Chairman.

church. Prayer meeting Wednesday even

Spiritualism.

"One Hundred Reasons Why I Am a Spiritualist," continued from last Sunday morning's Constitution, by W. G. F. 23. I am a sp. fitualist because I believe that Jesus, the master medium and prophet of Nazareth, when he left the earthly body at death, was quickened by the holy spirit, went in His glorious spiritual body to para dise and preached the true and living go of etermal progression, to the spirits in per-son, sometimes called the hades, graves or lowest spirit world; where Christ freed the captives, opened the prison doors and set at liberty the word of spirits; who are thereby enabled, for the happiness of all man-kind, to return to earth and make them-selves known, etc. "For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the spirit; by which also He went and preached unto the spirits in prison."—First

preached unto the spirits in prison."—First Peter, iii, 18, 19.
24 I am a Spiritualist because I believe that Jesus on His resurrection into paradise did liberate the spiritual hosts so that many of the so-called dend, came out of the hades day. All are cordially invited to these meetings.

Central Bartist church, corner West Fair and Peters streets, D. W. Gwin, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.

MUNYON'S

GUARANTEED TO CHECK A COLD IN A FEW HOURS AND PRE-VENT GRIP AND PNEU-

Colds lead to coughs, coughs to grip. Pneumonia and Consumption; therefore, it is all important to check a cold before it reachts the lungs. Munyon's Cold Cure will postrively break a cold inside of twenty-four hours if taken as soon as the cold manifests itself. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half hour with the Cold Cure. The Cold Cure is guaranteed to prevent pneumonia if used in the beginning of a cold. Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs can be controlled by the use of these two cures. The Cough Cure positively cures bronchitis, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, soreness of the chest, difficulty in breathing, hacking cough and all pulmonary diseases where the lungs are not too far decomposed or covered with tubercles.

If you are alling, step into the nearest

tubercles.

If you are alling, step into the nearest drug store and get a 25c vial of one of Munyon's Remedies. No matter what your disease, or how many doctors have failed to cure, it will give you relief.

disease, or how many doctors have tailed to cure, it will give you relief.

were opened, and many bodies of the saints which slept arose and came out of the graves after His resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared antomany." Matthew xxvii, £2-63.

25. I am a Spiritualist, because I believe that the true spiritual gospel of Christ is now, and ever will be preached in the spirit world, that all men who have not heard the true gospel, as taught by angels through God's chosen ministers, (that is, trance mediums) with all its wonderful working and miraculous powers, that the people of earth may both see, hear, and be judged according to men in the flesh. "For this cause was the gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh. God in the spirit," 1st Peter, iv. 6.

26. I am a spiritualist because I believe, or rather know that spirits, after the death of their earthly bodies, can appear on earth, and, like Master Jesus, talk with and hold communication with their friends and others in the same way Jesus did, when He appeared it His disciples, for He could appear and disappear at pleasure. "This is now the third time that Jesus showed himself to his disciples; after that he was risen from the dead." John xxi, I.

27. I am a Spiritualist because I believe, or rather know, that good spirits and angels of light are around and about us, ready and willing to hold communication with us; as the spirits of those good men of old, Moses and Elias, held communication with Jesus, Peter, Jemes and John. "And behold there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with him." Mat. xvii, 3.

28. I am a Spiritualist because I believe, or rather know, that good spirits and angels are ministering spirits, sent by God himself to minister to the children of men for their salvation. "Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." Heb. 1, 14.

The World and Its Rulers, Showing Condition and Progress of Nations. This book contains, in condensed descrip-tive form, a vast amount of valuable information hitherto unattainable concerning formation hitherto unattainable concerning every country on the earth, both civilized and uncivilized. The information is of a semi-official character, and hence thoroughly reliable and accurate, having been supplied by ambassadors, consuls general and political and resident agents accredited from the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia to the courts of the various nations of the earth, and from the Blue Books, published by the governments themselves. lished by the governments themselves Never before, in the history of book pub-lishing has any work been issued which contained photographs of all the rulers of the world. This undertaking required nearly two years of incessant labor, and a large outlay of money. Many of the great potentiates of the earth are Mohammedans, and it is against their laws to circulate pictures of themselves. Without the aid of the diplomatic gentlemen whose names the reader will find in the publisher's no-tice in the book, located at the foreign courts, this part of the work would have been quite impossible. The aim and object of the work is to pre-

sent in the most terse and concise language a picture of every nation on the earth as it stands today in the line of physical, material and intellectual progress. With this object in view the countries are arranged in alphabetical order, commencing with Abyswas written by Mr. D. J. Kenny, a globe trotter and journalist of distinction, and was published by A. J. Conroy & Co., of Cincinnati, through the Aldine press. The editor of this work has arranged his matter in creditable form, and the labor

bestowed can readily be apprepriated at a glance. In regular order each country is presented, with its area, population, ruler and form of constitution and government. showing the status of the individual citizen or subject in relation to the state, re-garding franchise, military service, educa-tion and religion. Here the reader has an opportunity of comparing the constitution. nodes of election and laws of each of the countries of the world with each other, and of our own country, and all are so clearly written that a schoolboy can well under stand them.

stand them.

"The World and Its Rulers" ought to please all classes of readers; the student for its splendid condensation of facts; the general reader for its wonderful picturesqueness of the natural features of all the countries of the globe, and the reference re-searchers for its thorough and sterling re-liability. Perhaps nowhere else within the same compass will be found so clear, accurate, vivid and so comprehensive an ac-count of the present condition of all na-tions. Its careful study will add to the reader's stock of information, and greatly aid him in reaching wise opinions concern-ing the present condition and progress of his own country.

The volume is bound in superb style, in

four gelections of binding; the type is large and easily readable. It is sold only by subscription.

It may be stated that the author of this work visited Atlanta about eight years ago as special correspondent for Frank Leelie's Illustrated newspaper. The late Mr. Grady showed him all of the attractions of this ity, which were splendidly illustrated and described in Leslie's. Joseph M. Brown, general traffic manager of the Western and Atlantic railroad, accompanied Mr. Kenny and his staff of artists to Marietta and the marble quarries in that locality and through many other parts of the state, and Mr. Ken my in his articles upon the state of Georgia and particularly upon the prospects of the future Atlants, foretold of the marvelous growth of our city, which we have since realized.

A Good Man Gone Wrong. "Tis an every-day occurrence, the papers are full of it, but, by closest observation, one can very quickly see that good people go wrong very seldom when they buy their furniture, baby carriages, pictures, curtains, poles, etc., from the leading "cut-price" firm of T. J. Fambro & Co., 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

A half wine glass of Angostura Bitters before meals will restore the appetite, Manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

At the studio opened last week in the Kiser building, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, by Misses Austin and Jeter, in. struction will be given in drawing and painting in connection with decorative work and portrait painting.

Dr. Pre--- ream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

). H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

THE GREAT—

BARGAIN DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF THE SOUTH

HAVE spent several days arranging prices on all Winter Goods in their stores. This was completed Saturday, so tomorrow will begin the BARGAIN FETE, and there has been such a tumbling down of prices as will insure pleasure to all who attend this sale.

We give you a glimpse at a few of their cut prices:

Black and colored Henriettas, Scotch Suitings, Imperial Cheviots, Ladies' Cloth, London Black Cloth and Peruvian Camellette; they are worth

They have fixed prices on fine Suit patterns so they can get rid of them quick.

They have about 75 pieces of the prettiest fancy Silks that have ever been offered on any Silk counter.

They have bunched a lot of black and colored Silks for waists and dresses that are worth \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2, you get choice of these.

This is the way they will sell the balance of Cloaks, Capes and Jackets: \$6.00 ones for \$3.50 \$4.75 ones for\$2.50 \$8.50 ones for\$4.25 \$18.00 ones for\$8.90 \$24.00 ones for.....\$11.85 \$36.00 ones for.....\$16.50

This is a chance to get a Wrap that may never come your way

They also put on sale Monday a new lot of Ladies' fine Muslin Underwear.

All winter underwear will be ready for you Monday at about half price. Ladies' fine Vests at 25c. Men's Vests at 50c.

This is your chance for - - - -Blankets and Comforts.

200 pairs fine Blankets, finest wool and large size, worth from \$10 to \$18,

150 large Comforts, worth \$3 to \$10, all filled At half price.

The prettiest things for evening you ever saw are to be found in their new stock of Silks, Satins, Gauzes, Nets, etc., and the price is as charming as the goods. They are Selling them at 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50, almost one third of what such goods usually sell for. So you see you can get a haudsome evening Suit at this sale for a mere trifle. Come and feast your eyes.

They Are Doing the Biggest · . . .

Slashing in Hosiery

Both wool and cotton, that the South ever saw. One lot of Ladies' full regular made Hose, imported goods, considered cheap at 25c, Monday they will sell this lot of Hose at 10c.

One lot fast black Children's Hose at 7c. It seems they don't care anything about what the goods cost, but sell they are going to do.

NEW LACES. NEW EMBROIDERIES.

The lovers of pretty things are invited to see this new stock of Laces and Embroideries. Without a doubt you will see the finest goods for the smallest amount of money ever landed in this country.

Fine Table Linens.

75 pieces extra wide Table Damask, worth \$1.55, \$2, \$2.50, you can get these at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

340 Umbrellas. They are going to sell these at 60c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. There is no use in getting wet when you can buy these fine Umbrelias for less than half manufacturers'

Don't Forget That they sell Ladies' Gossamers for a third less than anybody else. Rain or shine, these goods are sain anybody else. Rain or shine, these goods are going

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

46-50 WHITEHALL STREET.

VOL 3

BUT

That Congress

SENATE DEMOC

SILVER MEN

For a Free Co Measure That Georgians

senate will probab rency question the take a rest from i priation bills. The caucus on Tuesda upon some finan house, the chance get together. No appeared in the clo The silver men wil paragraph in any are pleased with the west, like the Oregon that Sena be succeeded by a

Thinks Eva Foster V. Brown from the Chattano ing after the con Judge Clark. In s governor's seat in

There isn't any Evans has been fa governor. The r think with justicethink with justicehis seat, as the r
duly elected, and
be made Governo
later. The democ
suppose that pendi
test law by the le
ney will continue
It is the first tim
state that a dispuelection of a gove Georgians

Ex-Congressma W. D. O'Farrell Athens, are here it ing for a new just the counties of not Mr. Ed Angier, of Miss Phinizy and ta, arrived this several weeks as

LIVINGSTO For Arbitratio tween Venesue Washington, Jan onel Livingston is role of internal st an international on affairs he is mixin American disputes He has introduce vides "that the pre in his last annua namely, that Grea refer their dispute in Guiana to frien earnestly recomme

consideration of be With the resolut statement of the house committee o 1827, and has been

> Orinoco rivers, and "Great Britain, of Holland, in 1814, to various points of Esequibo and the cently extended l westward to the southward into the Coroni river-one

ed the territory

aggressions upon portion of which previously acknowledged longing to Venez which had been ag a conventional bou "This protest bel demanded the imu of the status quo of settlement of the friendly arbitration

"This was decl

the Orinoco.

"In 1887, Venezue

by Great Britain, tions were suspen Britain in content remonstrances of republics, and un well as those ma facto government within what she peatedly acknowled ritory and jurisdic "As this whole Guiana turns upof certainable historic priately referable outside friendly ar that Venezuela no since 1841. Great Brused to submit i and has as persis forts looking to co treaty and has, me the delay by new she commands the Orinoco.

"The question is be one of merely riously threatens one of the Spanish indirectly menaces and sovereignty of thus involves printlaw which are visuant to the continuation of the continuat ment on this co Bankhend on